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PRATT'S FALLS, POMPEY, N.Y.

—1615.—

HISTORY

—OF—

ONONDAGA COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

By PROFESSOR W. W. CLAYTON.

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INTRODUCTION.

tempting to compile a History of Onondaga the writer is well aware of the interest and subject both to the historian and Onondaga has always been a part of the prehistoric period, before the advent of the white man to its territory, it was the seat of a great Indian Confederacy—that of the Iroquois or Five Nations—and when the Jesuit missionaries penetrated the solitudes of its forests, it became the theatre of events in which the two leading nations of Europe became directly interested.

The French and the English began the colonization of North America at nearly the same period. The jealousies and rivalries which had long made them enemies in the Old World were transplanted to the New Continent. The French, by settling on the St. Lawrence, whose waters head in the great lakes of the Northwest, within a few miles of the tributaries of the Mississippi, which flows across half the continent to the Gulf of Mexico, had the advantage of the most direct means of access to the interior of the country, and to the rich and fertile valleys and prairies of the Great West. In a few years they had ascended the St. Lawrence to the Upper Lakes; had crossed over to the Mississippi and descended it to the Gulf of Mexico; they had explored the vast fertile regions of the Alleghanies and Texas, and visited every tribe from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Mobile Bay.

The French avowed the deliberate purpose of keeping the English out of all this territory, and of confining them to the narrow strip of country along the Atlantic coast. In this scheme of empire they sought the friendship and alliance of the Indian tribes. They first secured the friendship of the Hurons and Algonquins of the North and West,

establishing among them missions and trading posts: first in the forests of Canada, then on the Straits entering Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and finally along the Mississippi, the Wabash and the Ohio. In 1641, a great convention of Red Republicans of the Northwestern Wilderness was called at Sault Ste. Marie, which was attended by all the tribes far and near, and by officers both civil and ecclesiastic of the government of New France; and it was proclaimed to the assembled tribes that they were placed under the protection of the French nation. In 1671, Nicholas Perot, the agent of Talon, the Intendant of Canada, convened a similar great council at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan. Not only were the vast multitudes of dusky warriors, sachems and braves there assembled brought into alliance of friendship with the French, but Perot, paddled in a bark canoe by friendly Pottawattomies, visited the Miamis at Chicago, and secured from them similar conditions of friendship and alliance.

While all this was going on, the Iroquois or Five Nations, the most powerful confederation of Indians on the continent, were holding the ground between the English and the French in the State of New York, the Long House, as they called it, reaching from the Hudson to Lake Erie: not as neutrals, although they sought at times to preserve a sort of neutrality, but as enemies of the French and ultimately as friends and allies of the English. The French had wantonly provoked their hostility at the beginning of the colonization of Canada; by forming an alliance with the hereditary enemies of the Iroquois, tribes whom the latter had beaten back beyond the lakes and held in awe and subordination. They were so antagonistic to the French along the northern border of New York that Lake Ontario and the Niagara River could not be navigated by them, and for many years their only avenue

of access to the West lay by the Ottawa River, through which they paddled their bark canoes to Lake Nipissing, crossed over to French River, by which they descended to Lake Huron.

The first visit of the Jesuits to the Mohawks and Onondagas had its origin in the necessity for conciliating the Iroquois, whose geographical position between the English and the French, and whose strength and prowess in war, made them the natural arbiters of the destiny of which ever nation they chose to assist in the struggle. Those who regard the mission of the Jesuits in this country as purely religious, having for its exclusive object the conversion of the heathen to Christianity, mistake very gravely its import and character. It had evidently a politico-religious significance. Not alone to extend the dominion of the Church, but through the Church to extend the power and dominion of France, came these zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing disciples of Ignatius Loyola to the wilds of North America.

In Onondaga their mission-field was the most important on the Continent. For, while it was comparatively easy to make friends and converts of the unbiased tribes of other sections of the country, here they had a strong, wily, skillful, though often a magnanimous foe, to contend with and to conciliate. Other tribes were less dominating—the Iroquois were the proud lords of the domain, the heroes of a thousand battles. Besides, at Onondaga, there was that in the situation which made the work of the Jesuits vastly important. This was the center of the Confederacy or League of the Five Nations, the Capital, at which all their great National Councils were held, where the sachems and chiefs, from the Hudson to the Niagara, assembled to attend to the business of State, where the national policy and all the great questions of peace and of war were decided. If, therefore, the Five Nations were to be influenced and brought over to an alliance with the French against their English enemies, where could this be so well accomplished as at Onondaga, in the heart and capital of their confederacy?

This made Onondaga a famous locality, not only during the period of the Jesuit Missions, but equally famous during the wars which followed, when the

French, failing in ecclesiastical diplomacy, resorted to the arbitrament of war. Thrice was this invaded by the French. Thus came the struggle known as the "Old French War," which in 1759 culminated in the downfall of the French colonial power in America: the Iroquois fighting on the side of the English and turning the scale against the common foe.

It has been seriously doubted by some of our best statesmen and casuists whether the English colonists would have been able to conquer the French without the assistance of the Iroquois, and whether, in the absence of their aid, which they rendered, this country might have been a part of the French dominions. Certain it is that, without their great strength, skill and advantage of position, turned *against* the English, the fate of this country would have been very different from what it is.

Nor has Onondaga been less noted as an original and central civil division of the State of New York. Her central location in the great State of which she is a part; her connection with the great lines of communication both of the early and more recent times; her peculiar topographical and geological features; the variety and richness of her resources and productions; and, above all, the character, distinguished talents and reputation of her eminent men, have rendered her one of the most noted localities in the interior of the Empire State. At an early time, when the character of this great State and Nation had to be formed and its policy planned and directed, Onondaga men, at the bar, on the bench, in the fields of enterprise and in the halls of legislation, bore a conspicuous part, and rendered the Onondaga famous throughout the country. They were the great advocates and projectors of the Erie Canal—that great State enterprise which, during the early stage of the country's progress in which it was begun and completed, eclipsed all the marvels of the oldest nations of Europe. The men who believed in the practicability of this great undertaking, so far in advance of the rest of their fellow-citizens that their ideas were regarded as the dream of visionary enthusiasts and treated with derision; who first brought the subject before the Legislature, first explored and surveyed the route, and who stood by the enterprise till it was finally

crowned with success, were men of Onondaga ; and by their identification with this great work made the name of Onondaga famous throughout the land.

Onondaga became noted at an early time for her mineral resources—her Salt, Gypsum, and Water-Lime. The Salt Springs of this locality were known throughout the French and English colonies and in Europe more than two hundred years ago. After the Revolution, their fame attracted hither visitors and settlers, and their partial development formed the nucleus of flourishing villages which have grown into a center of more than sixty thousand population.

The first discovery of water lime in America was made in Onondaga at a period most opportune, when it was needed for the permanent locks and culverts in the construction of the Erie Canal ; and, in consequence, from 1819 that great work went forward to its completion, and has since had the materials at hand to keep it in a permanent state of repair. Here, too, the first discovery of gypsum in the United States was made in 1792, which has since become as noted and valuable as the famous plaster of Paris.

The history contained in the following pages covers all the ground over which we have thus cursorily glanced, giving each step of the progress of the county in detail from the earliest discoveries. The plan of our work, of course, is very different from that of Mr. Clark's two volumes. While we have condensed the history of the Indians into three or four chapters, adding considerable original matter, we have extended the history of the Military Tract, the Salt Interest, the Civil Record, and other matters, deemed of most importance, far beyond anything that has yet been published.

Our History of the City of Syracuse is almost entirely original matter, embracing the inception and progress of industries and institutions which either did not exist or were in their infancy when Mr. Clark published his Onondaga, such as the Public Schools, Churches, Institutions of Learning, Libraries, Manufactories, Banking, Railroads, and the various Industrial and Commercial interests of the modern city. Also in the various Towns of the County, the histories have been brought down from the point where they had been left by the former

historian. The Military Record of Onondaga in the War of the Rebellion—a history not hitherto attempted—has been added, forming one of the most valuable and interesting features of the work.

The sources of information to which we have had access in compiling this volume are the Jesuit Relations ; Colonial and Documentary Histories of New York ; Clark's Onondaga ; Bancroft's History of the United States ; Smith's New York ; Parkman's Jesuits in America ; Champlain's Journal ; Charlevoix's History of New France ; Parkman's Old Régimé in Canada ; Davidson & Stuvé's History of Illinois ; Turner's History of the Holland Purchase ; Geological Reports of the State of New York ; Transactions of the State Agricultural Society ; New York Civil List ; State Census for 1875 ; Local, County and Town Records, Maps, Pamphlets, Files of Newspapers, and various other documents of a local character. For local matters we have consulted the Pompey Re-union and Van Schaack's History of the Village of Manlius.

For valuable assistance we are indebted to Hon. George Geddes, not only for materials and suggestions embodied in various portions of the general history, but for the matter on geology, agriculture, &c., drawn from his valuable Report published in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1859 ; to Moses Summers, Esq., of the Onondaga Standard, for aid in the use of books and papers, and the History of the 149th Regiment ; to Col. J. M. Gere, Col. Jenney, Major Poole, Gen. Sniper, Capt. W. Gilbert, Lieut. Estes, Gen. Richardson, and others, in making up the history of the regiments from this county engaged in the late war. We also acknowledge indebtedness to Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Messrs. J. Forman and Alfred Wilkinson, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, George J. Gardner, Esq., and others, both in the city and country. Many clergymen have kindly assisted us with data for the History of the Churches, and prominent Masons and Odd-Fellows have courteously aided us in the histories of their societies.

It is hoped that this contribution to local history will be the means of rescuing much historical material from oblivion that would otherwise perish. Records are liable to be destroyed : in many instances they are very imperfectly kept ; many of the

most important events of daily occurrence in every community are never recorded at all: if they find their way into the daily papers and files are kept, there are usually no duplicates of the same, and the likelihood that they will be preserved is as one against a thousand compared with a book of history in which these facts and events are gathered up and distributed among thousands of readers.

Moreover, much of the most valuable part of our local history exists only in the memory of those who have been witnesses of the events or participants in them. And these are rapidly passing from the stage of action. Scarcely a week passes but some early settler, whose experience reached back to the beginning of our present improvements and institutions, and whose memory was replete with interesting facts and incidents connected with the country, is numbered no more among the living. Happy for the interests of local history if such citizens had been interviewed, and the contents of their

interesting knowledge and experience put upon record. Surely he who preserves these valuable traditions from perishing, and commits them to the hands of the descendants of our worthy pioneers in an authentic and readable form, is doing a kind office to present and future generations.

No one but he who has attempted to compile such historical collections, is aware of the difficulties, even now, attending the collection of such materials. The meagreness of the records and the incompleteness of the best recollections that can be elicited, are constantly compelling the local historian to modify his plan or to leave it imperfectly executed. Links are wanting which the utmost labor and research cannot supply. While painfully conscious of this fact, we have striven to make the following pages as accurate and complete as possible under the circumstances, and we submit our humble labors to the indulgent criticism of the public.

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Plan of
ONONDAGA CO.
NEW YORK



HISTORY

OF

ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL HISTORY—EARLY DISCOVERIES—CLAIMS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS—NEW YORK UNDER DUTCH RULE—FIRST COLONIAL ASSEMBLY—THE REVOLUTION AND PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT WESTWARD.

THE County of Onondaga as a civil organization is of comparatively recent date. The history of this locality, however, extends back into a remote period, and is intimately connected with the earliest discoveries and settlements on the continent of North America. There are evidences that this region of country was visited by Europeans a hundred years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, almost a century before the Dutch settled the New Netherlands, and eighty-eight years before Quebec was founded by the French. The monumental stone discovered in Pompey, bearing date 1520, carries back our local history three hundred and fifty-seven years from our own time, to a period when the Spaniards were making their discoveries in Florida, and forty-five years before the founding of St. Augustine.

A brief review of the early discoveries will be proper in this place.

In less than a decade after the discovery of America by Columbus, the different maritime powers of Europe were engaged in active competition for the prizes of the New World. Spain, actuated by the greed of gold and the lust of conquest, seized upon the rich treasures of the Montezumas, and after conquering and plundering Mexico and South America, took possession of Florida and of that portion of the Northern Continent bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The first Spanish colony in North America was planted at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565, about fifty years after Ponce de Leon had

discovered the southern-most cape of the United States.

The English meanwhile were not idle. Authorized by letters patent from Henry VII, John Cabot, a Venetian, accompanied by his son, Sebastian, set out on a voyage of discovery to America. He struck the sterile coast of Labrador, June 24, 1497, and was the first European to see the Continent of North America. In 1498, Sebastian Cabot, returning, explored the coast from Newfoundland to Florida.

In 1501, the Portuguese explored nearly the whole coast of North America.

Attracted by the prize of the Newfoundland fisheries, the French of Normandy and Brittany sent thither their sailing vessels as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. From this point they discovered the Island of Cape Breton and gradually passed westward into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. To Jacques Cartier, a French mariner of St. Malo, belongs the honor of having discovered and named the River St. Lawrence. Sailing up its broad expanse of waters on St. Lawrence Day, (August 10,) 1534, he gave it the name of that distinguished saint, and ascended the river as far as the Island of Orleans. The following year he explored it to the ancient Indian town of Hochelaga, now Montreal. The French under Champlain, founded Quebec in 1608. One year earlier the English colonists had made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and in 1620 the Mayflower landed another colony at Plymouth Rock, destined to have an important influence in the settlement and institutions of the country for all time to come. These two colonies were the successful rivals of all others of every nationality, in that competition for empire which has made their descendants the masters of North America.

Meanwhile the French had also explored the

coasts of New England and New York. Emulating the enterprise of England and Spain, Francis I, of France, had sent upon a voyage of exploration the distinguished Florentine mariner, John Verrazzani. This persevering navigator visited America in 1524, sailed along the coast a distance of twenty-one hundred miles in frail vessels and safely returned to report his success to his sovereign.

The Dutch East India Company employed Henry Hudson to seek a northern passage to India. In a mere yacht he ventured among the northern icebergs, skirted the coast of North America, and sailing up the noble river which perpetuates his name, cast anchor in the stream and opened a trade with the Indians. From them Hudson obtained corn, beans, pumpkins, grapes and tobacco, — products indigenous to the soil and climate of America, — and to them he imparted a knowledge of the baneful effects of intoxicating liquor.

On account of the foregoing explorations and discoveries, three nations laid claim to a portion of the territory embraced in the State of New York. On the ground of the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot in 1498, was based the English claim of territory, eleven degrees in width extending indefinitely westward; the French claimed a portion of the eastern Atlantic coast on the ground of the discoveries made by Verrazzani; and Holland laid claim to the country from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware Bay, basing her right upon the discoveries of Hudson, made in September, 1609.

Of this thrice-claimed region the Dutch became the actual possessors and gave it the name of New Netherlands. They planted a fort on Manhattan Island in 1614, and in 1623 made settlements at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. For a time on amicable terms with the Indians the colonists lived in peace and security, but the cruelty of Keith, one of the four colonial Governors, awakened the fires of revenge and threatened the colony with extermination. Restricted in their rights, and desirous of the privileges and liberties accorded the neighboring English colonists, the Dutch settlers refused to contest supremacy with the naval expedition of Admiral Nichols, sent out by the Duke of York in 1664; and the warlike Steuyvesant, reluctantly yielding to the English, resigned his command, and the province received the name of NEW YORK. The settlement at New Amsterdam was changed to the same name, and Fort Orange to Albany, the present State Capital.

Hailing with satisfaction the change of masters,

the Dutch and English colonists, whose plantations had been devastated by the Raritans and their allies, and whose lives had been saved by the interposition of the friendly Mohawks, soon found themselves in a protracted struggle with the royal Governors. Repeatedly defrauded of their means, they raised revenues under their own officers and stoutly defended and successfully maintained their rights and liberties.

In October, 1683, the first Colonial Assembly for the Province of New York held its session. It consisted of a Governor, Council of Ten, and House of Representatives of seventeen members elected by the people.

In conflict with their French enemies on the north, the timidity and delays of the Governors brought the English into contempt with their fierce allies, the Iroquois, on the west; but the misfortune was averted before treaties were annulled by the sagacity and activity of Schuyler and Fletcher in the winter of 1693. The changes and revolutions in England extended to the royal province and occasioned an event of vast importance in its bearing on the future of the State. The circumstances of the hanging of Leisler and Millbourne, so familiar to many, opened a chasm between the people, whose hardships in a new land entitled them to a voice in their own government, and proprietors of large tracts of land, with aristocratic tendencies and pretensions, who aimed at a complete usurpation of popular rights and privileges. The antagonism thus fostered kindled to a flame upon the breaking out of the Revolution, and under the appellations of Whig and Tory the people were arranged in nearly equal numbers.

During the Revolution, eastern New York was the scene of various severe struggles. The defeat of the Americans on Long Island was the commencement of a period of gloom and depression; but the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga inspired a hope and a resolution which never ceased till the close of the war. With the arrival of peace and freedom from foreign influence, and during the cessation of internal dissensions, many soldiers receiving grants of land in lieu of bounties, proceeded westward to find and settle upon their tracts. Large areas of land were bought, and sometimes after many changes of ownership, the proprietors or companies offering liberal terms, invited settlers, laid out counties and towns, and founded villages and hamlets, which have grown into cities important and populous.

At the close of the Revolution, Central and Western New York was a wilderness; but the

march of armies and the forays of detachments had made known the future promise of this hitherto untrodden region ; and companies, the State and the general Government, immediately took steps, as policy and duty seemed to dictate, to acquire immediate ownership.

The conclusion of that peace by which American Independence was acknowledged secured no terms to England's savage auxiliaries. Their ancient possessions, by the treaty of 1783, passed into the hands of the United States. The new Government desired to consolidate a peace with the Six Nations, and to this end the General Assembly of New York made provision for a treaty, by passing an act, April 6, 1784, associating with Governor George Clinton, President *ex-officio* of the Board of Commissioners, and his three associates, such other persons as should be deemed necessary, who were authorized to proceed to form a compact with the Indians. The place selected was Fort Stanwix. But pending the meeting Congress took action in the matter, appointing Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee and Richard Butler, Commissioners to make a treaty with the same parties. This brought the general Government and State into conflict ; the general Government maintained its prerogatives, and, by the Commissioners appointed, concluded a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784. This treaty ceded a large portion of land in Western New York. By a treaty with the Onondagas, concluded September 12, 1788, the lands known as the Military Tract were acquired.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE MILITARY TRACT.

IN our introductory chapter we have brought down the thread of events to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Military Tract. That portion of the State was afterwards organized into the County of Onondaga. The history of this famous tract of land may properly begin with the action of Congress on the 16th of September, 1776, in making provision for the bounties of the soldiers to be enlisted in the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution. The following is an extract from the journal of Congress, dated as above :

"Congress then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the report of the Board of War ; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Nelson reported that the committee have had under consideration the report from the Board of War, and have made sundry amendments ; which they ordered

him to lay before Congress. Congress then took into consideration the report of the Board of War, and the amendments offered by the committee of the whole, and thereupon came to the following resolutions :

"That eighty-eight Battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war ; and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportions, *viz.* :

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|
| New Hampshire | Three | Battalions. |
| Massachusetts Bay | Fifteen | " |
| Rhode Island | Two | " |
| Connecticut | Eight | " |
| New York | Four | " |
| New Jersey | Four | " |
| Pennsylvania | Twelve | " |
| Delaware | One | " |
| Maryland | Eight | " |
| Virginia | Fifteen | " |
| North Carolina | Nine | " |
| South Carolina | Six | " |
| Georgia | One | " |

"That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

"That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers, who shall so engage in the service, and continue therein till the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy.

"Such lands to be provided by the United States ; and whatever expenses shall be necessary to procure such land, the said expenses shall be paid and borne by the States, in the same proportion as the other expenses of the war, *viz.* :

| | | |
|--|-----|--------|
| To a Colonel | 500 | Acres. |
| To a Lieutenant-Colonel | 450 | " |
| To a Major | 400 | " |
| To a Captain | 300 | " |
| To a Lieutenant | 200 | " |
| To an Ensign | 150 | " |
| Each non-commissioned officer and soldier | 100 | " |

By an act of the 12th of August, 1780, Congress also made provision of land bounties for Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, as follows :

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| To a Major General | 1,100 | Acres. |
| To a Brigadier General | 850 | " |

At the close of the war, in 1783, the Legislature of the State of New York, took action with regard to these promised bounty lands, not only with a view of discharging the aforesaid engagement of Congress, but, in consideration of the virtue and patriotism of the troops of New York, to add thereto a large gratuity of State lands. The resolution of the Senate was introduced by Mr. Duane, and is dated March 27, 1783. It is in the words following :

this act, and who are entitled thereto by *any act or resolution of Congress*, shall make an assignment of his, or her proportion and claim of bounty or gratuity lands under any act or acts of Congress to the Surveyor General, for the use of the people of this State." This being done by the said parties, it was provided that for lands thus assigned an equal number of acres were to be given by the State, and so far as possible in one tract and under one patent, "Provided the same does not exceed one-quarter of the quantity of a township."

It was also further provided that the lands to be granted by this act be actually settled, for every six hundred acres that may be granted to any person or persons within *seven years* from the first of January next after the date of the patent by which such lands shall be granted; and on failure of such settlement, the unsettled lands shall revert to the people of this State." The letters patent were ordered "To be in such words and forms as the Commissioners shall direct, and shall contain an exception and reservation to the people of this State of all the *gold and silver mines*."

By an act passed April 6, 1790, it was ordered "That the quantity of *fifty acres*, in one of the corners of the respective lots to be laid out in squares of 600 acres, shall be and are hereby subjected to the payment of the sum of forty-eight (48) shillings to the Surveyor-General, as a compensation in full for his services and expenses in marking, numbering and surveying each of the said lots; and in every case where the said sum of forty-eight shillings, or any part thereof, shall remain unpaid for the term of two years next after the issuing of the respective patents, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Surveyor-General to sell the same at public vendue; and the money arising from such sales shall be applied in payment of expenses of such survey." And in case a surplus of money was in the hands of the Surveyor-General, after paying such expenses, it was to be applied to the payment of expenses in laying out and making roads in the said tract."

By an act of February 28, 1789, six lots in each township were reserved and were to be assigned, "One for promoting the gospel and a public school or schools, one other for promoting literature in this State, and the remaining four lots to satisfy the surplus share of commissioned officers not corresponding with the division of 600 acres, and to compensate such persons as may by chance draw any lot or lots, the greater part of which may be covered with water."

The act of 1780 provided "That whenever it ap-

peared that persons applying for bounty or gratuity land, and had received from Congress the bounty promised by that body, or in case they failed to relinquish their claim to such lands, then the Commissioners were to reserve for the use of the people of the State one hundred acres in each lot to which such person was entitled; designating particularly in which part of such lot such reserved part was located." This gave rise to the term "*State's Hundred*," so frequently applied to sections of land in the Military Tract.

The Land Commissioners consisted of "His Excellency, the Governor, or person administering the government of the State for the time being, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and Auditor thereof, the presence of three being necessary to form a quorum."

At a meeting of this Commission held at the Secretary's office in the City of New York, on Saturday, the 3d day of July, 1790, there were present, His Excellency,

GEO. CLINTON, Esq., *Governor*,

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Esq., *Secretary*,

GERARD BANCKER, Esq., *Treasurer*,

PETER T. CURTENIUS, Esq., *Auditor*.

"The Secretary laid before the Board maps of the surveys of twenty-five townships made by the Surveyor-General, Simeon DeWitt; on each of which maps the said townships respectively were sub-divided into one hundred lots as nearly square as possible, each lot containing six hundred acres; whereupon the Board caused the townships and lots therein to be numbered according to the law, and designated them by the names of distinguished men, as follows :

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Township, No. | 1 | Lysander, |
| " " | 2 | Hannibal, |
| " " | 3 | Cato, |
| " " | 4 | Brutus, |
| " " | 5 | Camillus, |
| " " | 6 | Cicero, |
| " " | 7 | Manlius, |
| " " | 8 | Aurelius, |
| " " | 9 | Marcellus, |
| " " | 10 | Pompey, |
| " " | 11 | Romulus, |
| " " | 12 | Scipio, |
| " " | 13 | Sempronius, |
| " " | 14 | Tully, |
| " " | 15 | Fabius, |
| " " | 16 | Ovid, |
| " " | 17 | Milton, |
| " " | 18 | Locke, |
| " " | 19 | Homer, |
| " " | 20 | Solon, |
| " " | 21 | Hector, |

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Township No. 22 | Ulysses, |
| " 23 | Dryden, |
| " 24 | Virgil, |
| " 25 | Cincinnatus, |
| " 26 | Janus |

The distinction between a town and a township should here be kept in mind. A township on the Military Tract, was a particular parcel of land laid out, containing certain one hundred lots. In our early organization a town often embraced several townships, as the town of Pompey first included Fabius and Tully and a large part of the Onondaga Reservation. After settlements increased, for the sake of convenience, the same territory has been divided, at different periods, into the towns of Pompey, Lafayette, Fabius, Tully, Truxton and Preble, including a part of each of the towns of Otisco, Spafford and Onondaga. The same may be remarked of other towns and townships on the Military Tract.

On the 1st of January, 1791, the Commissioners proceeded to determine claims and to ballot for each individual's share. Ninety-four persons drew lots in each township. One lot was drawn for the support of literature in the State of New York; one was assigned near the centre of each township for the support of the gospel and for common schools; the remaining lots went to satisfy the surplus shares of the officers, and to compensate those who by chance might draw lots covered with water.

The equitable adjustment of these land claims was a source of continual embarrassment and perplexity to the Commissioners and to the real owners.

In August, 1792, the Board of Commissioners, finding it necessary in order to comply with the grants of bounty lands, lately directed by law to be made to the Hospital Department and others, caused township No. 27, and the lots therein respectively to be numbered agreeably to law, and the township to be designated by the name of *Galen*. In January, 1795, there still appeared to be several unsatisfied claims for military bounty lands, and the twenty-seven townships being already disposed of, the Board resolved that the Surveyor-General should lay out another township, No. 28. This was subsequently named *Sterling*, and satisfied all the remaining claims.

In January, 1794, an act had been passed, on account of the many frauds committed respecting the title to these military lands, and to prevent fraud in the future, requiring all deeds and conveyances made and executed prior to that time to be deposited with the Clerk of the County at Albany, for examination, and all such as were not so deposited,

should be considered fraudulent. The names of claimants were posted up in alphabetical order in the Clerk's offices both at Albany and Herkimer, for the more full inspection of all parties interested. The Courts overflowed with business relating to these contested claims. Scarcely a lot but became more or less a subject of litigation. Soldiers coming to take possession of the lots for which they had served, were obliged, at considerable expense, to eject some lawless squatter, or quietly to yield their hard earned titles. At length the inhabitants of the Military Tract became so completely wearied with these continued and vexing contentions that, in 1797, the residents of the several townships heartily and unanimously united in petitioning the Legislature to pass a law authorizing a speedy and equitable mode of settling all disputes relative to these titles. An act was thereupon passed, appointing Robert Yates, James Kent, and Vincent Mathews, a Board of Commissioners with full power to hear, examine, award and determine all disputes respecting the titles to any and all the military bounty lands. The Governor was authorized to fill all vacancies in this Board. From the record of the awards made by the Onondaga Commissioners, the name of James Kent does not at all appear in their transactions. Most of the awards of 1798-9 are signed by Vincent Mathews and James Emmott, later ones by Vincent Mathews and Robert Yates, and some of those of 1801 and 1802, by Messrs. Mathews and Emmott and Sanders Livingston. They proceeded to the work, and after a laborious investigation, their exertions finally brought these vexed and lingering contentions to a close.

CHAPTER III.

INTERESTING EARLY RECORDS—TOWN MEETINGS—FORMATION OF THE COUNTIES PRIOR TO ONONDAGA—ORGANIZATION OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.

THERE are some interesting records of this locality during the period in which it was included in Montgomery and Herkimer counties, from 1772 to 1794. In 1788 the District of German Flats was divided, and all that part of the State of New York lying west of a line drawn north and south across the State, crossing the Mohawk River at "Old Fort Schuyler" (now Utica) was erected into a town called Whitestown, in honor of Judge White, who had settled at Sadaquate (Whitesboro) in 1784. In 1786, the county of Montgomery contained a population of only fifteen

thousand and fifty-seven, and the State of New York only two hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. At this period the town of Whitestown contained less than two hundred persons. The same territory now contains several millions. The wonderful transition by which, in three-fourths of a century, this immense forest has been converted into fruitful fields, seems like the illusion of a dream to those who have witnessed its progress. We can hardly trust the evidence of our senses when we look back and see with what rapidity villages and cities have sprung into existence, and mark the increase of roads and railways over the path of the wandering savage.

The first town meeting for the town of Whites-town convened at the house of Capt. Daniel White, in said town, on Tuesday, the 7th of April, "agreeable to warning," and adjourned to the barn of Hugh White, Esq., "it being more convenient," at which time and place they proceeded as follows:

"1st. Chose Col. Jedediah Sanger, Supervisor. 2d. Chose Elijah Blodget, Town Clerk. 3d. Chose Amos Wetmore, first Assessor. 4th. Chose James Bronson, second Assessor. 5th. Chose Ephraim Blackmore, third Assessor," &c.

The second town meeting was held at the barn of Needham Maynard, in the town of Whitestown, on Tuesday, the 16th of April, 1790. Col. William Colbraith was chosen Supervisor, and Elijah Blodget, Town Clerk. In 1791, Jedediah Sanger was elected Supervisor; Ashbel Beach, Town Clerk; Ebenezer Butler, afterwards of Pompey, Collector; James Wadsworth, of Geneseo, Trueworthy Cook, of Pompey, Jeremiah Gould, of Salina, Overseers of Highways. Probably "Highways" in those days in Central New York were literally "few and far between." It will convey some idea of the widespread character of the municipality then called a "town" to reflect that some of the officers chosen to manage its internal affairs lived near Utica, others in Pompey and Salina, and a third at Geneseo.

In 1789 the county of Montgomery was divided, forming Ontario county west of a north and south line drawn across the State through Seneca Lake two miles east of Geneva. Onondaga county then lay unformed in the western portion of Montgomery. Herkimer county was taken from Montgomery and organized in 1791. It included all the country west of Montgomery, north of Otsego and Tioga and east of the county of Ontario. The town of Whitestown was divided into three towns. Whites-town extended west from its eastern limits as far as the present west line of Madison county. The town of Mexico included the eastern half of the

Military Tract, and the town of Peru the western. The town of Mexico was bounded east by the eastern boundary of the Military Tract and a line drawn north from the mouth of the Chittenango Creek across Oneida Lake to Lake Ontario, south by Tioga county, west by the western boundary of the townships of Homer, Tully, Camillus, Lysander and Hannibal, of the said Military Tract, and north by Lake Ontario.

The first town meeting for the town of Mexico was legally appointed to be held at the house of Benjamin Morehouse, (near Jamesville, this county.) The town of Peru was bounded north by Lake Ontario, east by the town of Mexico, south by Tioga county, and west by Ontario county. The first town meeting was directed by law to be held at the house of Seth Phelps, in what is now the town of Scipio, Cayuga county. There are probably no records of these town meetings extant.

The poll for the first general election for Whites-town was opened at Cayuga Ferry, then adjourned to the house of Benjamin Morehouse (near Jamesville,) thence to Rome, and finally closed at Whitesboro.

The following extract from Dunlap's *Daily Advertiser*, dated Philadelphia, 26th of July, 1792, may be interesting as showing what was thought of the prospects of this locality at that period:

"Gentlemen who reside on the Military lands in the county of Herkimer, inform us that that tract of country contains a very great proportion of rich land, well watered and timbered, that there is already a considerable number of settlers there, and that it bids fair to people as rapidly as any part of America. That *sixteen bushels* of salt are daily manufactured at Major Danforth's works at the Salt Springs, and that Mr. Van Vleck, formerly of Kinderhook, is erecting other works at the same place, for carrying on the like manufactory; that salt now sells there for five shillings per bushel; that it weighs about fifty-six pounds per bushel, and is equal in quality to that of Turk's Island. That the salmon fishing in that country must become an object of great improvement, as that fine fish (the salmon) abounds in their rivers and lakes in spring and fall. That it is not uncommon for a party to spear twenty or fifty in an evening, from fourteen to thirty pounds each. The lands sell in general at from one shilling to three shillings per acre, but some have sold as high as from eight to twelve shillings per acre."

The genealogy of the different counties up to the formation of Onondaga is as follows:

After the Duke of York had superceded the Dutch Government, in 1683, the Province of New York was divided into twelve counties, viz: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, Westchester, Dukes

and Cornwall. In 1708, Cumberland was added, and Gloucester in 1770. These two last were afterwards yielded to New Hampshire, and finally became a part of Vermont. In 1693, the counties of Dukes and Cornwall were surrendered to Massachusetts. In 1772, the county Tryon was formed from Albany, and in 1784 changed to Montgomery. In 1789, Ontario county was formed of all that part of Montgomery county west of a line drawn north and south across the State through Seneca Lake two miles east of Geneva. Herkimer county was taken from Montgomery and organized in 1791. It included all the country west of Montgomery, north of Otsego and Tioga, and east of Ontario county.

In 1794 the COUNTY of ONONDAGA was erected from the western part of Herkimer, and included all the Military Tract, which now embraces all the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland and Onondaga, all that part of Tompkins lying north of a line drawn west from the head of Seneca Lake to the southwest corner of Cortland county, and all that part of Oswego county lying west of Oswego river. It was finally reduced to its present territorial limits in 1816, by the detachment of Cayuga in 1799, Cortland in 1808, and Oswego in 1816. Tompkins was taken from Cayuga and Seneca in 1817, and Wayne from Seneca in 1823.

At the time Onondaga county was originally organized, it was divided into eleven towns, viz: Homer, Pompey, Manlius, Lysander, Marcellus, Ulysses, Milton, Scipio, Ovid, Aurelius and Romulus.

CHAPTER IV.

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY—THEIR LANDS AND POWER OF THE FIVE NATIONS—FORMATION OF THEIR CONFEDERACY—POLITICAL FORM OF THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT—THE ONONDAGAS—THEIR CENTRAL POSITION AS KEEPERS OF THE SACRED COUNCIL FIRES—THEIR CHARACTER, EDUCATION AND CUSTOMS.

AT the time of the earliest European discoveries in this locality, the territory now embraced in Onondaga county was the chief seat of the nation of Indians from whom it derives its name. This powerful nation was the central in the great Iroquois Confederacy, or League of the Five Nations, whose dominion included a vast extent of country, and who held the ascendancy over nearly all the tribes of North America. At one time their actual domain extended from the Sorrel River,

south by the great lakes, to the Mississippi on the west, thence east to the Santee, and coast-wise back to the Hudson. The territory of the Iroquois possessed more fertile land, combined with a temperate and healthy climate, than any other tract of equal extent on the globe. And their power and dominion extended far beyond these geographical boundaries. Although they occupied, as their proper home, what they metaphorically termed the "Long House"—that is, the territory of New York extending from the Hudson to Lake Erie, yet they extended their power and influence far beyond these limits and held the tribes both of the East and the West in subjection.

Says Smith, in his History of New York: "When the Dutch began the settlement of this country, all the Indians on Long Island and the northern shore of the Sound, on the banks of the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware and Susquehanna rivers were in subjection to the Five Nations and acknowledged it by paying them tribute." The French historians of Canada, both ancient and modern, agree that the more northern Indians were driven far back to the west and northwest by the martial prowess of the Confederates. "The Ho-de-no-sau-nee occupied our precise territory, and their council fires burned continually from the Hudson to the Niagara. Our old forests have rung with their war shouts and been enlivened with their festivals of peace. In their progressive course they had stretched round half the Republic and rendered their names a terror nearly from ocean to ocean, when the advent of the Saxon race arrested their career, and prepared the way for the final extinguishment of the fires of the Confederacy."*

The Five Nations have been called by some the "Spartans of the Western Wilderness," by others, the "Romans of the New World;" their warriors in the prime of the Confederacy, were noted for their valor and their far-extended conquests.

"At one period," says Schoolcraft, "we hear the sound of their war cry along the Straits of St. Marys and at the foot of Lake Superior; at another under the walls of Québec where they finally defeated the Hurons under the eyes of the French. They put out the fires of the Gahkas and Eries. They eradicated the Susquehannocks. They placed the Lanappes, the Nanticokes and Muncees under the yoke of subjection. They put the Metoacks and Manhattans under tribute. They spread the terror of their name all over New England. They traversed the whole length of the Appalachian Chain, and descended like the enraged

* Let. to the Hon. John Jay, Aug. 10, 1789.

yagisho and megalonyx on the Cherokees and Catawbas. Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia and LaSalle on the discovery of the Illinois."*

Such had become the Iroquois—the conquerors and terror of all the surrounding tribes—by the force of their energy and by the principle of confederation. The French computed the number of their warriors, in 1660, at between two and three thousand, and a later census, taken by an English agent, confirmed the statement. Their geographical position made them the umpires in the contest of the French for dominion in the West. Their political importance was enhanced by their conquests. "Not only did they claim some supremacy in northern New England, as far as the Kennabeck, and to the south, as far as New Haven, and were acknowledged as absolute lords over the conquered Lanappe; the peninsula of Upper Canada was their hunting ground by right of war; they had exterminated the Eries and Andasties, both tribes of their own family, one dwelling on the southeastern banks of Lake Erie, the other on the head waters of the Ohio; they had triumphantly invaded the tribes of the West as far as Illinois; their warriors had reached the soil of Kentucky and Western Virginia; and England, to whose alliance they steadily inclined, availed herself of their treaties to encroach on the empire of France in America."†

Precisely at what period the confederacy between the tribes was formed is not known. Schoolcraft thinks it was at a comparatively recent date, probably early in the fifteenth century. Mr. Webster, the Onondaga interpreter, says this great league of confederation was arrived at, about two generations before the whites became traders with the Indians. Mr. Clark has a different opinion. From the permanency of their institutions, the intricacy of their civil affairs, the stability of their religious beliefs and the uniformity of their pagan ceremonies, differing from other Indians in important particulars, he is inclined to the belief that their federative existence must have had a much longer duration. All their traditions agree that the union was effected on the banks of Onondaga Lake where the village of Liverpool is now situated.

It is well known that these tribes attributed the origin of their confederacy, as well as most of their chief national blessings, to the supernatural interposition of Ta-oun-ya-wat-ha, the deity who presided over streams and fisheries. A long time ago this deity came down from his place in the

clouds to teach them how to cultivate the soil and to be united, happy and prosperous. While he was living among them—having thrown aside his divine character and assumed the name of Hi-a-wat-ha, a very wise man—there was an alarm caused by the sudden approach of a ferocious band of warriors from north of the great lakes. Many had been slain and ultimate destruction seemed to be the consequence either of bold resistance or of quiet submission to the enemy. At this trying moment Hi-a-wat-ha was sought for advice, and no statesman of to-day could have given better counsel in as few words. "*Become a united people and you will conquer your enemies.*" Dispatch runners in all directions and notify the chiefs of a grand council to be held on the banks of the Oh-nen-ta-ha, (Onondaga Lake.) I shall sit in council with you." The council fires had been kindled three days, but the venerable Hi-a-wat-ha had not made his appearance. On approaching his cabin he was found in a melancholy state of mind. The old man told them he had evil forebodings, and that he had concluded not to attend the Great Council. But the chiefs had determined not to deliberate in council without the presence of Hi-a-wat-ha, and he was finally prevailed upon to go, accompanied by his darling child, an only daughter, twelve years of age. On the approach of the venerable wise man, a general shout of joy resounded through the assembled host, and every demonstration of respect was paid to his presence.

As he landed and was passing up the steep bank towards the council ground, a loud sound was heard like a rushing, mighty wind. All eyes were instantly turned upwards, and a dark spot was seen rapidly descending from on high among the clouds. It grew larger and larger as it neared the earth, and was descending with fearful velocity into their midst. The utmost confusion prevailed throughout the assembled multitude, and all but the venerable Hi-a-wat-ha sought safety by flight. He gravely uncovered his silvered head, and besought his daughter to await the approaching danger with becoming resignation, at the same time reminding her of the great folly and impropriety of attempting to prevent or obstruct the designs or wishes of the Great Spirit. No sooner had his resolution become fixed and his last words uttered, than an immense bird, with a long and pointed beak, and widespread wings, came down with a mighty swoop and crushed the beautiful girl to the earth. His darling daughter has been killed before his eyes in a marvelous manner, and her destroyer has perished with her. It was found on examination that the creature in its

*Schoolcrafts Notes.

†Bancroft... History United States.

descent had completely buried its beak and neck up to its body in the ground. It was covered with a beautiful plumage of snow white, and every warrior as he advanced plucked a plume from this singular bird with which to adorn his crown, and from this incident the braves of the Confederate Nation forever after made choice of the plumes of the white heron as their most appropriate military ornament while on the war path.

In despair and dejection Hi-a-wat-ha remained three days and nights prostrated on his face on the ground, and while every one participated in his afflictions, no one seemed inclined to approach or distract his entranced state, and the Indians, almost despairing of a council, were about to depart; but a few of the leading chiefs consulted together, and resolved that nothing should be attempted without the voice of the wise man, and a suitable person was thereupon dispatched to see if he breathed. Finding that he lived Ho-see-noke was directed to arouse him by his merry heart, to whisper kind words in his ear and call him from his reverie. After much ceremony and persuasion, he recovered so far as to converse, and after several messages had passed between the assembled chiefs and himself, he arose and desired food. He was afterwards conducted to the presence of the council, when all eyes were turned towards the only man who could with precision foretell their future destiny. Various schemes were proposed to repel the enemy. Hi-a-wat-ha listened in silence till the speeches of all were concluded. He then spoke. After briefly alluding to his own calamity, he referred to the threatened invasion, and proposed that they should reflect for a day on the speeches that had been made. After the expiration of the time they again met, when the wise man thus addressed them:

"Friends and Brothers: You have come many of you a great distance from your homes; you have convened for one common purpose, to promote one common interest, and that is to provide for our common safety. To oppose these hordes of northern foes by tribes, singly and alone, would prove our certain destruction. We can make no progress in that way; we must unite ourselves into one common band of brothers. Our warriors united would surely repel these rude invaders and drive them from our borders. Let this be done, and we are safe.

"You, the Mohawks, sitting under the shadow of the '*Great Tree*,' whose roots sink deep into the earth, and whose branches spread over a vast country, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty.

"You, Oneidas, a people who recline your bodies against the '*Everlasting Stone*,' that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you give wise counsel.

"You, Onondagas, who have your habitation at the '*Great Mountain*,' and are overshadowed by its crags, shall be the third nation, because you are greatly gifted in speech and mighty in war.

"You, Cayugas, a people whose habitation is the '*Dark Forest*,' and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting.

"And you, Senecas, a people who live in the open country and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans, and making cabins."

"You five great and powerful nations must unite and have but one common interest, and no foe shall be able to disturb or subdue you."

Immediately upon this was formed the celebrated league of the *Five Nations*. Such was the name given them by the English. The French called them the *Iroquois*; the Dutch name for them was *Maquas*, while they called themselves *Mingoes*; all meaning *United People*. They were known to the English as the Five Nations till the adoption of the Tuscaroras in 1712, after which they were called the Six Nations.

The Onondagas occupied the central position in the "Long House"—a term by which they denoted their possessions from the Hudson to the Lakes. They kept the sacred council fires at Onondaga, and the key of the council house, where all the chief councils of the Five Nations were held. The Mohawks held the east door and the Senecas the west door. The confederacy was governed by hereditary chiefs whose claims were subjected to the decisions of a national council. Thus the aristocratic principle was brought into subjection to the democratic. When the hereditary chief demanded office, if found unworthy, he must give place to the next in order. In council they were a pure republic, the veto of one chief being sufficient to defeat a measure.* Each canton or tribe was independent; its quota of men was freely voted in war, or refused, without complaint from other cantons. Thus was guaranteed to each tribe its independence and security, and to each warrior his equal rights, while general power was conceded to the confederacy in all national matters. Canassatego, one of the chiefs, said to the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland: "Our wise forefathers established union and amity between the Five Nations. This has made us formidable. This has given us great weight and authority with our neighboring nations. We are a powerful confederacy, and by observing the same methods our forefathers have taken, you will acquire fresh strength and power; therefore I counsel you, whatever befalls you, never fall out with one another."

* See Report.

At the formation of the confederacy, the famous A-TO-TAR-HO presided : unequalled in war and arts, his fame had spread abroad and exalted the Onondaga tribe to a pre-eminent position. His name was "Like that of King Arthur of the Round Table, or those of the Paladins of Charlemagne, used as an exemplar of glory and honor,"* and became the title of office of the Presiding Chief. The right of the Onondagas to furnish a presiding officer for the league was conceded, and is still possessed by them. To the Mohawks was awarded the Te-ka-ra-ho-ga, or Chief War Captain. The Great Council has always consisted of six members, each nation having one except the Senecas, who were allowed two, in consideration of their great numerical strength. Its powers were merely advisory, aiming to arrive at harmonious results by interchange of opinion without formal vote. No penalties could be inflicted or power exerted beyond that of OPINION. A unanimous decision was first required : this once obtained, its authority was absolute ; each tribe acting through its representative, who was first informed as to its views. These decisions were in fact clothed with all the power of the most popular expression of the whole confederacy.

"A government like this gave to the orator, who by his eloquence could sway his people, a vast influence, and we find that many men of note have appeared among them, since they came in contact with more learned races of men, who were abundantly qualified to conduct their negotiations, and have reflected as much renown on their nation as their bravest warriors."† De Witt Clinton says of the speech of Garangula to the French General, De la Barre : "I believe it impossible to find in all the effusions of ancient or modern oratory a speech more appropriate or convincing. Under the veil of respectful profession it conveys the most biting irony, and while it abounds with rich and splendid imagery, it contains the most solid reasoning. I place it in the same rank with the celebrated speech of Logan."

The unwritten law of this wonderful people had a power unequalled by any statutes ever recorded in books. A single instance of its power will be sufficient. It is given by Hon. George Geddes on the authority of Mr. Webster, who lived many years among the Onondagas, and had a woman of that tribe for a wife.

A young man of the Cayugas came to the Onondagas and claimed their hospitality. He lived among them two years, attaching himself to Webster

particularly. He appeared contented and happy, "Always foremost in the chase, most active in the dance, and loudest in the song." Mantinoah was his name. One morning he said to his friend, "I have a vow to perform. My nation and my friends know that Mantinoah will be true. My friend, I wish you to go with me." Webster consented. After a pleasant journey of a few days, enlivened with fishing and hunting, they came in the afternoon to a place that Mantinoah said was near his village, and where he wished to invoke the Great Spirit. After a repast, and a pipe had been smoked, Mantinoah said : "Two winters have gone since in my village, in the fury of anger, I slew my bosom friend and adopted brother. The chief declared me guilty of my brother's blood, and I must die. My execution was deferred for two full years, during which time I was condemned to banishment. I vowed to return. It was then I sought your nation ; it was thus I won your friendship. The nearest in blood to him I slew, according to our customs, is the avenger. The time expires when the sun sinks behind the topmost boughs of the trees. I am ready. My friend, we have had many a cheerful sport together ; our joys have been many ; our griefs have been few ; look not sad now. When you return to the Onondagas, tell them that Mantinoah died like a true brave of the Cayugas ; tell them that he trembled not at the approach of death, like the coward pale face, nor shed tears like a woman. My friend, take my belt, my knife, my hunting pouch, my horn, my rifle, as tokens of my friendship. Soon the avenger will come ; the Great Spirit calls ; Mantinoah fears not death ; farewell." Vainly Webster urged him to escape. A short period of silence, and a yell is heard. Mantinoah responds. The avenger appears and takes the hand of his former friend, now his victim. Mutual salutations follow, with expressions of regret made by the executioner, but none by the doomed. The tomahawk gleams in the air, not a muscle moves, nor does the cheek of Mantinoah blanch ; folding his arms on his breast he receives the blow. As if by magic a host appears, the song of death is sung, and the solemn dance or death march is performed. Webster is invited to the village, where he is hospitably entertained, and when ready to return is accompanied by a party of Cayugas to his home.

Thus powerful was the unwritten law of the Iroquois.

It is not easy for us to understand this people, for we know but little of their peculiar springs of action. They had their religion, which the white people who came amongst them called their supersti-

* Schoolcraft.

† Hon. George Geddes.

tion. If superstition it be, it was nevertheless the principle that governed them. And did we but understand their ideas fully, we should know by what standard to judge them. Whoever has learned much of their history, knows that, in their savage state, woman, made prisoner, was never indelicately approached by him, who, without pity, would brain her infant child. He tortured and killed his prisoners, if he did not adopt them into his family, but he never enslaved or outraged women. What other nation can say this with truth?*

Mr. Schoolcraft says that, to understand the government of the Iroquois and learn how it acquired its power and fame, it is necessary to examine their law of descent. Each canton was divided into distinct clans, each of which was distinguished by the name and device of some quadruped, bird, or other object in the animal kingdom. The clans, or original families, were eight, distinguished respectively by the *totems* of the wolf, the bear, the turtle, the deer, the beaver, the falcon, the crane and the plover. The law of marriage required them to marry into families or clans whose totem was different from their own. A wolf or turtle male could not marry a wolf or turtle female. This interdict of consanguinity, preserved the purity of the blood, while it enlarged and strengthened the tie of relationship between the clans. Owing to the limitation of descent to the line of the female, a chieftain's son could not succeed him in office, but in case of his death he would be succeeded by his brother, or failing this, by the son of his sister, or by some direct or remote descendant of the maternal line. The man who, by inheritance, was entitled to the office of chieftainship, was obliged, on arriving at the proper age, to submit his right to a council of the whole canton. Incapacity was always and without exception recognized as a valid objection to approval.

Each canton had its eight principal chiefs and various assistant chiefs, who were civil officers. The war chiefs derived their consequence from their success in war; they rose up as the exigencies of the nation demanded, and sustained themselves by their capacity. All males were bound to render military services. Disgrace was the penalty of failure. Thus the ranks were always full, and all war parties consisted of volunteers. Each warrior supplied and carried his own arms and provisions. The enlistment consisted in simply joining the war dance. The government was in fact a pure democracy controlled by its martial spirit.

The Iroquois have been charged with making

*H. C. Schoolcraft.

their women beasts of burden, while they lived lives of indolence. The division of labor between the sexes, it is true, differed widely from ours. To the warrior was assigned the duty of hunting food and protecting their hunting grounds from the inroads of the enemy. His life was daily in his hands, and such were the hazards he encountered that there always were more women than men in the tribes. The men spent long dreary seasons in hunting and taking furs, which, when brought home, became the property of their wives, who sold them to the traders, and with the avails made such provision for the rest of the family as they could, the men standing silently by and not uttering a word. The old men, women and boys cultivated the little patch of corn and gathered the fuel. Both in the social and national systems, the women had great power and influence. The matrons sat in council, and had a right to propose a cessation of arms. There was a male functionary, an acknowledged orator, whose duty it was to speak for the women.

Schoolcraft describes the social character of the Indian thus: "In the lodge he is a mild, considerate man, of the non-interfering and non-scolding species. He may, indeed, be looked upon rather as the guest of his wife, than what he is most unjustly represented to be, her tyrant, and he is often only known as the lord of the lodge by the attention and respect *she* shows to him. He is a man of few words. If her temper is ruffled, he smiles. If he is displeased he walks away. It is a province in which his actions acknowledge her right to rule, and it is one in which his pride and manliness have exalted him above the folly of altercation." The wife owned all the property; arms only belonged to the husband. The family were hers, and when war or the chase had made the father a victim, she, who had always been at its head, kept it unbroken. With the Iroquois war was the business of life, and the pursuit of an enemy on the war path, or hunting the wild beasts of the forests, were the only employments that men could engage in without subjecting themselves to the loss of rank, and the liability of being called women.

The central tribe was the seat of government, and here all the general councils were held and the policy of the nation settled. The first we know of this people, they here swayed the sceptre of an empire twelve hundred miles long and eight hundred wide. The means of free and rapid transportation of armies was to these savages the same advantage that it is to the most artificial state of society. Around the shores of Onondaga Lake the councils deliberated, and when once the plan of the cam-

paign was arranged, the canoes were afloat, and soon far down the St. Lawrence, the Adirondack heard the war whoop of the "Men of the mountains."* Or on the banks of Georgian Bay the trembling Huron felt the weight of their power. Or launching their barks on the waters of the Susquehanna, soon on the shores of Chesapeake Bay they dictated terms to their enemies. Fort Hill, in South Carolina, afterwards the residence of John C. Calhoun, was one of their stations, from which they waged inveterate war upon the Catawbas and Cherokees. The Iroquois nation could bring to battle more than two thousand warriors of their own blood, besides levies of the tribes they had subjected. Their policy in regard to conquered enemies was like that of ancient Rome: they were converted into allies rather than slaves, and having been fairly conquered in war, after a brave resistance, they were counted as younger brothers, worthy to fight by the side of their conquerors and share their glory.†

"They reduced war to a science, and all their movements were directed by system and policy. They never attacked a hostile country till they had sent out spies to explore and designate its vulnerable points, and when they encamped they observed the greatest circumspection to guard against surprise. Whatever superiority of force they might have, they never neglected the use of stratagem, employing all the crafty wiles of the Carthagenians. To produce death by the most protracted suffering, was sanctioned among them by general immemorial usage."‡

The Europeans, instead of teaching mercy to these men, encouraged and fostered the worst points in their characters, and by every temptation they were led to become even more cruel, as they became demoralized and vicious by intercourse with the more learned but less principled "pale face." Massachusetts first gave twelve, then forty, and finally one hundred pounds for a scalp. The Colonial Legislature of New York, in 1745, passed an act for giving a reward for scalps; in 1746, a governor of the Colony, not only paid for two scalps of Frenchmen in money and fine clothes, but thanked the three Indians that brought them to Albany, and promised "Always to remember this act of friendship." American scalps were received and paid for in English money by the officer in command at Malden, in the war of 1812.

CHAPTER V.

THE ONONDAGA INDIANS AND THE FRENCH—CHAMPLAIN'S INVASION—JESUIT MISSIONS AMONG THE ONONDAGAS—WAR BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH—COUNT FRONTENAC'S INVASION OF ONONDAGA—THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS BEFORE ONONDAGA CASTLE.

AT the commencement of French settlements in Canada, a conflict arose between the French and the Five Nations which lasted one hundred and fifty years. This conflict was wantonly provoked by Champlain, the Governor of New France, who espoused the cause of the Adirondack Indians against the Iroquois who had driven them from their former homes in Northern New York. When Champlain built his fort at Quebec in 1608, he found the Adirondacks occupying that vicinity, whither they had fled for safety from their fierce and powerful conquerors, the Five Nations. Champlain had shown the Adirondacks the magical effects of his French guns, and had led them to believe that with such new and destructive weapons a few Frenchmen and Indian allies could make an easy conquest of their old enemies. Accordingly, in 1609, he joined the Adirondacks with his Frenchmen to invade the country of the Iroquois, and on the lake which bears his name, met two hundred of these Indians. Both parties went on shore for battle, and then, for the first time, the Iroquois saw the flash and heard the report of fire arms. Defeat followed, and wondering and dismayed at the murderous effects of the strange weapon, they retreated to their fastnesses in the wilderness.

This was the first interview of the Iroquois with white men, and their first knowledge of them was obtained by meeting them as enemies on a field of battle.

Emboldened by his first success, Champlain with his Frenchmen and four hundred Huron allies, renewed his attack upon the Iroquois in 1615. This time he invaded the country of the Onondagas. On the 9th of October, 1615, a fishing party of Onondagas on their way to Oneida Lake were surprised and captured. These invaders had made their way up the St. Lawrence to the lower end of Lake Ontario, where, hiding their canoes, they struck across the wilderness on foot. They took captive "Three men, four women, three boys and a girl." They then marched forward, and says Champlain, in his account: "On the 10th of October, at three o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived before the fort of the enemy. When I approached with my little detachment, we showed them what they had

* Meaning of the word "Onondaga."

† Hon. George Geddes.

‡ DeWitt Clinton.

never before seen or heard. As soon as they saw us and heard the balls whistling about their ears, they retired quietly within their fort, carrying with them their killed and wounded. We also fell back upon the main body, having five or six wounded, one of whom died." After a six day siege, Champlain, in the midst of his French and Indians, was wounded in two places by Onondaga arrows, and ingloriously retreated, being carried in a "basket of wicker work, so doubled up and fastened with cords that he was unable to move." A long and dreary winter was passed by Champlain among the Hurons before he was able to get back to Quebec.

The location of the fort which Champlain attacked has been a matter of controversy for many years. Says Gen. John S. Clark, the antiquarian :

"When investigators are ready to abandon theories in conflict with the record, rather than to abandon facts conflicting with their theories, they will experience no difficulty whatever in finding an Indian town site, answering in every essential particular the description and illustrations of Champlain.

"Certain facts must sooner or later be accepted as conclusive, in narrowing the limits in which we should seek for the exact location : one is, that the east branch of the Limestone is the dividing line absolutely between the historic and pre-historic town sites of the Onondagas ; and that Champlain's narrative contains internal evidence in statements of fact, unquestionable, that the fort was within a few miles, at least, and south of Oneida Lake. Champlain, beyond any question, passed through Onondaga county, and attacked the stronghold of the Onondagas, but the location of this stronghold is not so easily found.

"I had the honor of reading a paper on this subject before the Buffalo Historical Society, and the New York Historical Society, early in the present year, in which I ventured to put myself on record on this question of route, and objective point, and designated a well-known Indian town site in the northeast corner of the town of Fenner, in Madison county, on the farm of Rufus H. Nichols, on what is known as the mile-strip, about three miles east of Perryville, as the home of the Onondagas at that period, and as being the identical position of the fort attacked by Champlain."

General Clark has examined this locality and made a drawing of it, corresponding in all essential particulars with the drawing and description given by Champlain. The situation is a peculiar one, the fort in the form of a hexagon, being in the angle of a stream which forms both the inlet and outlet of a pond in front of the fort, and which, in connection with the streams, surrounded it on all sides, enabling the Indians to put out the fires by which Champlain tried to destroy their work.

These attacks of Champlain upon the Iroquois provoked a war which ended only with the ex-

termination of French dominion in North America.

Truces were made, but they were only of short duration. The Iroquois armed with powder and ball by the Dutch and English, were seen on every battle field thenceforth, until on the Plains of Abraham, Onondaga chieftains shed the blood of the French as freely as did Wolfe, while vengeance was glutted. Says Bancroft : "Thrice did Champlain invade their country, until he was driven with disgrace from the wilderness. The Five Nations in return attempted the destruction of New France. Though repulsed, they continued to defy the province and its allies, and under the eyes of its governor openly intercepted convoys destined for Quebec. The French authority was not confirmed by the founding of a feeble outpost at Montreal, and Fort Richelieu at the mouth of the Sorrel River scarcely protected its immediate environs. The Iroquois warriors scoured every wilderness to lay it still more waste. Depopulating the whole country on the Ontario, they attained an acknowledged superiority over New France. The colony was in perpetual danger, and Quebec itself was besieged."

From these straits the French sought to relieve themselves by the missionaries of a religion whose precepts they had so wantonly violated, and in 1642, "Father Jogues, commissioned as an envoy, was hospitably received by the Mohawks and gained an opportunity of offering the friendship of France to the Onondagas." Thus the first Frenchman came with the sword, the second with the cross.

The history of the action of the Jesuit missionaries among these tribes is but a constant repetition of enobling examples of self-sacrificing devotion to the great cause of converting the savages to Christianity. No hardship was too great, no sufferings too severe, martyrdom itself was welcomed, and when one missionary was consumed by the fires of the savages, another stood ready to take his place. Father Jogues was murdered by the Mohawks at Caughnawaga,* in Montgomery county, but he was followed by more than a score of others during the next fifty years.

Taking advantage of a temporary peace between the Iroquois and the French, Father Simon Le Moyne appeared as a missionary to the Onondagas in 1654. He says in his Relation : "On the 17th day of July, 1654, I set out from Montreal and embarked for a land as yet but little known, accompanied by a young man of piety and fortitude who had long been a resident of that country." On the 5th of August he had nearly finished his journey,

*It is still known in the neighborhood of the Village of Tonawanda.

and says: "We traveled four leagues before reaching the principal Onondaga village. I passed many persons on the way who kindly saluted me, one calling me brother, another uncle, and another cousin. I never had so many relations. At a quarter of a league from the village I began a harangue in a solemn and commanding tone, which gained me great credit. I named all their chiefs, families and distinguished persons. I told them that peace and joy were my companions, and that I scattered war among the distant nations. Two chiefs addressed me as I entered the village with a welcome, the like of which I had never before experienced among savages." At the grand council assembled by the chiefs in the cabin of Ondessonk, he says, "I opened the council by a public prayer on my knees, in a loud voice in the Huron tongue. I astonished them exceedingly by mentioning them all by nations, tribes, families and individuals, which amount to no small number. This I was enabled to do from my notes, and to them it was as astonishing as it was novel." On the 16th, returning, Father Le Moyne discovered the salt springs and manufactured the first Onondaga salt ever made by a European, "as natural," he says, "as from the sea, some of which we shall carry to Quebec." This first sample of salt was made two hundred and twenty-three years ago. In the Relation of Father Le Moyne, seventh of August, 1654, he says: "I baptized a young captive taken from the Neuter nation, fifteen or sixteen years old, who had been instructed in the mysteries of our faith by a Huron convert. This was the first adult baptism made at Onondaga. The joy I experienced was ample compensation for all past fatigues."

Fathers Joseph Chaumonot and Claude Dablon became missionaries to the Onondagas in 1655, and "were received with the strongest proofs of friendship." The account of their journey and experience is given in the Jesuit Relation of Father Francis Le Mercier, the Superior of the Mission of Quebec. "On the 5th of November," says the narrative, "as we continued our route, a chieftain of note called Gonateragon met us a league from his cabin, welcomed our arrival, and kindly invited us to remain with his people. He placed himself at the head of our little company and conducted us in state to within a quarter of a league of Onondaga, where the "*Anciens*" of the country awaited us. Having seated ourselves beside them, they set before us their best provisions, especially pumpkins baked in the ashes." Then a speech of welcome was made by an aged chief, who deprecated war, and said that even the young men were for peace.

It was only the Mohawks, he said, who wished to darken the sun, rendered glorious by our approach, and to fill the sky with clouds.

The mission founded this year by Chaumonot and Dablon was the original mission of St. John the Baptist, and according to the topography of Gen. John S. Clark, was located on "Indian Hill," two miles south of the village of Manlius, which was then the chief town of the Onondagas. The missionaries several times refer to their "chapel," but they probably mean by this their place of worship, fitted up in one of the principal cabins of the Indians. It does not appear that they had any regular chapel at this period. The first sacrament of Holy Mass was celebrated by Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon upon an altar in an oratory made in the cabin of Teontonharason, one of the women who came from Quebec with the missionaries, on Sunday, November 14, 1655. She was a woman of the Onondagas, highly esteemed for her nobleness and wealth. She made a public profession of religion, instructed all connected with her household, and eagerly demanded baptism for herself, her mother and daughter. She taught the prayers of the Roman Catholic Church to her people, and was a sort of deaconess of the primitive church of the Onondagas. (Relation, 1655.) On the 28th of November, being the first Sunday in Advent, was held the first celebration of Catechism in one of the principal cabins, probably the one above referred to.

It appears from the Relations that the first request for a French missionary settlement on the banks of Onondaga Lake came from Ondessonk, the great chief of the Onondagas, who said to Father Le Moyne: "We request you to select on the banks of our great lake a convenient place for a French habitation. Place yourself in the heart of our country, since you have possessed our inmost affections. There we can go for instruction, and from thence you can spread yourselves everywhere." The location of St. Mary's of Ganentaha was selected the year following by Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon. Says the Relation, under date of November 9, 1655: "This day for the first time, we visited the salt spring, which is only two leagues from here, near the lake Ganentaha, and the place chosen for the French settlement, because it is in the center of the Iroquois nations, and because we can from thence visit in canoes various localities upon the rivers and lakes, which renders commerce free and commodious. Fishing and hunting increase the importance of this place, for besides the various kinds of fish that are taken there at different seasons of the year, the eel is so abundant that a

thousand and sometimes speared by a single fisherman in a night, and as for the game which does not fail through the winter, the pigeons gather in the spring in such numbers that they are taken in nets in great abundance. The fountain from which very good salt is made, intersects a meadow surrounded by a wood of superior growth. From eighty to a hundred paces from this salt spring is another of fresh water, and both flow from the same hill."

The Mission of St. John the Baptist prospered for several months; proselytes were continually added to the faith; and the anticipations of the missionaries were raised to the highest pitch. At length doubts and dissensions crept into the minds of some of the principal individuals of the canton, and it was resolved that Dablon should proceed to Quebec for a reenforcement to strengthen the hearts and hands of the missionaries. The Onondagas earnestly desired that the French should come and make their settlement on the site selected for St. Mary's of Ganentaha. "Why do you not come at once," said they, "since you see all our village approve it? We have not ceased all this winter to go in crowds to the chapel to pray and be instructed. You have been cordially welcomed in all our cabins when you have visited them to teach. You cannot doubt our dispositions since we have made you such a solemn present, with protestations so public, that we are believers."

On account of the season of hunting, and the preference of all the young men for the chase, Dablon found it difficult to obtain guides to conduct him back to Quebec. "At last," he says, "we determined upon saying nine masses to St. John the Baptist, the patron of this mission, in order to obtain light in a business where all was dark to us. Behold how contrary to our expectations, and to all human appearances, without knowing how it was done or by whom, immediately after the ninth mass, I set out from Onondaga, accompanied by two of the principal young men of the village and by several others, whom doubtless St. John inspired to engage in this enterprise and journey. Thus the chief of the escort was named Ste. Jean Baptiste, he being the first adult of the Iroquois baptized in full health."

Dablon and his guides crossed Oneida Lake on the ice on the 6th of March, 1656, and proceeded by the usual northern trail to the mouth of Salmon River, whence he reached Montreal on the 30th. Father Chaumonot remained at Onondaga, and the following summer was joined by Father Claude Dablon, Father Le Mercier, the Superior, Father Renè Mesnard, Father Jacques Fremin, Brother

Ambrose Broar, and Brother Bourgier, to found the Mission of St. Mary's of Ganentaha. On the 7th of May, 1656, these missionaries with a force composed of four nations, French, Onondagas, Senecas, and a few Hurons, embarked in shallops and canoes for Onondaga. On their departure from port they were cheered by the acclamations of a great multitude who had gathered on the shore, all regarding them with compassionate and trembling hearts as so many victims destined to the flames or to the fierce rage and torture of the Iroquois. They arrived at Three Rivers on the 20th of May, and on the 31st at Montreal; on the 8th of June, having abandoned their shallops on account of the rapids of La Chine, they embarked in twenty canoes; on their flag of beautiful white cloth was painted in large letters the name "JESUS," which a band of Mohawks on the rapids recognized and accosted the voyagers. The Onondagas received the Mohawks with curses, reproached them with treason and robbery, seized their canoes and arms and whatever was best of their equipments, in retaliation for having been robbed by the same party a few days before. Without other incident of importance, they pursued their journey, and on the 11th of July, at 3 o'clock, arrived on the shore of Lake Onondaga, at the spot which had been selected for their mission house by Fathers Chaumonot and Dablon. Here many of the old men and chiefs of the Onondagas awaited them. The *Te Deum* was chanted and holy mass celebrated in gratitude for their friendly reception. On the 17th they commenced the erection of their dwellings and a fort for their soldiers.

The location of this fort and mission house was on the east shore of Onondaga Lake, on lot 106 in the town of Salina, where the embankment and outlines of the fort were plainly to be seen by the early settlers. The well in that vicinity out of which they drew their water still bears the name of the "Jesuits's Well."

For a while the mission was quite prosperous; other missions branched out from it among the Cayugas and Senecas; the second year the increasing interest required the enlargement of the chapel; the missionaries entertained hopes of the speedy conversion of multitudes of the Indians. But while they were indulging these fond anticipations, the renewal of border wars excited the slumbering vengeance of the Mohawks, who induced the Onondagas to enter into a conspiracy for the destruction of the French mission. The plot was revealed by a friendly Indian, and the French escaped by the following ingenious method:

Being forewarned of the intended massacre, they had prepared to escape in the night, if they could avoid exciting the suspicions of the Indians, by means of several light boats which they had secretly constructed in the storehouse of the mission. The opportunity was furnished them by the ingenuity of a young man, very much a favorite with the head chief, who feigned to have a dream that the chief must provide a general feast, after the custom of the Indian nation. The rule of politeness required that they should eat all that was set before them, and the consequence was that they often became gorged and stupefied. So it was on this occasion. The feast was prepared; all had eaten to surfeiting; the young man played on his guitar to soothe them into the profound slumber that was soon to follow. In a little while they were all asleep, and before they awoke the Frenchmen had shipped their boats and were far away beyond their reach. In the morning they supposed the French had been sleeping as profoundly as themselves, and it was not until they had examined the premises that they discovered that their intended victims had fled. If the missionaries had been alone in the work in which they were engaged, they would at all times have been safe in the hands of the savages, but the rival governments of France and England continually thwarted their endeavors and rendered the lives of all at times insecure.

When the Mohawk conspiracy had died away and the Onondagas becoming sorry for having given the French reason to doubt their sincerity, and feeling the loss they had sustained in driving them away, the principal chief sent an invitation to them again to establish themselves among them. In 1665, a number of French families returned, under the guidance of the missionaries, and settled near the Indian fort and village which stood in the vicinity of the present village of Jamesville. The mission here established was that of Ste. Jean Baptiste. The chapel was built in 1666 by the famous chief, Gar-a-kon-tie, who was a converted and truly Christian Indian. Father Le Mercier, in *Relation* 1667, says of him: "As he, [Father Julian Garnier,] had declared to them [the Onondagas,] that he could not remain alone and without a chapel, Gar-a-kon-tie, that famous captain of whom we have spoken before in preceding relations, resolved to gratify him to the utmost of his wishes. In fact, in a few days he built a chapel, and immediately after undertook a voyage to Quebec to visit the Governor of Canada, who had long desired to see this great and good man, so obliging towards the French. One principal object of his visit was to take away with him

some of the Fathers, whom he wished to conduct into his own country."*

In 1669 the French and the Iroquois were again at war. "The harvests of New France could not be gathered in safety, the convents were insecure, and many of the inhabitants prepared to return to France. In moments of gloom it seemed as if all must be abandoned. True, religious zeal was still active. Le Moyne, who had been driven from among the Mohawks, once more appeared and was received with affection by the Onondagas. Peace ensued. England came into possession of the New Netherlands. In 1684, the Five Nations met the governors of New York and Virginia at Albany, and the sachems returned to nail the arms of the Duke of York over their castle, a protection as they thought against the French, an acknowledgment, as the English deemed, of British sovereignty." The Governor of Canada, meantime, with six hundred French soldiers, four hundred Indian allies, four hundred canoes, and three hundred men for a garrison, started for Onondaga. But the army suffered from sickness, and after arriving on the soil of the Onondagas, he was constrained to sue for peace. The English desired the Five Nations to take advantage of this situation and exterminate the French. But such was not their policy; they desired to play one party off against the other, while they themselves held the balance of power. An Onondaga chief proudly said to the Convoy of New York: "Yonnondio (the French Governor) has for ten years been our father; Corlear (the English Governor) has long been our brother, but it is because we have willed it so; neither the one nor the other is our master. He who made the world gave us the land on which we dwell; we are free; you call us subjects; we say we are brethren; we must take care of ourselves. I will go to my father, for he has come to my gate and desires to speak words of reason. We will embrace peace, instead of war; the ax shall be thrown into a deep water." To De la Barre, the French commander, the chief said: "It is well for you that you have left under ground the hatchet which has so often been dyed with the blood of the French; our children and old men had carried their bows and arrows into the heart of your camp, if our braves had not kept them back; our old men are not afraid of war; we will guide the English to our lakes; we are born free; we depend neither on Yonnondio nor Corlear." Dismayed, the proud Governor of Canada accepted a disgraceful peace, leaving his Indian allies to the tender mercies of the Iroquois.

* Clark's *Onondaga*, p. 190.

After the establishment of Fort Niagara by the French, Louis XIV wrote to the Governor of New France to capture as many of the able bodied Iroquois as he could and send them to France to work in the galleys as slaves, saying, "Do what you can to capture a large number of them as prisoners of war, and ship them to France." By open hostilities no captures could be made, and Lamberville, the missionary among the Onondagas, was unconsciously employed to decoy them into the fort on Ontario. Accordingly, being invited to negotiate a treaty, they assembled without distrust, and were seized, put in irons, hurried to Quebec and thence to France, where the warrior hunters of the Five Nations who used to roam from Hudson's Bay to Carolina, were chained to the oar in the galleys of Marseilles." This was in 1687. What did the outraged Iroquois do with this missionary, the unwitting tool of tyrants? Bancroft says: "Meanwhile the old men of the Onondagas summoned Lamberville to their presence. 'We have much reason,' said an aged chief, 'to treat thee as an enemy, but we know thee too well; thou hast betrayed us, but treason was not in thine heart; fly, therefore, for when our young braves shall have sung their war song, they will listen to no voice but the swelling voice of their anger.'" Trusty guides conducted the missionary through by-paths into a place of security. This noble forbearance was due to the counsel of Gar-a-kon-tie, the same chief who built the second Onondaga chapel for the mission of St. John the Baptist. "Generous barbarian! exclaims Bancroft; your honor shall endure, if words of mine can preserve the memory of your deeds." The Onondaga Chief, HAAS-KOU-AUX, at once appeared at Montreal at the head of twelve hundred warriors, demanding as a satisfaction the restoration of the chiefs and spoils and the abandonment of the fort at Niagara. Four days were given the French to decide. Said the haughty chief, "Our warriors propose to come and burn your forts, your houses, your granges, and your corn, to weaken you by famine, and then to overwhelm you." The terms were accepted by the French, the restoration of the imprisoned chiefs conceded, and the whole country south of the lakes rescued from the domination of Canada. In the course of events New York owes its present northern boundary to this exhibition of the power and valor of the Five Nations.* All but a little corner of the County of Onondaga is drained into the St. Lawrence, and but for these Indians must have formed a part of Canada.†

In 1694, the great chief, DE-KAN-IS-SO-RA, visited Montreal to make terms of peace with the French. The Count de Frontenac, then Governor, refused to treat with the Five Nations, except on conditions that they would exclude the English entirely from trading in their territory. This the Onondagas refused to consent to, whereupon Frontenac resolved to put the whole power of the French in requisition and by one decisive blow bring them to terms. In 1696, he mustered the whole force that France could furnish and the province could raise, together with such Indian allies as he could enlist, and after two months spent in the trip, arrived with his flotilla on Onondaga Lake, the second of August. The paraphernalia of the army made a grand display. "Banners were there," says Hoffman, "which had been unfurled at Steenkerk and Landen, and rustled above the troops that Luxemburg's trumpets had guided to glory when Prince Waldeck's legions were borne down beneath his furious charge. Nor was the enemy that this gallant host was seeking, unworthy those whose swords had been tried in some of the hardest fought fields of Europe. They had bearded a European army under the walls of Quebec, shut up another for weeks within the defences of Montreal, with the same courage which half a century after vanquished the battalions of Dieskau on the shores of Lake George."

The French, with their allies, passed up Onondaga Lake in two divisions, skirting both shores, and finally landing at the east end, sword in hand. On the third of August, they constructed a fort and left a garrison of 140 men to guard their batteaux and baggage. This fort was probably at the place now called Green Point, or at the site of St. Mary's of Ganentaha. The cannon and artillery equipments were hauled across the marshes, and they encamped at the Salt Springs. Their movements had been discovered by scouts and were fully known at the Onondaga villages. No assistance could be obtained from the English, and resistance to such a vast army was idle. The Onondagas, therefore, resolved to bend before the storm they could not face. On the night of the 2d of August, 1696, the French army saw the light of immense fires in the south. The Indians, adopting the tactics of Moscow, were destroying their own property, preferring this mode of defence to direct resistance. When the French arrived on the ground, Frontenac says they found "the cabins of the Indians and the triple palisades which circled the fort entirely burnt." It has since been learned that it was in a sufficiently strong state of defence. It was an oblong flanked by four regular bastions. The two rows of pickets which

* Bancroft, p. 296.

† H. G. Osgood, *Canada*, p. 10.

touched each other were of the thickness of an ordinary mast, and at six feet distance outside stood another palisade of much smaller dimensions, but from forty to fifty feet high. The corn of the Onondagas, in their fields, stretching "from a league and a half to two leagues from the fort," was completely cut up by the soldiers. "Not a single head remained," and "the destruction was complete."

The Onondagas, of course, could not brook this wanton destruction long. In accordance with their custom they must give the enemy due notice that vengeance would not be delayed. A brave old warrior volunteered for this honorable duty, and died without a groan amidst the tortures of the savage allies of the French. "When a savage, weary of his harangues, gave him some cuts of a knife," "I thank thee," he cried, "But thou oughtest to complete my death by fire. Learn, French dogs and ye savages, their allies, that ye are dogs of dogs; remember what ye ought to do when ye will be in the same position that I am." "It was," says Charlevoix, "a strange and curious spectacle, to see many hundred men surrounding a decrepit old warrior, striving in vain, by tortures, to draw a groan from him."

The barren victory of Frontenac resulted in great injury to the French, for by taking away the militia of Canada, the fields were left uncultivated, and a famine ensued that pinched quite as hard as the lack of provisions in Onondaga.

CHAPTER VI.

THE IROQUOIS AND THE ENGLISH—POLICY OF THE ENGLISH TOWARDS THE FIVE NATIONS—THE ONONDAGAS IN THE FRENCH WAR—THEIR STATUS IN THE REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812—ENGLISH AND GERMAN MISSIONS AMONG THE ONONDAGAS—LATER MISSIONS—SCHOOLS—TREATIES.

THE treaty of Ryswick, which made peace between the English and the French, was signed September 10, 1697. Soon after this, French commissioners appeared before the Onondaga Castle. Peace was made, to the great satisfaction of the French. "Nothing could be more terrible than this last war; the French ate their bread in continual fear. No man was sure, when out of his house, of ever returning to it again. All business and trade were often suspended, while fear, despair and misery blanched the countenances of the wretched inhabitants.* The Commissioners took

with them to Montreal several of the Onondaga chiefs. They were received with every mark of respect, and were treated with that consideration which brave men always command.

Before the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the Indians of the Five Nations had become the allies of the English. In 1689, they had met the representatives of the English colonies, the Governors of New York and Virginia, in council at Albany, and had formally pledged to them peace and alliance. Although the French, from this time forward, made the most strenuous efforts, through diplomacy and religion, to gain the Five Nations over to their interest, and failing in that, had employed the best military resources of New France for their subjugation, yet they steadily adhered to their friendship for the English, who gradually gained the ascendancy over them and in due time became their masters.

The earliest and strongest influence of the English was exerted over the Mohawks, who lived in immediate proximity to their settlements on the Hudson; hence the Mohawks were most hostile to the French and were often in open war upon their frontiers while the more western tribes were quietly listening to the Jesuit Fathers within the sound of Niagara, in the forests of Cayuga and the villages of Onondaga. Many a conflict between the Mohawks and the other tribes of the Five Nations originated in the partiality of the latter for the French. At length the English, penetrating farther into the country, extending trade and commerce to the different tribes, and assisting them against their common enemies, gradually gained an ascendancy over them, and an alliance was formed with the United Five Nations which remained an indissoluble bond of union through all the conflicts and wars which followed, not only till the downfall of French power in Canada, but till England herself surrendered her possessions in America to her colonies. The English gained their ascendancy over the Iroquois, not by levying war, but by commerce and assistance, in the first place, and then by negotiation and the arts of peace. From this time the Five Nations recognized themselves as subjects of Great Britain and were at war or peace, as suited the policy of the governing nation.

Among the earliest English travelers in the Iroquois country was Wentworth Greenhalgh, who commenced a journey westward from Albany on the 28th of May, 1677.* He visited the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, and describes minutely in his journal the situation and

* Clark's Onondaga, p. 283.

* Chambers' Political Annals of the United Colonies, London, 1730

strength of each nation. The Onondagas he found "situated on a hill that is very large, the bank on each side extending itself at least two miles, all cleared land whereon the corn is planted." This traveler furnishes the following census of the "fighting men" of the respective nations: Mohawks 300; Oneidas, 200; Onondagas, 350; Cayugas, 300; Senecas, 1,000; total, 2,150.

In the manuscripts of Sir William Johnson there is a census of the northern and western Indians from the Hudson to the Mississippi, taken in 1763, in which the Five Nations appear numerically as follows: Mohawks, 160; Oneidas, 250; Onondagas, 150; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 1,050; total, 1,610 warriors.

In 1700, Robert Livingston, Secretary of Indian affairs, visited Onondaga, and reported to the Earl of Belmont upon the proper policy for the English to adopt in regard to the Five Nations. He advised that missionaries should be sent among them, and that forts should be constructed and garrisoned for their protection against the French. He proposed to locate a fort at the confluence of the Oneida and Seneca Rivers. In June of that year, Dekanissora, at the head of an embassy, visited Albany complaining that the French "will not take the hatchet from their hands" unless the Five Nations submit to them. And he said, "All of us here are resolved to have a Protestant minister at Onondaga, the centre of the Five Nations, as soon as one can be sent to us." The Governor promised the missionary, and that the bible should be translated for their use, and proposed that they should send two or three of their sons to be educated at the expense of the King. The Indians replied that they loved the King and were determined to continue firm to him and his religion, adding that they had refused to receive the Jesuit priests. "As to the offer to educate the boys," said the chief, "that is a subject not under our control; it belongs to the women entirely."

At this council the Earl of Belmont promised the Onondagas to build a fort in their country. Col. Romer was selected as the engineer to explore the country and fix upon a site for the fort. The Indians agreed to furnish two hundred men to work upon it, and to furnish corn, venison, and other provisions for the workmen. Four young Onondagas were selected to accompany Colonel Romer in his exploring expedition. Colonel Romer explored the Onondaga country, and passed down till he came to the Oneida River, but found no suitable place to locate a fort. They finally decided upon the ledge called Kagnewageage, near the mouth of the Oswe-

go River, as the most suitable site. The King of England, in 1701, had given five hundred pounds towards erecting a fort in the country of the Onondagas. The fort was not built till 1727. A trading house, however, was erected at Oswego in 1722, under the administration of Governor William Burnet. The design of the occupancy of this position was to frustrate the purpose of the French to confine the English colonies to narrow limits along the sea coast by a chain of forts extending from Canada to Louisiana; and it would also give the English command of Lake Ontario and the route of the French by the Oswego River into the heart of the Iroquois country. No establishment could be of greater importance to the interest of the English. When, therefore, the trading house was erected at Oswego it highly exasperated the Canadian authorities, and they immediately inaugurated a counter movement in erecting a trading house at Niagara. The Baron De Longueuil visited the canton of the Onondagas in person to secure the consent of the chiefs, and by misrepresentation partially succeeded. But the other Iroquois nations declared the action of the Onondagas void, as the country in which the French were at work belonged solely to the Senecas. The French, however, persisted, and through the influence of the Jesuit, Joucaire, who succeeded in keeping the Indians quiet, completed their work at Niagara. Governor Burnet, unable to accomplish anything else, erected the fort at Oswego in 1727. He built it almost wholly at his own private expense. The Governor of Canada was so incensed that he sent a written order to the officer in command to evacuate the fort at once. The English officer did not, however, comply.

In the war which followed between the French and the English, the defence of the fort at Oswego was entrusted to the Onondagas. When Sir William Johnson called for them they were ready and assisted in winning the glory he acquired. At Niagara, Montreal and Quebec, they participated in the great engagements which decided the question of empire between the French and English; and on the 21st of July, 1761, after the war had closed and all the French possessions east of the Mississippi had fallen into the hands of the English, upwards of forty of the sachems and warriors of the Onondaga nation met Sir William Johnson at Oswego, to receive the medals sent to all their chiefs, by General Amherst. The chiefs, in a formal address, took that occasion to remonstrate against the ill treatment many of their people had received from the traders and soldiers at the posts during the war, and the exorbitant prices of goods charged

by the traders. Sir William promised to reform abuses and furnish them plenty of powder and ball, which proved very agreeable to the chiefs.

In the war of the Revolution these Indians steadily adhered to the friendship which had been so long cemented between them and the English, and were the faithful allies of Great Britain throughout that memorable struggle. Mr. Clinton says that in the war of the Revolution the Five Nations contributed to the aid of the British 1,580 men. "They hung like the scythe of death in the rear of our settlements, and their deeds are inscribed with the scalping knife and the tomahawk, in characters of blood, on the fields of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, and on the banks of the Mohawk."*

The chastisement we inflicted upon the Five Nations was as terrible as their own cruelties had invoked. On the 21st of April, 1779, Colonel Van Schaick surprised the Onondagas and destroyed their village, provisions and munitions of war, killing twelve and taking thirty or forty prisoners. The destruction of their property was complete. The same year the campaigns of Sullivan carried war and famine to the Cayugas and Senecas, effectually breaking the power of the Iroquois. The Mohawks fled to Canada with Sir William Johnson.

The treaty of peace with England gave us the chain of the great lakes as our northern boundary. No stipulation whatever was made respecting these tribes. They consequently found themselves in the condition of a conquered people in the hands of their enemies who had become highly exasperated at their dreadful cruelties. The Legislature of New York evinced a disposition to expel them all from their territory, but wiser and more humane counsels prevailed. Through the influence of Generals Washington and Schuyler they were saved from total ruin. The treaty made at Fort Stanwix in 1784, by commissioners of the government and the Indians, secured sufficient reservations of land to all the tribes, except the Mohawks who had gone to Canada. But this treaty appeared hard to the Indians, who had gone into the war at the command of a government they felt bound to obey, and that had so shamefully neglected them in the final settlement. After this their prowess was gone, and their martial spirit entirely broken. Some of them assisted the Western Indians in the wars under Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, being led by Brant, the great captain of the Five Nations; and when the gallant Wayne turned the victory in favor of the Americans, Ohekungh and Oundiaga, chiefs of

the Onondagas, were there; the latter left his bones to bleach on the plains of the Miamis.

After this noted victory, the Onondagas clearly saw the folly of cherishing any longer a hostile disposition towards their immediate neighbors. They settled down in quiet, determined to submit with fortitude to their fate.

During the war of 1812, when our Niagara frontier had become a scene in which the tomahawk and scalping knife were playing their part, General Peter D. Porter called on the remnant of this people for a force that might be successfully opposed to the Canadian Indians. A council was held to which all the tribes were invited, and all came except the Mohawks. It was resolved to aid the United States with all their force. By the ancient usage of the Five Nations, the Mohawks were to furnish the Commander-in-Chief, but, as they had left the confederacy, it was necessary to depart from the usage and elect one in general council. Debate ran high, until the celebrated SA-GOY-A-WAT-HA (Red Jacket) settled the matter by proposing HOG-A-HOA-QUA (La Fort,) an Onondaga chieftain. He accepted the post, and died at Chippewa, having received his death wound while bravely leading his people. His dying words were expressive of his gratification at having been placed at the head of his nation and having done his duty there. The braves of the Onondagas gathered around the prostrate hero, and exclaimed in their own language, "Alas, the great chief! the brave! the brave!"*

It remains now to consider the English and other later missions among these people.

The Jesuit missions began sensibly to decline after the year 1700. About this time the English began to interest themselves in planting Protestant Christianity among the Five Nations. The Earl of Belmont, then Governor of New York, proposed a fort and a chapel at Onondaga, and King William sent over a set of plate for communion service and furniture for the proposed chapel. But this plan was interrupted by the death of the King in 1702, and was renewed by Queen Anne, who became a zealous patron of missions among the Five Nations. This good queen ordered the erection of a chapel among the Mohawks and contemplated a similar work among all the Five Nations. The Mohawk chapel was built of stone, and was erected at Fort Hunter in 1710. The queen presented the chapel with a solid silver communion set, bearing the following inscription: "The gift of Her Majesty, ANNE, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ire-

* Clark's Onondaga.

* Webster received his last words while acting as aid to Gen. Brown, to carry orders to the Indians, he understanding their language.

land, QUINIS, to her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks. A similar service was engraved for the Onondagas, but, from some cause, it seems never to have reached its destination. On the plate presented to the Mohawks was the date 1712. Portions of the same service are still in use at the Mohawk mission in Canada.

Among the Onondagas, missions were established by the Moravians or United Brethren, in 1750. Heckwalder, the Indian historian, says: "The most remarkable occurrence of 1750 was the journey of Bishop Cammerhoff and Brother David Zeisberger to Onondaga, the chief town of the Iroquois. They set out from Bethlehem" (Pennsylvania, where they had founded a mission in 1740,) "on the 14th of May, having obtained a passport from the Governor of Pennsylvania, requesting all the subjects of the British Government to forward their undertaking. * * * On the 19th of June, they reached Onondaga, situated in a very pleasant and beautiful country and consisting of five small towns or villages." The account goes on to say that the Bishop and his associate were received at the great council as the deputies of the Church of the United Brethren. Permission was granted them to keep their missionaries at Onondaga one or two years to learn the language of the people. The Brethren returned to spend the winter in Bethlehem, and the year following appeared again among the Onondagas, by whom they were very cordially received and lodged in the chief's house. All things went prosperously for about a year, when, on account of trouble and war, acting upon the advice of the council, they returned to their homes.

In 1754, Zeisberger returned to his post with a brother named Charles Frederick. The chief, CAN-NAS-SE-TA-GO, adopted him as his son, and he had great influence with the Onondagas. He became an eminent Onondaga scholar. In 1768, he wrote and completed two grammars, one in English, the other in German, adapted to the Indian language, a copious dictionary of German and Indian, containing seven quarto manuscript volumes of more than seventeen hundred and seventy pages of writing, and in 1776 he published a spelling book, other primary books for learners, and juvenile devotional books. We find no permanent fruits of this mission or that it was ever re-established, although feebly continued for several years.

The mission of Rev. Samuel Kirkland among the Oneidas began in August, 1766. Mr. Kirkland remained among them for over forty years. During this time his influence spread all over the Iroquois country, and many of all the different tribes learned

from him the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. At the commencement of the Revolution he removed his family to Stockbridge, Mass., for safety, while he continued his mission among the Oneidas. His influence over them contributed materially to secure their neutrality, and in several instances, their friendship and service, during the Revolutionary struggle. In 1779, he was Brigade Chaplain with General Sullivan in his Indian campaign, and was chaplain to the garrison at Fort Schuyler and other posts. Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, large purchasers of land in Western New York, deeded him two thousand acres of land for his valuable services, situated in township No. 7, Ontario county. Mr. Kirkland was a native of Norwich, Conn., in which town he was born December 1, 1741. He was one of the most widely useful and influential among his class of devoted and self-sacrificing pioneer missionaries. Out of his "Plan of Education for the Indians," projected in 1792, grew the Hamilton Oneida Academy, which was incorporated early in 1793, and in 1810 became Hamilton College. Mr. Kirkland endowed the Academy with valuable donations of land. He was a man of unbounded benevolence and hospitality. He loved the Indians and was loved by them most sincerely in return. He died in the 78th year of his age, February 28, 1808, and was buried in a private ground near his residence in Clinton.

The first person connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church who called the attention of the Onondagas to the subject of religion, was Mr. Eleazer Williams, lay reader, catechist and school-master among the Oneidas. By the request of several of the Onondaga chiefs, he visited that nation first, on the 31st of March, 1816. He says in his journal: "They gave me no time to refresh myself, but hurried me off to their council house, to hear, as they said, '*The words of Him who dwells in Heaven.*'" These visits were followed by Rev. Timothy Clowes, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, who on the 18th of July, 1816, preached and administered the sacrament. He baptized *eleven* children of the Onondagas. In July, 1817, they were visited by Mr. Eleazer Williams, Rev. Wm. A. Clark and Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear. Baptism was administered by Rev. Mr. Clark to *fifteen*, and by Rev. Mr. Gear to *four or five*. Mr. Gear continued to preach frequently among the Onondagas so long as he lived at "the Hill." Indians frequently came there for public worship and brought their children to be baptized in presence of the congregation. Several couples were also married publicly in the church. Others, among whom was

one principal chief, were publicly baptized, and these were all confirmed at Oneida, on some occasion when the church there was visited by Bishop Hobart.

It was at the instance of Mr. Gear that a school was opened at Onondaga by one of their own people—Mary Doxtator, who had been educated by the Quakers at Philadelphia, and had opened an industrial school at Oneida, in which she taught the Indian women how to sew and spin and to weave blankets and coverlets. This lady was induced by Mr. Gear to attempt the same among the Onondagas, which she did with considerable success in 1820. She died two or three years after the opening of her school, among the Onondagas, her own people.

This Episcopal missionary work ceased among the Onondagas with the retirement of Rev. Mr. Gear, and they were without religious instruction till the Methodists founded a Mission at Oneida in 1829. Occasional services were from this time held among the Onondagas with but little success, on account of the influence of the "Pagan Party." The head men of the nation were opposed to the establishment of schools and churches among them, and it was not until the year 1841, that anything like a regular organization was formed. At this time nine members joined a class formed by Rev. Rosman Ingals, who had been appointed a missionary to the Oneidas and Onondagas. The communion was administered at Onondaga Castle after the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from the 1st of August, 1842, the Onondagas had preaching every third Sunday. In 1842, the natives procured and fitted up a building in which services were held till 1846, when the new school house was built and became also the sanctuary of religion. Rev. Daniel Fancher officiated, preaching three Sundays each month. After the commencement of Mr. Fancher's ministry, the number of communicants increased rapidly. In 1848, at which time a new and commodious church was erected, costing over a thousand dollars, there was not less than sixty who received regularly the bread of life.

In 1845, a very respectable lady, Miss Mary Hitchcock, was induced to open a school on the Reservation exclusively for Indian children. Her efforts were unwearied, and attended with measurable success, the school being supported mainly by contributions of benevolent white patrons. She boarded herself and kept the school in the church building. In April, 1846, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Indian Agent to cause to be built and furnished a suitable and sufficient

school house on the Onondaga Reservation, at an expense not exceeding three hundred dollars. The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was annually appropriated for a term of five years, for the payment of teachers' wages and other expenses. The following year a school house was completed and school opened under favorable auspices by Mr. L. B. Whitcomb. In 1849, Rev. Rosman Ingals had charge of the school. The district officers were of the Indians, assisted by the Agent, Town Superintendent and Teacher, who managed the school with benefit to themselves and credit to the nation.

The Indian children are bright, and in many branches show as much aptitude to learn as Americans; but the chief hindrance to their education lies in their unwillingness to attend school. Not more than half the number of suitable age are found in attendance.

The Onondagas made the following treaties with the people of the State of New York:

First—The treaty of Fort Schuyler (formerly Fort Stanwix) made by the commissioners on behalf of the State, His Excellency, George Clinton, Governor, William Floyd, Ezra L. Hommedien, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, and Peter Gansevoort, Jr.,—wherein the Onondaga nation ceded to the State of New York all their lands in said State, except the Reservation bounded as follows: Beginning at the southerly end of the salt lake, at the place where the river or stream, on which the Onondagas now have their village, empties into the said lake, and running from the said place of beginning east three miles; thence southerly according to the general curve of said river until it shall intersect a line running east and west at the distance of three miles south from said village; thence from the said point of intersection west nine miles; thence northerly parallel to the second course above mentioned, until an east line will strike the place of beginning; and thence east to the said place of beginning.

The cession in this treaty was made in consideration of one thousand French crowns in money and two hundred pounds in clothing at the price which the same cost the people of New York.

Second—A treaty made at Onondaga by John Cantine and Simeon DeWitt, November 18, 1793, wherein the Onondagas ceded to the State a portion of their Reservation comprised in two tracts described in the treaty (Clark's Onondaga, vol. I, p. 353.) The State paid the Indians four hundred and ten dollars as a perpetual annuity for this portion of their Reservation.

Third—A treaty held at Cayuga Ferry, by Phillip

Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson, July 28, 1795, wherein the above annuity was changed to a perpetual annuity of eight hundred dollars, and the Onondagas also ceded their right in the Salt Springs and one mile of land around the same, together with a half mile tract of land between the northern boundary of the Reservation and the Salt Springs. In this transaction the State paid the Indians five hundred dollars for their right in the Salt Springs, and two hundred dollars for the half mile of land, with an annuity of one hundred bushels of salt to be delivered annually on the first day of June in each year forever.

Fourth—At a treaty made at Albany, February 25, 1817, the Onondagas sold and conveyed the following described lands, viz: "All that certain tract of land reserved for them in former reservations known as the *Onondaga Residence Reservation*." This land lies east of the present Reservation consisting of twenty-seven lots of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty acres each, amounting in all to about four thousand acres. One thousand dollars was paid down, with an annuity of four hundred and thirty dollars and fifty bushels of salt.

Fifth—On the 11th of February, 1822, at a treaty held at Albany, they sold eight hundred acres more of their land, from the south end of the Onondaga Residence Reservation, for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars.

CHAPTER VII.

MIGRATIONS OF THE ONONDAGAS—LOCATION OF THEIR VARIOUS TOWN SITES—PERIOD OF THEIR RESIDENCE IN EACH LOCALITY.

GEN. JOHN S. CLARK, of Auburn, who has devoted much time to antiquarian research respecting the aborigines of this county, has shown conclusively that the Onondagas were a migratory people, and that they occupied different portions of our territory at different periods. Beginning with their most easterly settlement, just prior to the beginning of the historic period, or about the year 1620, we shall follow General Clark in the inverse order of his argument, and note the points at which he locates the homes of the Onondagas at different periods.

After crossing the valley of the east branch of the Limestone we find other town sites indicating an earlier occupation, but of like character and magnitude as those to the west. The most important of these is the one found on lot twenty-three, on the

dividing line between Onondaga and Madison counties. This contains about ten acres of land and was originally enclosed by a stockade. All the facts point unerringly to the conclusion, that this was the position occupied previous to that on Indian Hill, probably from about 1620 to 1650. This migratory line can be continued indefinitely, step by step, to the east and north, extending along the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence. In Madison county we find the point apparently, whence the Oneidas branched off from the Onondagas, and swinging around by successive removals in an easterly and northerly direction, finally settled down at Oneida Castle, at about the same period that the Onondagas were in the Onondaga valley.

Another period of fifty years introduces us to a series of facts that cannot possibly be reconciled with a supposed residence in either the valley of Onondaga or at Jamesville. In 1750 we find their castle five miles from Onondaga Lake; in 1700 we find it on the Butternut creek, and eight miles from Onondaga Lake. We now come to authorities in like manner making it twelve miles from the Mission site of St. Mary of Ganentaha on the east side of Onondaga Lake. We will examine a few of these facts, and, if possible, by going back to the period of 1650, solve this new difficulty.

In 1654 the Onondagas were visited by Le Moyne by way of Techiroguen, at the foot of Oneida Lake, and by Chaumonot and Dablon in the succeeding year, by the same route. Dablon returned the next March from Onondaga, crossed Oneida Lake on the ice, and thence took the usual trail to Salmon River. A careful study of their journals develops the fact that Onondaga then was ten leagues or twenty-five miles from Techiroguen by way of regular trail; was five short leagues or twelve miles from the mission site of St. Mary's, and was six short leagues from Oneida Lake, or about fifteen miles, according to Dablon's journal.

In 1677, while living in the same position, they were visited by Mr. Greenhalgh, an English trader, who finds them occupying a very large town, consisting of about one hundred and forty houses, situated on a hill, with banks on each side, between which the town extended at least two miles, all cleared land and on which corn was planted. He also says they were thirty-six miles from the Oneidas' town and fifteen miles from Oneida Lake; says the town was not stockaded, and makes no mention of a fort. Taking all these distances, and applying the scale to the map, we find that they cut each other at a point two miles south of the village of Manlius, on what is known as "Indian Hill," be-

tween the west and middle branches of Limestone Creek. This position is fifteen miles from Oneida Lake, is twelve miles from St. Mary's of Ganentaha, and thirty-six miles from the residence of the Oneidas in 1677, and ten leagues or twenty-five miles from Techiroguen, at Brewerton.

A careful examination of DeWitt Clinton's, Schoolcraft's and Clark's accounts of this locality warrants fully the conclusion that here, in 1650, was the home of the Onondagas, and occupied during the period of their greatest prosperity. Here was the original site of the Mission of St. John the Baptist, afterward removed to their residence further west. Here it was, that Garakontie called the Hurons to prayers by the sound of a bell, the fragments of which a hundred and fifty years afterwards, were turned up by the plow to bear witness to the fact, that at this point the original pioneers of civilization first reared the cross in the midst of this barbarous people. Here Le Moyne, in 1654, with a single companion, courageously entered as an ambassador to negotiate a peace, and speaking to the assembled sachems of the nation in their own tongue, much to their astonishment, mentioned them all by nations, tribes, families and individuals. Here Chaumonot the next year, with his fascinating Italian voice and fervid eloquence, carried the council bodily on a wave of unqualified admiration, that led them to declare that he was almost the equal of an Indian orator. In this valley as in the others, we find towns of minor importance extending as far south as Delphi, of the same general character as the main one at Indian Hill, all furnishing articles of glass, copper and iron, showing European intercourse, and from the general character of the relics showing a residence of about the same period, and by the same people; but as compared with more western towns they show distinctly an earlier age of occupation, and a nearer approach to the prehistoric or stone age, the percentage of stone implements increasing, and that of metallic articles decreasing, as we move east. We here find specimens of pottery with beautiful designs of ornamentation, indicating that they had attained a high position in the ceramic arts.

In going forward half a century, we find a condition of historical fact, entirely inconsistent with the idea of a residence in Onondaga Valley; all writers since about 1720, speak of them as being in the Onondaga Valley, and five miles from Onondaga Lake, while previous to that time they represent them as eight miles from the lake, or from Kaneenda at its southern extremity. Robert Livingston says in 1700: * * * "The Onondagas (who must

leave their Castle speedily, the fire-wood that is near being consumed,") * * * and "you cannot come nearer than sixteen miles of their Castle by water except you go around by Kaneenda," * * * and "that Kaneenda is eight miles from their Castle."* Here we have two distances furnished from given points — one eight miles from Onondaga Lake, the other sixteen miles from Oneida Lake. Again, Robert Livingston and others, as commissioners, in their report in April, 1700, "recommend the building of a fort at Kaneenda, a fishing place of the Onondagas eight miles from their Castle, their landing place when they came from hunting from Lake Ontario."† James Bleeker and others say in their journal in June, 1701, "The Onondagas would receive Mons. Marrecour at Kaneenda, eight miles from their Castle."‡ Col. Romer, an English engineer, visited them in 1700 to select a suitable place for building a fort, and made a map to accompany his report, which hitherto was supposed to have been lost, but fortunately, has lately been discovered in the British Museum, a copy of which I have; on this map the main town is located on the east side of Butternut Creek as plainly as lines could designate it.

J. Martin Mack, the Moravian Missionary heretofore mentioned, while on his way to Onondaga by way of the Mohawk Valley, says, in his journal, under date of August 20, 1752, at "noon some Indians, belonging to Onondaga, met us. We then came to a place where many posts were standing, from which we concluded that a town must have stood there formerly. The old Seneca told Brother Zeisberger, that when he was a child eight years of age, Onondaga stood on this spot, but was burned by the French. In the afternoon between four and five o'clock we arrived at Onondaga."

Sir William Johnson while on his way from the East to Onondaga in 1756, says in his journal, under date of June 18: "The Cayugas sent two messengers from Onondaga who met Sir William at the place where formerly the Onondagas lived about five miles from their present habitation. Afterward arrived at Onondaga and from thence removed his camp to the site of Onondaga Lake about five miles from their Castle, for the convenience of being near his batteaux which brought the presents and provisions."§ Many other authorities can be adduced, showing that the chief town or Castle, at this period was five miles east of their subsequent location in Onondaga Valley, eight miles from Kaneenda, and six-

* Col. Hist. ix. 649.

† Col. Hist. iv. 891.

‡ Col. Hist. iv. 655.

§ Col. Hist. vii. 133-4.

teen miles from Oneida Lake, but those already presented are deemed quite sufficient to demonstrate beyond the possibility of question that the main village at this period was in the valley of Butternut Creek south of Jamesville. These distances center on the farm of Mr. O. M. Atkins, east of the Reservoir on lot number three. An examination of Clark's History of Onondaga will show this to be the location of a very large Indian town, where relics have been found in great abundance, indicating Indian occupation and European intercourse. The place was visited at an early date by DeWitt Clinton, Schoolcraft and others and fully described. The most important fact developed was the remains of a stockade fort of singular construction in the form of a parallelogram, with bastions at the angles, enclosed by a double row of cedar palisades placed close to each other, and outside of these another row several feet distant, the whole enclosing about ten acres of land. A detached work was found some thirty rods distant to the northeast, on higher ground, probably used as redoubts, and connected by a covered way with each other.

It will be remembered that Frontenac, in 1696, invaded the Onondagas' territory with a large army of French and Indians. He landed on the east side of Onondaga Lake, and after constructing his temporary fort for the protection of his batteaux and supplies, he marched up the Onondaga Valley in two lines of battle, and on approaching the stronghold of the Onondagas, found it abandoned and burned. Frontenac described the fort as "an oblong, flanked by four regular bastions, with two rows of pickets which touched each other, and were of the thickness of an ordinary mast, and at six feet distant outside, stood another row of palisades of much smaller dimensions, but from forty to fifty feet high." Charlevoix describes the same as "a rectangle, with four bastions, surrounded by a double palisade, flanked by redoubts, with fence formed of poles from forty to fifty feet high." One evidently taking his view from the enclosed work, the other from the enclosing one, but both agreeing substantially with each other, and with the descriptions of Clinton, Schoolcraft and Clark.

The description of Frontenac and Charlevoix, of this very remarkable and peculiarly constructed work, so exactly in accordance with the remains found by the early settlers, if examined with care, cannot fail to convince any unprejudiced mind that on this identical spot stood the famous citadel of the Onondagas in 1696, abandoned and burned by them on the approach of the French.

Here was the home of the Onondagas from about

1680 to 1720, as history says they rebuilt on the same ground, and the next spring planted the same fields laid waste by their enemies; this was the home of the great Dekannissore, the warrior, statesman and orator; the equal of any of the great men of his race, living or dead. As in the Onondaga Valley, so in this, we find evidences of detached hamlets and small towns to the south, occupied when it was considered safe to settle at a distance from their stronghold.

We next find the homes of the Onondagas in Onondaga Valley from 1720 to 1790.

John Bartram an English trader, in company with Lewis Evans, visited the Onondagas in 1743, with Shikellmy and Conrad Weiser, as guides, coming from the south by way of Owego. Bishop Cammerhoff and David Zeisberger, Moravian missionaries, visited them in 1750, coming from the south through the Cayugas' country.

Zeisberger afterwards resided among them, learned their language, was adopted into the turtle clan, and was highly esteemed and honored by the Onondagas, and as an especial token of confidence, the Grand Council deposited its entire archives, comprising many belts of wampum, written treaties, &c., in the Mission House and constituted him sole keeper of those important records. Henry Frey, Godfrey, Rundt, and J. Martin Mack, were companions of Zeisberger, and accompanied him up the Valley of the Mohawk, the latter named gentleman writing the itinerary of the journey. Several of those gentlemen traveled from Albany to the Genesee, and from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, and have left interesting and valuable accounts of their observations.

Sir William Johnson visited them in 1756, to attend a general council, and mentions the fact of the town being five miles from Onondaga Lake. He constructed a stockade fort for them in the same year, located about half a mile south of the village of Onondaga Valley, on the west side of the creek, the remains of which were still standing when the first settlers entered in 1790. All of these authorities agree in their general descriptions of the country and its occupants, and describe the towns as consisting of a series of hamlets located on both sides of Onondaga Creek, and extending for three miles up and down the valley. Many of them contained two or more families, and rarely were more than four or five near each other, the intervening spaces being occupied by great patches of high grass, bushes, fruit trees, peas, beans, and large fields of Indian corn. The Council House, occupying a central point, was about eighty feet in length by seventeen

in breadth, with a common passage way six feet in width through its center. Bartram, in 1743, ascended both the east and west hills, and mentions the fact of their being covered with timber to the top, but makes no mention of an upper town, while Zeisberger in 1752 speaks of a lower town, and the upper town on Onondaga Hill. A small village (Tiatachtonti) was located about four miles south of the main town, where many apple trees were in bearing at that date.

This condition of affairs continued without material change until the campaign of 1779, when all these towns were destroyed in the expedition of Col. Van Schaick. From about 1720 until the removal to the reservation, this valley was the home of this central nation of the Confederacy. Here resided Canassetago and Oundiaga and other illustrious names, who flourished during this period; but their history is so well known and authorities are so accessible that it will be a waste of time to dwell longer on this part of their history.

Such have been the homes or principal villages of the Onondagas; other subordinate villages, missionary, fishing and trading stations, existed in different localities, as at an early day Techiroguen, an Indian fishing village, on the Oneida river, at the outlet of Oneida Lake, on the site of the present village of Brewerton. This was a regular crossing place of the great north and south trail. Le Moyne mentions it in 1654 as on the south side of the river, while Charlevoix indicates it by name as on the north side on his map published in 1744. In 1656 the mission of St. Mary of Ganentaha was located on lot 106 in Salina, on the north shore of Onondaga Lake. Here was erected the first Roman Catholic chapel in the State of New York, and here Frontenac, in 1696, constructed a stockade fort, for the temporary protection of his supplies and bateaux, while engaged in his expedition against the Onondagas and Oneidas. A fishing village or landing place, existed at the southern extremity of Onondaga Lake, called by the Indians Geneata, the same as the lake, but by the English called Keneenda; I retain the English spelling and pronunciation to distinguish it from the French Mission site called Ganentaha.

It appears from the foregoing statement of facts, abundantly conclusive that the Onondagas occupied the site of the Indian fort and village on Lot 23, on the dividing line between the counties of Onondaga and Madison from about 1620 to 1650; at "Indian Hill" between the west and middle branches of Limestone Creek, about two miles south of the village of Manlius, from 1650 to 1680; in the valley

of the Butternut Creek south of Jamesville, on the farm of Mr. O. M. Atkins, Lot No. 3, from 1680 to 1720; and in the Onondaga Valley, where they were found by the earliest settlers, from 1720 to 1790.

The Mohawks in like manner have drifted from point to point within the historic period and generations previous, and no writer has been bold enough to attempt the identification of any of the sites mentioned in our early history; and yet it is not very difficult to unravel the tangled mysteries of their peculiar migrations. The Cayugas, also drifting in a generally southern direction, have left their footprints as easily to trace from point to point as are the tracks of the school-boy in the newly fallen snow.

The Senecas also migrated on a definite line at an early day, and when the Eries were subjugated, carried their colonies to the extreme western limits of the State. At the time of Sullivan's campaign they were living in fine framed houses, had overflowing granaries and immense fields of Indian corn. Their villages were numbered by the score, some of them of large dimensions, and containing great numbers of people.

CHAPTER VIII.

ANTIQUITIES—RELICS OF EUROPEAN INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIANS—THE MONUMENTAL STONE OF 1520 DISCOVERED IN POMPEY—OTHER CURIOUS RELICS.

IT is evident from relics discovered in various parts of this county that European intercourse with the aborigines was much more general at an early period than history gives any account of, or than has commonly been supposed. One of the most noted places where these remains have been found is at "Indian Hill," some two miles south of the village of Manlius, on land formerly owned by Isaac P. Jobs, now the property of John Hatch. This is the place where Gen. John S. Clark, the antiquarian, locates the home of the Onondagas from about 1620 to 1650. The whole length of the elevation bearing evidence of having been inhabited, is nearly a mile, and the width from one hundred to one hundred and fifty rods.

In 1821, a brass medal was discovered near this place by Mr. John Watson. It was without date. On one side of it was a figure of Louis XIV, King of France and Navarre; on the reverse side was represented a field with three *fleur de lis* supporting a royal crown, surrounded by the name of

Nalf Lanfar & Co. It was about the size of a Spanish pistareen and had been compressed between dies. The characters and letters were quite distinct. This relic passed into the possession of Hon. Samuel Mitchell.

When this ground was first cultivated by the early settlers, gun-barrels, sword blades, hatchets, clay pipes, copper kettles, brass chains, beads of glass, pewter plates, finger rings, ear and nose jewels, lead balls, iron gate hangings, copper coins, tools for working wood and iron, and many other articles used only by civilized men, together with human bones, were frequently found on or near the earth's surface.

There was a circular fort here, from three hundred to three hundred and fifty feet in diameter, with one narrow gateway.

In 1801, Mr. John Hatch plowed up three muskets and a blunderbuss. The stocks were decayed and the muzzles flattened, as if with the head of an ax. Nearly all the gun-barrels found had their muzzles thus flattened, indicating that it was probably done to prevent them from being again useful in the hands of an enemy.* The guns usually found were of a heavy make, with bell-shaped muzzles, apparently of English manufacture. The copper coins were French, but so corroded that the marks and dates could not be deciphered.

Clark, who published his history in 1849, says: "At every plowing something new is brought to light. Not long since a curiously wrought brass chain, two and a half feet long and one inch and a half wide, was found. Its appearance was as if it had recently been subjected to the action of fire, and the most prominent parts newly polished. A curious brass image was recently found there, probably a part of some Romish priest's collection."

Contiguous to this place was an extensive burying ground covered with graves of men, women and children. The skeletons were usually found buried in a sitting posture facing the east, with some domestic utensil or weapon of war between the thigh bones. Trees of two hundred years growth once stood over these graves.

Near David Williams', Pompey, one mile from "Indian Hill" was another place of considerable importance called "The Castle." In 1815, a brass medal was here found, on one side of which was an equestrian image with a drawn sword, and on the other "William Prince of Orange," with a crest or coat of arms. The date was obliterated, but William Prince of Orange flourished in 1689, and had been quite conspicuous in the affairs of New York some years previous. This medal may have been a

present by him to some distinguished Indian chief. In that neighborhood a basswood tree was cut down and an ineffectual attempt made to split the first twelve feet of it into rails. Upon examination a large chain was found encircling it, over which one hundred and seventy-eight concentric circles had formed, representing as many years' growth. A large hemlock tree was discovered with three distinct cuts of an ax imbedded beneath one hundred and seventy-nine years' growth. Subtracting one hundred and seventy-eight from 1815, the time when these examinations were made, and we have the date 1637, as the time when these marks are supposed to have been made, at which time it is reasonable to suppose the neighborhood was inhabited by Europeans.

David Williams at one time plowed up the skeleton of a man, and found with it a small brass kettle filled with corn and beans in a tolerably good state of preservation. The kettle was used in his family for domestic purposes several years.

Mr. Hinsdell, of Pompey, had at one time in his possession three vises, one of which was very large, the jaws alone weighing forty-one pounds. It was beautifully engraved all over with representations of dogs, bears, deer, squirrels, fishes, birds, and was altogether a very beautiful specimen of workmanship. Another, a hand vise of excellent quality, was sold to Mr. Boylston, a silversmith, of Manlius village, who used it while he continued in business there. A nest of brass kettles was also found by Mr. David Hinsdell, the largest of which would hold two pails full and the smallest about three pints. Some of the smaller ones, being well preserved on account of the protection afforded by the larger ones outside, were used in Mr. Hinsdell's and Mr. Weston's families for several years.

A case of surgical instruments, much corroded by rust, was found by the side of a human skeleton—probably the first physician and surgeon ever in Pompey. Among the relics positively known to be French, are several brass crescents bearing the inscription "*Roi de France et Dieu*." They were probably used for nose and ear jewels. Rows of large corn hills were abundant near all the places bearing evidences of occupancy, and were distinctly traceable by the early settlers.

Most of the grounds mentioned had undoubtedly been scenes of hard-fought battles, of which the Indians had preserved unpleasant traditions, for such was their abhorrence of scenes enacted here that never, except in a few rare instances, could they be induced to visit the spot near the old fort and burying ground. They turned from it with a sort of

shudder, exclaiming, "*Ote-queh sa-he-eh !—'Tis the field of blood.*" *

The most singular and interesting relic yet discovered in this locality, is the monumental stone found by Mr. Philo Cleveland on his farm about the year 1820. It consists of a stone, apparently granite, oval shaped, about fourteen inches long by twelve inches wide and eight inches thick, bearing the inscription of a tree in the center with a serpent coiled around it, and the words and date, *Leo X De Lon VI, 1520*. This stone is now in the Museum of the Historical Institute at Albany, and is universally admitted to be an authentic relic of antiquity. The date on it shows that it was three hundred years old at the time of its discovery; fifty-seven years have since elapsed; hence it carries back the date of the earliest European occupation of this locality to three hundred and fifty-seven years beyond our own time. That this stone was left by some European who was a Roman Catholic, and had accurate knowledge of the history of that Church, is evident, and it is equally clear that it was left by some transient visitor, for a colony, or even several persons residing in the place, would certainly have left other relics of a similar antiquity.

The inscription has been interpreted—*Leo X*, by the grace (or will) of God, sixth year of his pontificate. The words *De Lon*, or initials *L. S.*, as some read them, have been taken to be the name or initials of the person buried, as the stone is undoubtedly a sepulchral monument, placed there to mark the lonely grave of some one who died during an adventurous journey through the wilderness, a hundred years before the Jesuit missionaries found their way to the huts of the Indians. Whether the cross engraved on the stone is an Indian or a Roman Catholic cross, does not concern us, neither does the question as to his belonging to the Masonic fraternity, supposed by some to be indicated by a rude emblem on the right hand corner of the stone: the only points of importance being the date and the accuracy of the historical knowledge which it reveals. Pope *Leo X* was crowned pope in 1514, and hence 1520 would be the sixth year of his pontificate. The most probable explanation of this ancient relic is, that some Spanish adventurers in quest of silver mines had penetrated this region from Florida, and one of them dying, his companions erected this simple memorial to mark the place of his burial. There is a tradition that the shores of Lake Ganentaha were covered with a bright substance that shone in the sun (crystalized salt) and that the Indians, then ignorant of the nature of this substance, reported

this fact to the Spaniards, who, supposing it to be silver, came here in search of it and passed down the Oswego River. If they came here by the waters of the Susquehanna, as may be supposed, it is quite likely that they would ascend to the height of land to find the water courses in the opposite direction, or to discover the lake in the valley below them, which may account for their finding their way to Pompey. This is all supposition, it is true, but is quite as rational as any other, inasmuch as the Spaniards were the only Europeans at that period on the continent who could have left such a relic as this singular stone.

Mr. William Haskins, who was the fifth inhabitant in the township of Pompey, on lot No. 13, (now in Lafayette) in 1792, informed Mr. Clark, that on first plowing the lands, almost every variety of implement used in agriculture and the common arts was found in that neighborhood. They consisted of knives supposed to be of French manufacture, axes, with the English stamp, gun-barrels, some of them with a portion of the stock remaining, quantities of ship spikes, pump hooks, a spy glass, trammel hooks and chains. In one instance a large quantity of musket balls was plowed up by the side of a rock. The remains of a wheel-barrow, with the iron entire, also anvils and vises, unfinished gun-barrels and gun-locks, indicating that the art of making these had been carried on, hand saws, files and fragments of church bells.

On this ground the graves were arranged with great regularity, side by side, in rows of ten or fifteen rods in extent. In the vicinity were other groups of graves, but not in regular order. Upon examination the bodies appear to have been enclosed in wooden or bark boxes. In one grave was found two glass bottles. In plowing, fragments of glass bottles, earthen and China ware, and a stone, cut in imitation of a watch, were found.

On Butternut creek south of Jamesville in the town of Lafayette, (formerly lot 3 in the town of Pompey) on the farm of Mr. O. M. Watkins, are the remains of an ancient fort and burying ground. The land here formerly belonged to Mr. Isaac Keeler. When he settled here the site of the old fort was an opening of about fifty acres, bearing grass with clumps of plum trees and a few scattering trees of the natural forest. Mr. Keeler left some of these plum trees standing and cultivated them, and found that they yielded very excellent fruit. On this opening was paraded the first regiment of militia organized in the County of Onondaga, commanded by Major Moses De Witt. At that time the outlines of the fort were distinctly traceable. It had been

* Clark's Onondaga, 2 vol., p. 263.

enclosed with palisades of cedar, and contained about ten acres of land. The plan was that of a plain parallelogram divided across the shortest way in the middle by two rows of palisades running east and west. The space between the rows was about twelve feet. At the northwest corner was an isolated bastion and embrasure.

This spot has been identified by General Clark as the home of the Onondagas from 1680 to 1720, and the spot on which stood the famous citadel burned by the Indians on the approach of Frontenac's army in 1696. After the French invasion they returned and rebuilt upon the same spot, and the next spring planted the same corn fields which had been laid waste by their enemies. The situation of this ancient fort was on an elevation gradually rising for nearly a mile in every direction, and at the time of its occupancy several hundred acres of land in the vicinity must have been cleared; giving to the garrison an extensive prospect. Says Clark in his *Onondaga*: "Here in ancient times have undoubtedly been marshaled with nodding plume and rattling cuirass, the troops of the French side by side with the dusky Onondagas, singularly contrasting their polished European weapons with the hickory bows and flint arrows of their allies."

Among the relics found upon the site of this fort and in its vicinity, was a portion of a brass dial plate, engraved in Roman characters with the numerals from one to eight, a brass compass box minus the needle, another more beautifully wrought, having on one side a representation of our Saviour and on the other Mary, the mother of Jesus, a balance beam eighteen inches long, a lead, oval shaped crucifix, an iron horse shoe, steel corked, with three elongated nail holes on each side, the workmanship, probably, of some Canadian blacksmith, a brass shield, sword blades, sword guards, fragments of sword blades, gun locks, saws, surgical instruments, bracelets of brass three inches broad and highly ornamented, and many other relics indicating the presence of the French and the Jesuit missionaries. In 1813, Mr. Isaac Keeler felled an oak tree near the site of the fort in which was found a leaden bullet covered by a hundred and forty-three cortical layers,—probably lodged there from a gun as early as 1667. There are evidences that light cannon were used at this and other similar places of fortification. On the land of Mr. Samuel A. Keene was plowed up an iron bombshell about the size of a six pound ball, weighing two and three-fourths pounds. Cannon balls of small size have been found in the eastern part of Pompey.

In the town of Elbridge were numerous evidences

of ancient occupancy by the French. On lot 81, originally the farm of Squire Munro, was a fort situated on the high ground back of Mr. Munro's house. This fort was square, except on the west side, where the line was curved a little outward, and when examined by the first settlers in 1793, the ditch and embankments were covered with heavy timber. It enclosed about an acre and a quarter of ground, having a gateway on the west side about twelve feet in width. A very singular fact was observed by the early settlers, viz: That the ground in this vicinity, and in some other parts of the town, was literally covered with pitch pine knots, which lay strewn on the ground apparently in the same order in which they had fallen with the trees. Hundreds of wagon loads of these knots have been gathered for the purpose of making torches for fishing in the Seneca River. This is singular, as but one pitch-pine tree was known to the early settlers to exist in the town, and that was left standing for several years on account of its singularity.

Northwest from the fort above mentioned, about one mile and a half, on what has been called the Purdy lot, is situated Fort Hill, containing another of these ancient works of much larger dimensions, having an area of about four and a half acres and embankments, when first discovered, about three feet high. It is situated on the highest elevation in the town. On this ground was disinterred an oaken chest in a decayed state, which upon examination was found to contain a quantity of silk goods of various colors. The folds and colors were easily distinguished, but after a moment's exposure to the air, the fabrics crumbled to dust. Several copper coins were found with the silks which were deposited in some museum in Albany or New York. The discovery of these articles occurred about the year 1800. On lot 84, farm of Mr. Caleb Brown, about forty rods south of the road, in the town of Elbridge, was a circular fort which covered about three acres of ground. Pieces of timber were found here having upon them marks of iron tools. In a well about fourteen feet deep, which bore evidence of having been timbered up, was found a quantity of charred corn of the variety called Virginia corn; and in another fort on the site of Mr. Brown's house and garden, including a portion of the highway, were found evidences of a blacksmith shop, such as cinders, charcoal, &c. The French, undoubtedly, had a trading post or missionary station in this neighborhood at an early time, no written record of which has been preserved.

In the town of Salina, on lot 106, is found the ruins of an old fortification, probably that established in connection with the Mission of St. Marys of

Ganentaha, founded in 1656. When the white people came to settle in the neighborhood of Salina, this ground was covered with small trees, apparently a second growth, which had sprung up after the mission was abandoned. Judge Geddes, as reported by Mr. Clark, says: "In the summer of 1797, when the Surveyor-General laid out the salt lots, I officiated as deputy-surveyor, and when traversing the shores of Onondaga Lake, I found between Brown's pump works and Liverpool, the traces of an old stockade, which I surveyed and made a map of. Our opinion was, from the truth of the right angles, and other apparent circumstances, that it was a French work. A fine spring of water rises near by." The map made by Judge Geddes is in the Surveyor General's office at Albany, but a cut of the fort appears in Clark's Onondaga, page 147, second volume.

On this ground have been plowed up brass kettles, gun barrels, musket balls, axes, grape shot, and a variety of other relics. In 1794, the ditch was easily to be traced, and some of the palisades were standing. The work embraced about half an acre of land, and from its location was a place of beauty, convenience and strength. Cultivation and time have removed all traces of its existence. There was an ancient burying ground at Green Point.

When the first settlers came to the town of Onondaga the pickets of an old fort were still standing and places visible where others had stood. At the corners were evident marks of a chimney and fire places, and also the ruins of a blacksmith shop. Cinders and a variety of tools belonging to the trade have at different times been plowed up, among which was a large and excellent anvil. Major Danforth once received a letter from an old Frenchman stating that he would find in the bank of the creek not far from his (Danforth's) house, a complete set of blacksmith's tools. Search was made for them, but they have never come to light.

In 1798, on the west part of the farm afterwards occupied by Gilbert Pinckney, in the town of Onondaga, could be seen a trench about ten rods long, three feet deep and four feet wide at the top, on the border of a steep gulf and parallel with it, apparently a work constructed for defence. In this locality have been found every variety of Indian implement—arrow heads, spear points, knives of flint, stone axes, etc., and here also several burial places were known to the early settlers. In 1815, on the farm of Joseph Forman, at Onondaga Hollow, was plowed up an oaken pail containing about four quarts of leaden bullets, supposed to have been buried during the Revolutionary war.

On the premises of Judge Strong there was an old French burying ground, and several bodies were exhumed in excavating for the cellar of the Judge's residence in 1816. Webster told Judge Strong that the Indians had a tradition that in one of their battles with the French in the Hollow, which had been protracted and severe, the French removed their wounded to this spot, and here buried such as died.

Among the most interesting relics of antiquity discovered in this county is the Dutch medal, so called, described by Mr. Clark in the following passage: "In July, 1840, was found on the farm of Mr. William Campbell, by his son, on lot No. 3, Lafayette, a silver medal about the size of a dollar and nearly as thick. On one side is a device surmounted by an angel on the wing, stretching forward with its left hand, looking down upon those below with a resolute, determined and commanding countenance. Far in the background is a lofty ridge of mountains. Just beneath and away in the distance is seen an Indian village or town, towards which the angel is steadily and earnestly pointing. Above this overhangs a slight curtain of cloud or smoke. Between the village and the mountains are scattering trees, as if an opening had just been made in the forest; nearer are seen various wild animals sporting gaily. In bolder relief are seen Europeans, in the costume of priests and pilgrims, with staves, exhibiting by their gestures and countenances hilarity, gladness and joy, winding their way up the gentle ascent towards the mountain, decreasing in size from the place of departure, until lost from view. Among them are wheel carriages and domestic animals, intermixed. On the right is a fair representation of a cottage, and a spacious commercial warehouse, against which are leaning sheaves of grain. The whole is surrounded by the following inscription in Dutch: *GEHE AUS DEINEM VATTER LAND, I b. M., XII, v. I*, and at the bottom across, *LASST HIER DIEGVTER*. On the opposite side there is a figure of the sun shining in meridian splendor, casting its noontide rays over a civilized town, represented by churches, stores, dwellings, &c., with various domestic animals and numerous persons engaged in husbandry and other pursuits. In bolder relief stand Europeans in the costume of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, engaged as if in animated and joyful conversation and greetings, and by various attitudes manifesting happiness and joy. On the right is represented a section of a church, at the door of which stands a venerable man with head uncovered, with his hands extended as if welcoming these persons to a new and happy habitation. This side is surrounded by the following inscription:

VND DY SLEET IJN SEIJEN SEEN, I DE MOE. NIEL,
V. 2, AND A CROSS THE OTHER AS FOLLOWS: GOTT GELT
SIEWIEDER.

The interpretation of the first side is: Get thee out from thy country and friends, thou shalt be truly a blessing. On the reverse side, which should be read in connection: Leaving thy goods behind thee, God will restore them to thee again. The small letters and figures on the right refer to the 1st book of Genesis, XII chap., verses 1st and 2d, which inscription on the medal was taken from those verses in the Dutch Bibles.

It is in this chapter that God calleth Abraham and blesseth him with a promise of Christ; promiseth him the land of Canaan in a vision, to which he departed with his kindred and friends and servants and there builded an altar unto the Lord.

"This medal must have been none other than one given by his countrymen, in Fatherland, to a devoted missionary, with a party of followers, intending to spend their days in America, the land of promise, the fruitful Canaan of modern times, who in the goodness of his heart, bent on doing the work of his divine master, at some early day wandered into the wilds of the Onondagas, set up the cross (the Bethel of Abram,) and left this memento of his mission in the hands of some Neophyte, which by some unaccountable circumstances has been buried we know not how long, but now comes to light to prove to us that the aborigines of our country were a people whose spiritual welfare was regarded as sincerely by the Dutch as by their more ostentatious neighbors, the French. It is much to be regretted that on this and all other medals there is no date whereby to establish their particular period of antiquity. This is by far the most singular and interesting relic of the kind which has come under our notice, and goes positively to establish the hitherto doubtful point, to wit: The early establishment of missionaries by the Dutch among the Onondagas."

The suggestion of Mr. Clark in a foot note that this medal may have been a relic of the Zeisberger Mission of 1750, is worthy of weight as being probably the true solution of the problem.

The presentation of medals to the Indians was undoubtedly a very common practice among the missionaries and traders. A valuable cross of gold was several years ago found in the west part of Pompey, and was sold for thirty dollars. It had upon it the significant "I. H. S."*

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION—THE OLD CANAL—ORIGIN OF THE ERIE CANAL—PART TAKEN IN IT BY EMINENT MEN OF ONONDAGA COUNTY—ITS COMPLETION AND ADVANTAGES.

THE old system of internal navigation originated by Mr. Christopher Colles, of New York, in 1785, and completed under the auspices of the Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company in the year 1800, was a great work for its day. It consisted of the construction of a canal and locks around Little Falls on the Mohawk River, the opening of a canal from the Mohawk at Rome (then Fort Stanwix) to Wood Creek, connecting thence with Oneida Lake, and the improvement of navigation in the Oswego and Seneca Rivers. The Company, in order to complete this work, borrowed of the State in 1796, fifteen thousand pounds, and in 1797, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. What is now known as the "Old Canal" in some localities is the remnant of this ancient improvement, which fell into disuse when the Erie Canal was built. It was in its day a very useful improvement and aided greatly in the settlement and development of the resources of Central and Western New York. Many a pioneer and his family were conveyed over that old thoroughfare to their new homes among the lakes and sylvan seclusions of the western wilderness; many a cargo of merchandise was shipped over it and freight of produce sent to market, till the growing population and commerce demanded ampler and more extended facilities for transportation.

From 1807 till after the war of 1812-14, the project of a new canal connecting the navigable waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie was extensively agitated. The origin of the idea of this magnificent enterprise is attributed to Gouverneur Morris, who in a conversation with the Surveyor-General, Simcon DeWitt, in 1803, remarked: "*Lake Erie must be tapped* and its waters carried over the country to the Hudson."

So great was the interest of the people of Onondaga in this proposed canal, that in 1807 they elected Judge Joshua Forman to the State Legislature with express reference to his introducing the subject before that body. He was a man eminently qualified for the work, and by his able and indefatigable support of the measure from its very inception, did more than any other man to bring it to a successful consummation. While in the Legislature in February, 1808, he secured the passage of a joint resolution ordering a survey and the appointment of a

* See History of Seneca, p. 100; Seneca, p. 100.

joint committee of both houses, consisting of Messrs. Gold, Gilbert, German, Hogeboom and Forman, of the House, and Messrs. Taylor, Nicholas and Ward of the Senate. This committee being predisposed in favor of the Oswego route, left it optional with the Surveyor-General to either adopt that or any other route he might deem proper. The result was that *three* routes were surveyed and reported upon by the Engineer, Judge James Geddes, whose connection with the survey of this great enterprise is briefly as follows :

On the 11th of April, 1808, a law was passed authorizing the Surveyor-General to draw upon the Treasury of the State for such an amount as might be required to prosecute the survey contemplated by the joint committee, not exceeding in the whole the sum of *six hundred dollars*; and this was all that was appropriated for the first exploration and survey of the grand Erie Canal! Upon this the Surveyor-General appointed James Geddes, Esq., of Onondaga, to make the survey, and in his commission and instructions to Mr. Geddes, makes these remarks: "As the provision made for the expenses of this business is not adequate to the effectual exploring of the country for this purpose, you will, in the first place, examine what may appear to be the best route for a canal from Oneida Lake to Lake Ontario, in the town of Mexico, and take a level and survey of it; also whether a canal cannot be made between the Oneida Lake and Oswego by a route in part to the west of the Oswego River, so as to avoid those parts along it where it will be impracticable to make a good navigation. The next object will be the ground between Lakes Erie and Ontario, which must be examined with a view to determine what will be the most eligible track for a canal from below Niagara Falls to Lake Erie. If your means will admit of it, it would be desirable to have a level taken throughout the whole distance between the lakes." The Surveyor-General refrains from instructing Mr. Geddes to make an interior survey, because of the insufficiency of the appropriation for that purpose. Mr. Clark says in a note: "Mr. Geddes' expenses exceeded the appropriation by seventy-five dollars, which sum was afterwards allowed by the Legislature, so that the whole engineer's expenses for this exploration cost the State of New York only six hundred and seventy-five dollars, an investment made by the State which, for profit and importance, will probably never be exceeded."

Mr. Geddes entered with zeal and earnestness upon his duties, and in 1809 submitted his report of three different routes: the first, a communication

between Lake Oneida and Lake Ontario; second, the Niagara River route; and third, an interior route, without descending to, or passing through, Lake Ontario.

In comparing the Ontario with the interior route, the report was strongly in favor of the latter. In addition, Mr. Geddes was directed to examine by inspection a canal route from Lake Erie to Genesee River, and thence to the waters running east to the Seneca River, and gather all the information in his power for the prosecution of the great work, should the Legislature think best to provide for it. The report was favorable on the practicability of an interior route from Lake Erie; and it is worthy of remark that Judge Geddes' plan and route were mainly followed in the final location of the canal.* The country from the Seneca River, in the Cayuga Valley, to the Mohawk River at Rome, and thence to the Hudson River, was so well known as to leave no apprehension of insuperable difficulties. Thus by the operations of 1808, through the instrumentality of the true men of Onondaga, the fact was satisfactorily established that a canal from the Hudson River to Lake Erie was not only practicable, but practicable with uncommon facility.† In January, 1809, in company with William Kirkpatrick, then member of Congress from Oneida county, Judge Forman waited on President Jefferson and informed him that in view of his proposition to expend the surplus revenues of the nation in making roads and canals, the State of New York had explored the route of a canal from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, and had found it practicable; and when Mr. Forman had laid all the estimates, plans surveys, descriptions and anticipated advantages before Mr. Jefferson, and portrayed its commercial prospects and the advantages which would accrue to the United States as well as to the State of New York, the President very coolly replied: "It is a splendid project, and may be executed a century hence. Why, sir," said he, "here is a canal of a few miles, projected by General Washington, which, if completed, would render this a fine commercial city, which has languished for many years because the small sum of two hundred thousand dollars necessary to complete it cannot be obtained from the general government nor from individuals; and you talk of making a canal *three hundred and fifty miles through a wilderness*. It is little short of madness to think of it at this day."‡

The favorable and satisfactory reports of Judge

* See Biography of Hon. James Geddes.

† Clark's Onondaga.

‡ Hosack's Life of Clinton, p. 347.

Geddes secured in 1810 the appointment by the Legislature of a Board of Commissioners composed of Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer DeWitt Clinton, Simeon DeWitt, William North, Thomas Eddy and Peter B. Porter, to whom were afterwards added Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton. These gentlemen were instructed to explore the inland navigation route, and they reported favorably the next year. The next point was to obtain a competent engineer to lay out the Erie Canal. Where should they apply? Supposing there was not a suitable man in America to accomplish the great task, they applied through an American gentleman at London for the services of William Weston, then considered the most accomplished engineer in Europe, offering as a maximum salary seven thousand dollars a year.* Fortunately, Mr. Weston's engagements were such that he thought proper to decline. In this dilemma James Geddes and Benjamin Wright, Esqrs., held a consultation and agreed to go before the Board of Canal Commissioners and offer to survey the canal route provided they would give them their confidence. The proposition was accepted, and they were engaged on a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. "It may be considered," says Clark, "a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Weston did not accept the offer of the Canal Commissioners. Because, from the ostentation usually displayed by foreign engineers and the great expense attending their movements, the people of this frugal and republican country would have become discouraged, and it is more than probable the work would have been abandoned or at least indefinitely deferred. It is worthy of remark that the engineers employed on the Erie and Champlain Canals were Americans, except in two instances, where a French and an Irish gentleman were employed in subordinate stations for less than a year."

After another ineffectual attempt to enlist Congress in the work, the Commissioners, in March, 1812, made a report "That *now* sound policy demanded that the canal should be made by the State of New York on her own account." The war of 1812 caused a suspension of the project till the session of the Legislature in 1816, at which time a memorial was presented to the Legislature, signed by more than one hundred thousand persons from New York and the counties through which the proposed canals should pass, calling upon its members to pass laws to prosecute the work without delay.

A large meeting of the citizens of Onondaga county was held at the Court House on the 23d of February, 1816. A preliminary meeting had been previously held at which Judge Forman had been appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature. This memorial was read by Judge Forman at the meeting, and approved by acclamation. A committee was appointed to circulate it throughout the county, consisting of Daniel Kellogg, of Marcellus; Gideon Wilcoxon, Camillus; Jonas C. Baldwin, Lysander; Ashbel Kellogg, Salina; John Leach, Cicero; Sylvanus Tousley, Manlius; Barnet Mooney, Hannibal; Daniel Wood, Pompey; Marcus Adams, Fabius; Ashel Roundy, Spafford; Garret Van Hoesen, Tully; and Joshua Forman, of Onondaga; adding the chairman and secretary: Signed, James Geddes, chairman; Jasper Hopper, secretary. Over three thousand names were subscribed to this memorial. The memorial, which was drawn up with great ability, contemplated \$10,000,000 for the cost of the canal, covering all possible contingencies. Of this it charged the State of New York with \$2,500,000; the United States with \$2,500,000; the State of Ohio, \$1,000,000; the City of New York and counties contiguous to the canal, \$2,000,000; and private stock holders, \$2,000,000.

The Legislature authorized a loan on the credit of the State of a million of dollars, and the section from Rome to the Seneca River was fixed upon as the first to be commenced.

In 1816, Judge Geddes made another report of the state and general view of the country from Black Rock Rapids to the Cayuga Marshes, and Benjamin Wright, Esq., upon the same subject from the Cayuga Marshes to Rome, and thence through the Mohawk Valley to Albany. The attempt made to enlist Congress in 1817 again failed and the State of New York was thrown upon her own resources. A thorough examination was made of the route, and revised estimates placed the cost of the entire canal at five millions dollars. The route was divided into three sections. The levels and surveys of the previous year were reviewed. In order to test their accuracy and correctness, Mr. Geddes started from a point near the west end of Oneida Lake, and taking the lake on a still day as a level, carried a line of levels up to the canal line on the long level east of Syracuse, and thence working eastward laid off sections on the canal line. Mr. Wright, starting from a point east for the east end of Oneida Lake, in like manner carried a level along the line of the canal westward, and the Commissioners remark, that when the level of Mr. Wright had been carried to the place where Mr.

* Mr. Weston had surveyed the canal between the City of New York and the City of Albany, and had been employed by the State of New York for the purpose of surveying the canal between the City of New York and the City of Albany.

Geddes had terminated his line, the levels of these two engineers, which embraced a distance of nearly one hundred miles, differed from each other less than one inch and a half. This result exhibits in the engineers a degree of care, skill and precision never exceeded.

The first contract was dated June 27, 1817. The remaining part of the middle section was under contract soon after. The excavation was commenced at Rome with appropriate ceremonies, July 4, 1817. The first contract was given to Judge John Richardson, of Cayuga. "It is perhaps," remarks Clark,* "a singular coincidence that the first movement in the halls of legislation relative to the Erie Canal, was made by a member from Onondaga,—that the first exploration was made by an engineer of Onondaga,—that the first contract was given to, and the first ground broken by a contractor who had been several years a resident of Onondaga, and all of whom had been Judges of our county courts and members of the Legislature from Onondaga County."

Governor Clinton, in his annual message of 1820, reported ninety-four miles completed on the middle section from Utica to the Seneca River, including a lateral canal to Salina. By the opening of this portion of the canal, the resources of Onondaga County were more fully ascertained and developed. Her salt, gypsum and lime found their way to a ready market, and the produce of the agriculturist an outlet, affording more ample remuneration for labor; a new and vigorous impulse was given to her advancement and prosperity, which placed her among the first counties of the Empire State—a position she is destined long to enjoy. Notwithstanding these favorable results there were not wanting narrow minded and selfish men actively engaged to defeat the further progress of the work. Many argued that the income of the whole canal would not equal the cost of the part already completed. Local feelings had to be combatted, prejudices overcome, indignities borne, and every species of contumely and perverseness encountered by the supporters of the enterprise. But with a devotion above all praise, the commissioners and advocates of the work faltered not, till finally, in November, 1825—a period of eight years and four months from the time of beginning—it was proclaimed to the world that the waters of Lake Erie were connected with those of the Hudson River, without one foot of portage, through one of the longest canals in the world; and the cost, according to the books of the Comptroller, including the Champlain

Canal, was \$8,273,122.66, and is considered one of the most stupendous and magnificent works of this or any age.

If the canal has benefited the people of Onondaga, the men of Onondaga were the principal promoters of the undertaking in all its incipient steps. It was Judge Geddes, of Onondaga, who traversed the wilderness of Western New York, and gathered all the materials and reported all the facts upon which statistics were based, and Joshua Forman, of Onondaga, who from the beginning was the uncompromising, unflinching defender and eloquent advocate of the great work; and it was not until after these men had labored long and faithfully in the cause, that the giant intellect and master mind of DeWitt Clinton was aroused to a sense of the importance of this magnificent undertaking. These two men of Onondaga, from the beginning to the end, were intimately connected with the work, in fact, identical with it and indispensable to it. They labored faithfully and effectually throughout—Judge Geddes as an able engineer, Judge Forman as the unwavering promoter of its utility. These two men furnished more solid information relative to the canal than all others put together. Till they took hold of it, the whole matter was considered by most men but an idle dream, a delusion, a false, unfeasible project.*

The fathers of this stupendous work should be forever venerated for their perseverance in overcoming the opposition they had to contend against, both from individuals and from the infancy of the country they had to penetrate and to depend upon for the means of making the enterprise a success. We must always admire genius struggling against fate, with a lofty and enthusiastic purpose which scorns all defeat, triumphs over all obstacles and conquers even fate itself, in the contest. A few miles of aqueduct constructed by the wealthy eastern nations in the height of their prosperity have called forth our admiration as a great achievement. But what nation in its youth has ever had the courage to undertake *three hundred and fifty miles of canal*, without having even an engineer of their own till the event developed and brought him forward, equal to the great task? It has been truly said that great occasions produce great men. And it was so in this case. When the work was to be done, and foreign assistance could not be procured, the men were found, on the spot where the enterprise was to be undertaken, able and willing to carry it on to its grand consummation.

The first ground broken on the Erie Canal in the

* 2 Onondaga, p. 61.

* 2 Clark's Onondaga, p. 63.

county of Onondaga, was by Mr. Elias Gumaer, in the town of Manlius. Oliver Teall, Esq., took several contracts in the eastern part of the county. Messrs. Northrup and Dexter, and Jeremiah Keeler, built a section or two through Syracuse. Hazard Lewis, of Binghamton, built the locks. The first locks were built of Elbridge sandstone. Commissioners, builders and masons had no idea that the Onondaga limestone could be cut for facing stones for locks, so little was this valuable material then understood.

After the water was let in, for a long time it would not flow farther east on the Syracuse level than the Stone Bridge. It all disappeared in a bed of loose gravel. This difficulty, however, was after a while remedied, and all went well. The first boats used were the Mohawk boats, with wide walking boards for poling up the Mohawk River.

Oliver Teall was appointed the first Superintendent of the Erie Canal, and Joshua Forman, the first Collector; office at Syracuse.

The leveling instrument used by Judge Geddes in surveying the Erie Canal was the same one used by Abraham Hardenburgh, under the superintendence of William Weston, the celebrated English engineer, when he surveyed the route of the "Old Canal" in 1788. It was made by David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, and is now in the possession of Hon. George Geddes, of Camillus.

One circumstance which greatly facilitated the successful completion of the Erie Canal was the discovery, at an opportune moment, in this locality, of water lime, or American Hydraulic Cement. The first works of masonry on the canal had been done with common quicklime, which proved unsustained on exposure to water, and was, therefore, unsuitable for culverts and aqueducts. A kiln supposed to be of common limestone was burnt and some of the lime delivered to the contractors on the middle division of the canal. To their astonishment, they found on experiment, that it would not slake like ordinary quicklime. This led to an investigation which resulted in the discovery of the hydraulic properties of the lime, now so famous as an article of export from this county. To Mr. Canvass White, who spent much time and means in testing its qualities, is due the merit of bringing this valuable cement into general use. After 1819, all the mason work on the canal was laid in water lime.

It may be well to record the fact that Mr. Obediah Parker, who resided on the old flat of Lodi, now in the Eighth Ward of Syracuse, received a gold medal from the American Institute for the applica-

tion of water lime to the construction of cisterns about the year 1830.

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS—FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COURTS UNDER HERKIMER COUNTY JURISDICTION—FIRST JUDGES AND OFFICERS—FIRST GRAND AND PETIT JURORS—ERECTION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

IN 1794, after the Military Tract had been set off from Herkimer, and organized into a county by itself, Courts of Common Pleas and of General Sessions of the Peace were established by law. These courts were ordered to be held alternately on the first Mondays in May and November in each year, at the house of Reuben Patterson, in the town of Manlius, and at the house of Seth Phelps, in the town of Scipio, commencing with the first named. Mr. Patterson then kept a tavern at Onondaga Hollow, which at that time was a part of Manlius. These terms were to be held only for the space of one week.

While Onondaga was included in Herkimer county, courts were held in the church at Herkimer Village till other provisions were made by the Legislature. Col. Henri Staring was appointed first Judge. He was a man of remarkable honesty and integrity, though of limited education. Many amusing anecdotes are told of his manner of administering justice. Michael Myers was one of his associates, and filled many offices of note while the Military Tract was a part of Herkimer county.

In 1793, one term of the court for Herkimer was directed to be held at Whitestown, at such place as the court should direct. The first court held under this provision was in the late Judge Sanger's barn, Judge Staring presiding, assisted by Judge White. The late Judge Platt was then Clerk of Herkimer County, and the Sheriff, Col. William Colbraith, the first Sheriff who ever served a process in the Military Tract. He was a jolly, good humored man, and withal a lover of fun. He had seen some service in the Revolution, but had acquired his title as a militia officer subsequent to that war.

Before a Court House was erected in Onondaga County, civil and criminal prisoners were ordered to be confined in the jail of Herkimer County until a jail could be provided in the County of Onondaga.

The first court held in the County under the organization was in General Danforth's corn house, first Monday in May, 1794. Present, Seth Phelps, first Judge; John Richardson, Silas Halsey and William Stevens, Judges. Moses De Witt, Esq.,

was appointed Judge of Onondaga Common Pleas ; not present. Thomas R. Gould and Arthur Breeze were the only lawyers then present, not one at that time having established himself in the County.

The first Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Onondaga, was held at the house of Asa Danforth, Esq., (afterwards Reuben Patterson's,) on the 21st of July, 1794. Present, Hon. Egbert Benson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the State of New York, assisted by Seth Phelps and Andrew Englis, Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the County of Onondaga. Lawyers were in attendance at this court from Whitestown and Herkimer. The grand jurors were as follows : Comfort Tyler, Isaac Van Vleck, Elias Fitch, Moses Carpenter, William Ward, Jonathan Wilkinson, Cyrus Kinne, Sieur Curtis, Victory S. Tousley, Amos Stanton, Henry Moore, James Geddes, Ryal Bingham, Reuben Patterson. "Judge Benson made an eloquent charge to the Grand Jury." The only bill of indictment found was against James Fitzgerald for assault and battery with intent to rob Andrew McCarthy. The Petit Jurors on this first criminal trial were: John Brown, William Linsley, Thomas Morgan, Henry Watkins, Benjamin De Puy, Nehemiah Smith, Isaac Strong, John A. Thompson, Noah Olmsted, Isaac Bailey, William Stevens, and Thomas Ozman, who found the prisoner guilty. He was sentenced by the Court to two months' imprisonment in the Herkimer jail. The Court fined nineteen petit jurors twenty shillings each, four grand jurors and two constables each the same sum. John Stowell, William Goodwin, Perry Brownell, justices of the peace, were each fined thirty shillings for absence.

The next term of the Circuit Court was held at the house of Seth Phelps in Scipio, 7th September, 1795. Present Hon. John Lansing, Judge of the Supreme Court, Seth Phelps, John Richardson, William Stevens, Judges of Onondaga County Common Pleas. The following absent justices of the peace were severally fined thirty shillings : John A. Sheaffer, William Goodwin, John Stowell, Cyrus Kinne, Hezekiah Olcott, Daniel Keeler, Ryal Bingham and Ozias Burr. John A. Sheaffer was indicted for forgery. He forfeited his recognizance, and left, (estreated.)*

Hon. Egbert Benson held the next Circuit Court at the house of Reuben Patterson, June 14, 1797, assisted by Seth Phelps, William Stevens, Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, judges and justices of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Onondaga.

Grand Jury : Ozias Burr, foreman ; James Geddes, Ephraim Webster, Bethel Cole, Robert Earll, John Curtiss, Joseph Leonard, Levi Jerome, David Green, John Lamb, William Rice, Jonathan Coe, Joseph Cody, Peter Lawrence, William Cobb, Irad Smith. No bills of indictment found at this term.

Hon. James Kent, judge, held the next Circuit at the house of Seth Phelps, Scipio, June 12, 1798, assisted by Seth Phelps, William Stevens, Seth Sherwood, judges of Common Pleas for Onondaga County.

Cayuga County was set off in 1799. The first Court in Onondaga after this was held at the house of Reuben Patterson, June, 1799. Present, William Stevens, first judge, assisted by Elijah Rust, James Geddes, Orris Curtiss, James Keep and Jeremiah Gould, associates.

Courts were held at different houses in Onondaga Hollow, viz : Asa Danforth's, Reuben Patterson's, Samuel Tyler's and John Adams'—from 1794 to 1805, when the Court House at Onondaga Hill was so far completed as to allow of the Courts being held there with the legislative provision for adjourning to any other house, if the weather was so inclement as to render it uncomfortable at the Court House.

In 1801, Elihu Lewis, Jabez Webb and Thaddeus M. Wood were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of erecting a Court House and Jail for the county of Onondaga. It was determined by vote to locate them at Onondaga West Hill. The Commissioners commenced by contracting with William Bostwick of Auburn to put up the frame and enclose the house. This was done in 1802, and closed Mr. Bostwick's contract. Previous to raising the house the people of the Hill collected together and made a "bee" for the purpose of cutting away the trees to make room for the new building. The square was at that time covered with a heavy growth of timber. In order to have the use of the Court House, a temporary floor and seats were put in it and the courts held there till the commencement of 1804. The county then began to feel able to finish the court room and jailor's dwelling. The Commissioners contracted with Mr. Abel House to do the carpenter work inside, leaving out the cells, and with a Mr. Sexton, of New Hartford, to do the mason work ; and Mr. Ephraim Webster was to furnish the brick for the chimneys. The court room and dwelling were completed during that season. After a year or two, preparations were commenced for building the cells of the jail. A contract was made with Roswell and Sylvanus Tousley, of Manlius, for the iron work, at a price of two shillings per pound. The cells were finished in 1810.

* Clark.
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In 1804 the county of Oneida had completed a jail in the town of Whitesboro, to which the criminals of this county were transferred till the Onondaga county jail was finished, the Legislature having previously passed an act granting this county the right to use the nearest jail.

The jail at Onondaga Hill was a wooden building fifty feet square, two stories high, with a square roof pitching four ways to the eaves. It was not at first painted; this finishing touch was done by subscription, some years afterwards, by the people of Onondaga Hill. The first story was appropriated for the jail and dwelling of the jailor, a hall separating them from each other. The cells were constructed of heavy oak plank, fastened together with wrought iron spikes. The doors were made of like material, having a rhomboidal aperture in the center through which to pass the food, and to give light to the prisoners. In the rear of the cells were grated windows.

The court room was reached by a stairway leading from the hall. The judge's bench was directly in front of the entrance to the court room and was constructed in a circular form. The whole cost of the building was \$10,000. This court house and jail were used for the purpose designed till the year 1829. The first jailor was James Beebe, a revolutionary soldier, and father of Mrs. Victory Birdseye, of Pompey. His successor was Mason Butts, father of Horace Butts, who was jailor after the removal of the county buildings to Syracuse. John H. Johnson, Esq., also acted as jailor there for several years.

In 1825, movements began to be made for the removal of the county buildings to Syracuse, which had grown to be the largest village in the county. The people of Onondaga Hill strongly opposed the measure, and in 1825 succeeded in getting a bill through the Legislature for the retention of the buildings at that place. The bill, however, was vetoed by Governor Clinton, but the project did not sleep. In 1827 a law was enacted authorizing the Board of Supervisors to erect a Court House and Jail within the corporate limits of Syracuse. In the summer of 1828, the Supervisors met, in pursuance of law, at the Syracuse House to take into consideration the selection of a site for the proposed buildings, and to make the necessary arrangements for their erection. At the meeting there was a great deal of discussion and a wide difference of opinion relative to the site of the buildings. This was finally settled by taking a vote, which resulted in placing the county seat midway between the villages of Syracuse and Salina, in consideration of

the village of Salina presenting to the county a full and unincumbered title to the property, consisting of not less than three acres, and \$1,000. At this meeting the Building Commissioners were appointed: John Smith, Thomas Starr and Samuel Forman; with power to cause plans and specifications to be made and to contract for the erection of the buildings. The County Treasurer was also empowered to borrow \$20,000, in two annual installments of \$10,000 each. In the spring of 1829, the bids were received, according to the plans and specifications of the Commissioners. Mr. John Wall obtained the contract for building the Jail, which was erected by him early in the year 1829. The cells in this Jail were of the strongest kind. After it was taken down, they were placed in the basement of the new Court House on Clinton Square. L. A. Cheney and Samuel Booth obtained the contract for doing the mason work on the Court House, and David Stafford for doing the carpenter work. It was erected and enclosed in 1829. The following year it was finished by Mr. Wall and ready for occupation by the courts. The cost of the buildings was upwards of \$27,000.

The Jail was of stone, fifty feet square and two stories high, with a hall and stairway in the center. The south half contained the jailor's dwelling, the north half the cells for prisoners, the second story above these being devoted to cells for debtors, witnesses, &c. The Court House was of brick, sixty feet square and two stories high, fronted on the west side with a row of large columns. The first story was divided by halls into four apartments, one in each corner, for the use of grand and petit juries and other purposes. The Court Room occupied all of the second story, except the landing of the stairs and two petit jury rooms. The Judge's seat was on the south side opposite the landing of the stairway.

The Jail was abandoned in 1850, after the erection of the Penitentiary, and the removal of the jail prisoners to that institution. The materials were used in the construction of the work-shops of the Penitentiary and in the new Court House.

NEW COURT HOUSE.—Attempts were made from time to time to change the site of the Court House, but they all failed until after the destruction of the old building by fire, on the morning of the 5th of January, 1856. The expectation that was entertained when the site between the two villages was selected, that business would naturally center around the Court House, was never realized, and hence it was not accessible to the public. The inconvenience, however, was submitted to about



COURT HOUSE, SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA CO., N.Y.

twenty years, before any serious attempt was made to change the site. General Granger submitted a proposition to the Board of Supervisors to the effect that he would build a good court house on any lot in the heart of the city that might be designated, in consideration of the conveyance to him of the old Court House site and \$20,000 in cash. But his offer received little favor at the hands of the Board. During the session of the Board in 1853, the subject was again introduced by Hon. Sanford C. Parker, Supervisor from Van Buren, who proposed a resolution that the county should unite with the city in the erection of an edifice of sufficient dimensions for a Court House, Clerk's Offices, City Hall, &c. But the subject was not further considered till the meeting of the Board in December, 1855, at which time Mr. Midler, Supervisor from DeWitt, moved a resolution to instruct the "Committee on Court House and Clerk's Office to examine and report to this Board the expense of building a new Court House, and what the premises where the old one stands will sell for." This resolution was adopted without objection. The committee, consisting of T. C. Cheney, E. A. Williams, and Joel Fuller, proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the Board, and on the 7th of December submitted their report, recommending the appointment of a committee of three to examine and report upon a suitable site for a new Court House, and plans and estimates for its erection. This report was laid on the table till the 14th of December, when it was adopted by a vote of fifteen to nine of the Board of Supervisors, and the following committee appointed: T. C. Cheney, Luke Wells and D. T. Moseley. Mr. Wells subsequently declined to serve, and Mr. Patten, of Salina, was substituted in his place. This committee was divided, making a majority and a minority report; the latter by Mr. Moseley, against a change of location, being adopted by the Board. Thus the matter stood, when the burning of the old Court House on the 5th of February, set the question of a new building at rest. The Board was called together on the 13th of February, and a committee consisting of T. C. Cheney, George Stevens and William F. Gere was appointed to report at the next meeting. The Board met again on the 14th of April, when a majority of the committee—Messrs. Stevens and Cheney—reported in favor of changing the Court House site and the erection of a new building. Mr. Gere was in favor of the old site, and was sustained by the Board upon the vote being taken. On the following day the Board adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Chapman, of Onondaga, "that if an equal

exchange (with Colonel Voorhees,) of the present Court House site for the lot on Clinton Square can be effected, this Board will order the exchange." Upon motion of Mr. Barrows, T. C. Cheney, Elizur Clark and Bradley Carey were appointed a committee "to prepare plans, specifications and estimates for a Court House, and report at a future meeting." At a meeting of the Board on the 28th of April, the committee submitted their report, showing that they had made favorable terms with Colonel Voorhees for the exchange of lots, and recommending a plan previously submitted to the Board, drawn by Mr. H. N. White, architect, of this city. They estimated the cost of the building, on the plan proposed, at \$38,000, including old material. In preference to brick, they recommended Onondaga limestone, as "most appropriate and much more durable." This report was signed by the entire committee and favorably received by the members of the Board. The question of changing the site was then submitted in a resolution offered by Mr. Palmer, which was carried almost unanimously, only one member voting in the negative. The plan of the building presented by the committee was then adopted, and Messrs. Slocum, Johnson and District Attorney Andrews, directed to execute papers for an exchange of sites with Col. Voorhees. The next day Timothy C. Cheney, Luke Wells and D. C. Greenfield, were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the building; and Horatio N. White, architect. At a subsequent meeting of the Board in June, the proposals for the erection of the building, advertised for by the commissioners, were opened, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Cheney and Wilcox at \$37,750, the contractors to have the material of the old court house and jail. Mr. Cheney thereupon resigned his place as Commissioner, and Elizur Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The cut stone work of the building was let by the contractors to Messrs. Spaulding & Pollock, the carpenter and joiner work to Messrs. Coburn & Hurst, and the iron work to Messrs. Featherly, Draper & Cole. The building was finished and occupied in 1857. It is a beautiful and substantial structure of Onondaga grey limestone, a credit to the county and an ornament to the city.

The County Clerk's Office, a fire proof brick building, on North Salina street, corner of Church, was erected by the County in 1814. It contains rooms for the Surrogate, Supervisors, Superintendent of the Poor, etc., together with a large collection of valuable documents and records placed therein on file for preservation.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SALT SPRINGS—HISTORY OF THEIR DISCOVERY—EARLY MANUFACTURE OF SALT—STATE LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT—THE SALT SPRINGS RESERVATION—METHODS AND STATISTICS OF THE SALT WORKS—ANALYSIS OF THE WATER AND SOURCE OF ITS SUPPLY.

The existence of salt springs at Lake Ganentaha, or Onondaga, was known to the Indians before the advent of the first Europeans, but it does not appear that they knew the use of them till taught by the Jesuit Missionary, Father Le Moyne, in 1654. An allusion is made to the springs, or "salt fountains," by Father Jerome Lallamant, who visited the Onondagas in 1645, and who says: "The Onondagas have a very beautiful lake called Ganentaha, on the shores of which are several salt springs, the borders of which are always covered with very fine salt." Father Le Moyne, in an account of his return to Quebec, under date of August 16, 1654, says: "We arrived at the entrance of a small lake; in a large half-dried basin we tasted the water of a spring of which the savages dare not drink, saying there is a demon in it which renders it foul. We found it to be a fountain of salt water from which we made salt as natural as from the sea, a sample of which I shall take with me to Quebec."

This act of Father Le Moyne's exorcised the demon, to whose dominion the superstition of the natives had given over the salt springs, and thenceforth Onondaga salt came into use among the Indians of this region of country. Says Clark: "In 1770, Onondaga salt was in common use among the Delaware Indians, and by that time traders were in the habit of bringing small quantities to Albany along with their furs as a curiosity." At this period it was to be found in the huts of the Indians, the women manufacturing it and sending it to Quebec for sale.*

Some years before this Sir William Johnson had obtained a conveyance from the Indians of a tract of land one mile in width adjoining and including the entire "salt lake." On account of the loyalty of Sir William and his son, Sir John Johnson, to the English, this and his princely estate on the Mohawk were forfeited during the Revolutionary period. It was not until several years after the Revolution that the fame of these salt springs began to attract settlers, and that attempts were made by Americans to develop and utilize their resources.

Comfort Tyler was the pioneer in this enterprise, which has since assumed proportions of such im-

mense magnitude. In 1788, he was shown the spring by the Indians, and in May of that year made in about nine hours thirteen bushels of salt. His account of his first visit to the springs is given as follows: "The family wanting salt, obtained about a pound from the Indians, which they had made from the springs on the shores of the lake. They offered to discover the water to us. Accordingly I went with an Indian guide to the lake, taking along an iron kettle of fifteen gallons capacity, which he placed in his canoe, and started out of the mouth of Onondaga Creek, easterly into a pass called Mud Creek. After passing over the marsh, then overflowed by about three feet of water, and steering towards the bluff of hard land, since the village of Salina, he fastened his canoe, pointed to a hole apparently artificial, and said there was the salt."

Thus was Mr. Tyler introduced to the salt springs. The same season he was joined by Major Asa Danforth, who carried a large iron kettle on his head from Onondaga Hollow to the springs at Salina, and the two together made salt, suspending the kettle by a chain to a pole supported by two crotched stakes driven into the ground. When they had made a sufficient supply, they hid the chain and kettle in the bushes, to keep them safely for future use. In this way all the salt was made which was manufactured during the first year at "Salt Point." In 1789, Nathaniel Loomis came by the way of Oneida Lake and River with a few kettles, and during the following winter made from five to six hundred bushels of salt, which sold for one dollar a bushel.

The State acquired an ownership in the salt springs, in common with the Indians, and in the tract of land adjoining them, known as the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded September 12, 1788. This treaty stipulated that the salt lake and the lands for one mile around the same, should forever remain for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York and of the Onondagas and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt. The two races thus became tenants in common of the salt springs property. The white men at once took possession at Salina and commenced the manufacture of salt.

In 1794, Judge James Geddes constructed a "salt work" a mile or more to the southwest of that point, or what was properly the head of the lake. The Indians took exceptions to this, saying they owned one half of the water, and the white men the other half, and as the whites had taken pos-

* Letter of Judge Bowker, quoted by Hon. George Gott.

session on their side of the lake, they should keep away from what they called the Indian's side. This grew into a difficulty threatening an attack on the part of the Indians. Judge Geddes had proceeded too far with his work to be willing to give it up as a peace offering, to conciliate the wrath of his red neighbors. Presents were offered and conciliatory speeches made to them, to induce them to surrender peaceably, but all seemed unavailing. The Indians desired the presents, but at the same time felt unwilling to compromise what they considered their right to the side of the lake which the Judge had occupied. Finally, a happy method of solving the problem struck one of the chiefs: "Let us," said he, "adopt this pale face into our tribe, and then being one of us, he will have a right to make salt on our side of the lake." The proposition was unanimously adopted, and Judge Geddes had the name *Don-da-dah-gwah* conferred upon him, by which the Indians ever after addressed him. Thenceforth he made his salt in peace.*

In 1795, the Indians not being satisfied with the arrangement whereby they held a common interest in the Reservation, entered into another treaty at Cayuga Ferry, in which they ceded their right absolutely to the sovereignty of the State of New York. This treaty was the foundation of the Constitutional prohibition against the sale of the Salt Springs, because it was regarded as a particular bargain and agreement on the part of the State of New York to so exercise its power over them as never to depart from its rights and interest in them, and to use them for the benefit of the entire people of the State.

The bargain was consummated by giving the Indians \$1,000 in money, an annuity of \$700, and 150 bushels of salt annually.

The Salt Springs Reservation, as delineated on the map, is about three and a half miles wide at the extreme south end, about three-quarters of a mile at the north end, including the lake within its boundaries, and containing about ten square miles. It takes in the city of Syracuse, the town of Geddes and the town of Salina, with the exception of nine and a half lots added to the town of Salina from the town of Manlius.

The State took formal possession of it in 1797, sending a surveyor to run out a portion of it into lots, and placing it under a superintendent. William Stevens was appointed the first Superintendent, June 20, 1797, and held the office till his death, in the year 1801. The surveyor laid out the reservation into marsh lots, pasture lots, salt lots, dwelling

lots and store lots. The State fixed the duty on salt at four cents a bushel, and for this tax gave, in the first place, a large lot running down close to the springs, for the purpose of putting the salt works thereon, and running up to the brow of the hill, with a frontage upon the bluff sufficient for a dwelling house and store. And to each owner it gave a fourteen acre marsh lot and a five acre pasture lot, under a lease for seven years, and a right to roam anywhere over the entire ten square miles for fuel, without any cost to themselves save cutting and hauling, for the manufacture of salt, or for any other purpose for which fuel or timber was desired.

In addition thereto the State built a sort of wharf down on a little creek that comes into the lake, for the batteaux that should engage in the distribution of the salt to Oswego and other places. The State, also, in order to avoid the necessity of large works, which would be required by individuals to store salt in, while waiting for its sale, erected storehouses and stored the salt in them. All this was the equivalent which the State gave the manufacturers for the four cents charge of duties.*

The Salt Springs Reservation, we have said, included the city of Syracuse and the towns of Geddes and Salina. The amount of lands sold by the State out of this Reservation up to and including 1846, was over \$250,000 worth, the State reserving a royalty on the salt water. In outlying lands which would probably not be needed in the manufacture of salt, the State has given the deeds reserving this royalty. In addition thereto, the State has from time to time, under the Constitution of 1846, which says they shall not decrease the acreage which has heretofore been devoted to the manufacture of salt, exchanged lands which were not suitable for that purpose for lands which were adapted thereto, and have thus increased the acreage from 550 to 1,100 acres. The State at the same time has put into the treasury between \$40,000 and \$50,000, as the difference in value in favor of the State arising from such exchange of lands.†

In 1867, salt works were removed at a large profit to the State, to make room for the increasing population in the Third and Fifth Wards of Syracuse. Also, by an act of the Legislature in 1872, salt works were removed from the Third Ward of the city and other lands substituted for them. These lands are good property; a considerable portion of them have been sold by the State, and should the balance be held till after the present financial depression, the State will no doubt realize a handsome profit on them. The Syracuse Solar Salt Company

* *History of Onondaga County, New York, 1827.*

* Address of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, 18-6.

and the late Onondaga Salt Company, in 1872, disposed of forty acres of vats to the State, situated on State lands in the Third Ward of Syracuse, in exchange for lands under the hill, to which they removed their works. They are holding about forty acres outside, granted them by the State, so that as the city encroaches upon their private land immediately under the hill, where their vats are now situated, they can eventually remove them to the lands held under the State grant.

To return to our history of the manufacture of salt. In 1792, Thomas Orman, Simeon Pharis and William Gilchrist came to Salina. Mr. Orman brought the first caldron kettle for the manufacture of salt. Mr. Aaron Bellows came that year and established a cooper shop for the manufacture of salt barrels. The first kettles set in arches were used by Jeremiah Gould and William Van Vleck. The latter in company with Moses DeWitt, in 1793, erected an arch with four kettles, and supplied the demand for the whole surrounding country.

The "Federal Company" was formed in 1798, its members being Asa Danforth, Jedediah Sanger, Daniel Keeler, Thomas Hart, Ebenezer Butler, Elisha Alvord and Hezekiah Olcott. This company erected a large building capable of containing thirty-two kettles set in blocks of four each. In this manner originated the term "block" which has ever since been applied to a salt manufactory where the water is boiled in kettles. Part of the "Federal Works" were subsequently hired by Dioclesian Alvord. The pump-house was then out in the water, and Mr. Alvord had to take a boat in order to reach it.

The first laws regulating the manufacture of salt were passed in 1797, the State then assuming the control which it has never relinquished. The State demanded for the rent of land and the use of water, four cents a bushel for all the salt made, and required that ten bushels, at least, should be made in every kettle or pan used. Provision was made that in case any lessee should not use all the water there might be on his lot, the surplus could be conveyed to his next neighbor, and so on, till all the water was used. The powers given to the Superintendent were full, and the law entered into minute details in regard to the whole business of making and packing salt. The maximum price was fixed at six cents a bushel to citizens of the State, and the manufacturer must either put the salt in the public storehouse, or if he kept it in his own building, he must surrender the keys to the Superintendent. No salt could be sold on the leased premises. One cent per bushel was exacted by the State for storage, and the Superintendent was to take care to have always in store

two thousand bushels the first year, and an additional five hundred for each year thereafter, which was to be ready to meet the demands of citizens of this State. The block-house, which in 1794 had been constructed for defense, was converted by the State into a public store-house. Clark, in his history, says: "The Superintendent gave certificates of deposit in the store-house, and these certificates passed from man to man like bank bills."

The manufacture of salt continued to increase as the surrounding population became more numerous, some of it finding a market in Canada. The rivers and lakes connected with Onondaga Lake furnished facilities for transportation in summer, and in the winter, sleighs came from the counties to the south, bringing farm produce to exchange for salt. The time soon came when the Superintendent could not store all the salt made, and so in March, 1798, it was provided by law that the manufacturers might account on oath for the quantity manufactured; and they were allowed to pay rent according to the capacity of their works, at the rate of two cents per month for every gallon of the capacity of their pans or kettles, and were released from the charge of four cents per bushel. Fifty-six pounds was fixed upon as the weight of a bushel of salt.

In 1799, another law was passed, going more into details, even determining the number of hoops on the barrels, the kind of timber they should be made of, the seasoning of the barrels, and directing that they must be water-tight. The Superintendent was to weigh, deduct the tare, then brand the weight and quality and put on the price per bushel which he judged the salt to be worth, and then brand the name on the wood. This salt, if it went away by water, was to be shipped from the public wharf, under a penalty of five dollars for every bushel not so shipped. The Superintendent was required to provide bins to keep each manufacturer's salt in, until it was inspected.

These, or the like minute regulations, continue to govern, and when their rigor has been lessened, it has been due to the fact that the magnitude of the business has made it impracticable to enforce them.

It is worthy of note that the almost absolute power conferred by law upon the Superintendent of the Salt Springs, has been the secret of its success in an economical point of view, as affording a larger revenue to the State than any other State property, managed on different principles. The policy of conferring the whole authority on the Superintendent and making him alone responsible for the entire management of the interest, has proved in the case

of the Onondaga Salt Springs exceptionally successful, as compared with every other State interest.

In 1817 the duties levied by the State were raised to twelve and a half cents a bushel, the design being to apply the revenue thus derived to the extinguishment of the debt on the canals. This rate remained till 1834, when the duties were reduced to six cents a bushel, and so continued till April 20, 1846, since when they have been one cent a bushel. This was intended to be sufficient to pay for superintendence, digging wells, pumping and conveying the water to the manufacturers, and other expenses of the works incurred by the State. Since the reduction of the duties to one cent a bushel, the following revenue has been derived from the manufacture of salt, and paid into the General Fund of the State :

| | |
|--|----------------|
| From 1846 to 1876, net revenue..... | \$ 653,112 73 |
| Deficit in 1857, to be deducted..... | \$6,603 01 |
| Also expenditures previous to March 1, 1857..... | 7,000 00 |
| Total deduction and expenditures..... | 13,603 01 |
| Net revenue above expenditures..... | 639,509 72 |
| Revenue from 1825 to reduction of duties in 1846.. | 3,402,971 49 |
| Expenditures for the same period..... | 202,054 99 |
| Net revenue from 1825 to 1846..... | \$3,200,916 50 |
| Total net revenue since 1825..... | 3,540,226 22 |

In addition to the above direct revenue, the salt interest has paid to the State in canal tolls about three-fourths of a million dollars. In 1875, it paid over \$70,000. The manufacture and handling of salt in various ways employs about four thousand men.

The law of 1799 required the Superintendent to make an annual report to the Legislature. To this valuable provision we are indebted for much information and many of the important improvements which have been made from time to time. We learn from one of these reports that in 1806, 159,071 bushels of salt were made. About this time a great advance was made by the construction of a block of ten kettles by Hon. John Richardson. During Mr. Kirkpatrick's administration the well at Salina was dug out twenty feet square to the depth of thirty feet. Each manufacturer had his own pump, worked by hand, and water carried in spouts to his works. In 1810, water power was first used to raise the brine, Yellow Brook being brought in a canal

to turn the wheel. This brook, through the enterprise of Judge Forman and others, was conducted all the way from what is now the eastern part of Syracuse, to do service in the salt blocks at Salina. In 1812 a law was passed requiring the Superintendent to lay out two acres of land and lease the same, free of duty if he thought proper, to induce an experiment to be tried for the production of salt by solar evaporation. This was the origin of a mode of manufacture which has since become general, and has exercised an important influence on the entire salt business. Hundreds of acres are now covered with vats for solar salt, and the annual product is between two and three million bushels.

The salt interest of Syracuse, like many other manufacturing interests, has had its seasons of prosperity and of comparative depression. It passed through its severest trial in 1857, when the general financial panic paralyzed the business of the country, especially of the West. Then, and for several years after, Onondaga salt suffered from the want of a regular and systematic method of putting it upon the market. Says Hon. Thomas G. Alvord: "Gentlemen from Buffalo and Oswego would come here and buy our salt. They would give us their thirty days, ninety days and four months paper. They would take the salt and use it for ballast on their grain vessels, and when they got to their destination, they would dump the salt on the dock and sell it for what they could get. If their venture in grain was a good one, we got our pay, if not, we were the losing parties. The result was that we were at the mercy of these men." The manufacturers put their capital and their wisdom together and got out of the difficulty in 1860 and 1861.

The period of greatest prosperity was during the war of the Rebellion. The largest annual productions of salt were, indeed, during the years from 1867 to 1871, being an average yield per annum for the four years of 8,612,865 bushels. But the prices were not equal to those ruling from 1862 to 1865, when, on account of the war, foreign salt was almost wholly excluded from the country.

About the commencement of the war, salt water was discovered in abundant quantities in the valley of the Saginaw, about midway between the salt springs of Syracuse and the great West, which had become the principal market for Onondaga Salt. The latter, however, went on prospering for three or four years, the competition being scarcely sufficient to affect the market. During this time the volume of salt made here was largely increased; many new manufacturers went into the business;

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| At 500 feet from shore.... | 3.5 feet depth |
| " 700 " " " | 6 " " |
| " 740 " " " | 23 " " |
| " 760 " " " | 25 " " |
| " 800 " " " | 27 " " |
| " 860 " " " | 32.5 " " |
| " 920 " " " | 39.5 " " |
| In the middle of the lake.. | 55 " " |

Opposite a point two miles from the east end of the lake, the water is sixty-five feet deep in the middle. At Liverpool, three miles from the east end, the depth is fifty-five feet, and many soundings prove this to be the general depth. Once away from the foot of the abrupt bank, and the bottom is so level that the deepest place exceeds the shallowest by only ten feet, and this depression is approached very gradually. Ten or fifteen feet of the bottom of this lake is marl, which has been precipitated from the water, and this marl lies on sand and clay with some strata of gravel. Every boring that has been made within this basin gives this general result, the only variations being in the thickness of the several strata, not in their character. The well near the road that crosses the beach at the head of the lake was intended to be the middle of the valley. The tube was sunk 414 feet through the following strata:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| White and beach sand..... | 34 feet. |
| Blue clay..... | 100 " |
| Light-colored clay..... | 48 " |
| Sand, coarse enough for mortar.. | 209 " |
| Clear gravel..... | 6 " |
| Quick-sand..... | 11 " |
| Cemented gravel..... | 2 " |
| Red clay..... | 3 " |
| Red clay (hard)..... | 1 " |

The bottom of this well is nearly fifty feet below the surface of the sea. At 134 feet a cedar log was encountered in a state of perfect preservation. This is not only a deep but an ancient valley. The fact of finding timber in this deposit goes to show that a large part of the excavation has been filled since the general emergence of the sea, and that a large part of the alluvium has been taken by the present water courses into the valley. This timber and the many other specimens encountered from time to time by the drills, were probably brought into the lake by some of its tributaries. However this may be, the marl and clay which lie above the timber have been deposited by the waters of the lake.*

Mr. Spencer supposes that the fact that it has now a level bottom surrounded by steep banks of marl, clay and sand, is only to be accounted for by a subsidence of a large part of the bottom, and that such subsidence is caused by the gradual dissolving of salt that lies under it. It is certain that water hold-

ing in solution earthy matter, never deposits it in the form we now find the bottom of this lake.

Convenience has thus far caused all the drilling for salt water to be made around the lake, and the lesson taught by every experiment has been that there is no strong salt water to be found out of the alluvium in the valley. And the thicker the alluvium the better the prospect for strong water.

We take the following extract from the Report of Dr. F. E. Englehardt, Chemist for the Onondaga Salt Springs, made in 1877:

"The natural sources of all salt supplies are either rock salt, salt springs, salt lakes, or finally, the ocean. At Syracuse we have derived all our salt since 1797 from salt wells, amounting up to the present time to 250,000,000 bushels; to which we must add at least 50,000,000 for loss incurred in the various manufacturing processes by leakage, making a grand total of 300,000,000. The number of wells sunk from time to time to produce this large amount cannot be less than 200, at an expense of at least \$750,000. The question therefore naturally arises, and it is a most important one, in regard to our salt industry, from whence does this large amount of salt come, which would cover over a surface of 120,000,000 square feet one foot high with solid salt? It certainly was not stored up in the ancient valley of erosion, below our feet, in the form of brine. Therefore it must occur in the solid form as a bed of rock salt. Up to date very few attempts have been made to ascertain the actual source of our brine. The first was made in 1838, when the State sank a well at Salina 600 feet deep, of which the Superintendent in his report for 1839 says: 'Passing through the immense mass of red and blue shales and the limestone (Niagara) below, it terminated in the protean group (Clinton.) Whatever may be its source it is well observed by the learned geologist of this district, in his last annual report, that it is only to be sought in a southern direction from which all the waters naturally flow.' The Salt Company of Onondaga sank, in 1867, a well at Liverpool 715 feet deep, which, according to Prof. Goessman, passed through 82 feet of alluvium, 279 feet of red and green shales, 33 feet of calcareous shales, 106 feet of limestone formation, and finally 215 feet of various veins of shales. These are the only two attempts ever made to solve this question."

Dr. Englehardt then considers the opinions of geologists entitled to the greatest weight, on account of their scientific acquirements, in reference to the question touching the source of the Onondaga salt, and finds them generally agreeing that the supply is derived from a mass of fossil or rock salt, situated under the hills to the south of the lake basin, and asks: "Would it not, therefore, be more economical on the part of the State to have this subject thoroughly examined by the State Geologist, and if found correct, dig a test well for

* Hon. George Geddes, Report, 1859.

the purpose of either finding the salt rock, or at least saturated brine, thus avoiding the necessity of sinking new wells year after year, in proportion as the older ones become useless? • • •

Our salt works with an abundance of saturated brine, could produce at least 15,000,000 bushels of salt, which would in less than ten years return to the State in duty all the expense incurred in such an undertaking. Our salt industry would revive; we could then successfully enter our old markets and compete with our rivals."

CHAPTER XII.

SALT SPRINGS CONTINUED.—PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE WELLS.—PUMP WORKS.—SOLAR SALT.—DAIRY SALT.—TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF SALT MADE SINCE 1797.

THE salt works of Onondaga are divided into four districts, viz: Syracuse, Salina, Liverpool and Geddes. The amount of salt inspected in each and the aggregate amounts for the year 1876 are shown in the following table:

| District | Solar. | Fine. | Solar ground. | Fine ground. | Aggregate |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| Syracuse... | 220,299 | 47,766 | 124,377 | 2,778 | 1,065,046 |
| Salina... | 127,300 | 1,684,915 | 77,860 | ... | 2,086,634 |
| Liverpool... | 158,568 | 315,773 | 12,112 | ... | 870,495 |
| Geddes... | 651,115 | 278,611 | 26,811 | 144,237 | 1,370,502 |
| Total | 1,157,282 | 2,736,761 | 144,158 | 147,017 | 5,132,017 |

The strength of the brine in the four districts, including the old and new wells, from 1865 to 1876 inclusive, is shown as follows, except for 1868, of which there appears to be no record:

| Year | Syracuse | Salina | Liverpool | Geddes | Average |
|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1865..... | 66.17 | 66.47 | 66.05 | 66.17 | 64.86 |
| 1866..... | 65.90 | 65.81 | 58.34 | 65.90 | 63.98 |
| 1867..... | 64.44 | 64.35 | 64.35 | 65.05 | 64.27 |
| 1869..... | 60.98 | 60.36 | 60.36 | 59.02 | 60.88 |
| 1870..... | 59.40 | 58.94 | 58.94 | 59.34 | 59.22 |
| 1871..... | 63.00 | 62.35 | 62.35 | 63.82 | 62.88 |
| 1872..... | 65.10 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 66.20 | 65.82 |
| 1873..... | 63.43 | 63.43 | 63.43 | 67.52 | 65.45 |
| 1874..... | 63.80 | 66.15 | 66.15 | 67.15 | 65.81 |
| 1875..... | 63.88 | 66.38 | 66.38 | 69.50 | 66.54 |
| 1876..... | 66.75 | 67.70 | 67.70 | 69.33 | 68.15 |

The process of manufacturing salt by artificial heat has changed very little except in its methods and appliances; the principle, that of evaporation under the power of heat, remaining the same. The first "salt works" was Comfort Tyler's fifteen gallon kettle suspended upon a pole across two crotched stakes; then came the four kettle "block," then the ten kettle, and so on, up to twenty and forty kettles. Finally, Hon. Thomas Spencer

erected a block containing one hundred and eight kettles. This, however, was thought to be too extensive for the most advantageous and economical manufacture, and usually the preference has been given to blocks of about fifty or sixty kettles. The kettles are mostly of the capacity of one hundred and twenty gallons, in form a half sphere, diameter four feet, made of cast iron and weighing from six hundred to one thousand pounds. These are suspended in two contiguous rows on brick walls, with a suitable furnace or fire bed at one end and the chimney at the other. The whole is covered with a suitable building, with bins extending the entire length on both sides, to store the salt in and protect it from the weather until it is ready to be packed in barrels for market. The law requires it to lie in the bins fourteen days before it is considered sufficiently dry for packing.

Wood has been heretofore chiefly used for fuel, but now the principal fuel is coal. A cord of the best hard wood and a ton either of anthracite or bituminous coal will produce about the same amount, that is, fifty bushels of salt, the evaporation being eight pounds of brine to one pound of coal. A block consisting of fifty kettles will require about five tons of coal every twenty-four hours and will therefore produce about two hundred and fifty bushels of salt daily. The cost of such a block with its appendages, is from five to six thousand dollars.

There is, or should be, attached to each block three cisterns, each of sufficient capacity to hold as much brine as may be required for two days' use. This is necessary for the purpose of affording sufficient time to precipitate the impurities by chemical agents before it shall be supplied to the kettles. Caustic lime was at one time used for the purpose of cleansing the brine from a portion of its impurities, but it was used in such quantities in many instances by the operatives that it produced an impurity more injurious to the salt than that which it expelled, and its use had to be prohibited. Alum is now generally used in the place of lime.

The simplest method for testing the impurities in salt, is to take pure water and saturate it with the salt to be tested, which for any given quantity of salt will require twice and half its weight of water, stir till the salt is fully dissolved. If the salt is combined with impurities, the solution will at first have a milky appearance, but after remaining at rest a few hours, the impurities will settle to the bottom of the vessel; if the salt is pure, the solution will be transparent, and there will be no sediment.

SALT is a solid that melts at a bright red heat

and passes off without being decomposed. It is without odor; color white or transparent. It crystallizes in cubes from its solution in water, and when formed by rapid but quiet evaporation from the surface, it forms hopper-shaped crystals. Hot and saturated solutions, when cooled, frequently give long, slender, square prisms. Formed in hot solutions, agitated by boiling, the crystals are very small and broken into irregular shapes. When rosin, soap, butter, or any oily substance is added to the brine, it will not form crystals, but by evaporation deposit the salt in exceedingly fine grains. Salt usually attracts moisture from the air, but when pure this attraction is very slight.

The process of manufacture consists in removing the water by evaporation, and at the same time getting rid of the impurities held in solution. In the boiled salt this is accomplished by first precipitating the oxide of iron in the cisterns connected with the works. Unless this oxide is removed, the salt will have a reddish color. The alum used for its precipitation improves the grain of the salt, making it finer and causing it to drain well. The sulphate of lime is precipitated as the point of saturation is approached, by pans placed in the bottoms of the kettles into which it falls and is lifted out during the boiling of the water. The *bitterings*, as they are called, which are thus removed, are almost pure gypsum.

In the year 1830 the first iron tubes were sunk with a view to procure water from a greater depth. At sixty feet brine was found from twenty-five to thirty per cent. stronger than at the old wells. Very soon many tubes were sunk, and for a long time all the salt water was raised by pumps through these tubes, and then forced up and accumulated in reservoirs from which it flows in wooden pipes to the various manufactories. These pumps are driven by water taken from the canal, or in cases where the water power cannot be applied, by steam engines. For many years the State was paid by the bushel for pumping the water, but afterwards all the expenses were merged in the one cent a bushel. Several companies at present own private wells and do their own pumping.

The manner of drilling and tubing salt wells has been somewhat as follows: The old tubes used by the State were made of sugar maple logs, in sections of eight feet long, eight inches calibre, and turned in a lathe to a uniform thickness. These sections were cut off square, at the ends, and a recess turned into the timber on the outside to receive a band of iron ten inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick, which is to rest on and confine the ends

of the two sections when they are joined together. A circular dowel of cast iron, three inches wide is let into the ends of the sections, holding them together firmly, and excluding all water from the joints. In the first place a cast iron tube, three feet in length, is joined to a wooden section. This piece of iron tubing is sharp at the lower end, having the inside enlarged for a few inches up, leaving the outer diameter fourteen inches, to correspond with that of the wood. These sections are set up perpendicularly, and by a press forced into the soil. When a tube has sunk down far enough for another section to be added, the press is withdrawn and the section put on, and again the press is applied. This process is continued as long as the tube can be sunk without removing the earth that is inside. When this point is reached, which is sometimes sixty or seventy feet below the surface, the drills are introduced, and by first cutting the earth fine, a bucket made of iron, with a valve at its lower end, will take hold of and lift the contents of the tube to the surface. When hard material is met, sharp drills are used to cut it up. The shape of the lower section made of cast iron is such that at the very end of the tube its calibre is nearly equal to the outer dimensions, and by using drills which have springs placed on one side of their stems and edges which point outwards from the springs, holes may be cut through rock large enough to allow the tubes to pass. Various tools are called into requisition to reach down and grasp the substances and to overcome the obstacles encountered, which would require drawings for their illustration.

The press that is used is simple: heavy pieces of timber supported by strong posts, connected with a platform through which the tube passes. This platform is loaded with stone, so that it will not lift when the heavy iron screws passing through the beam are turned down on the yoke which presses the tube. The rods to which the drills are attached are made of iron in sections of convenient length connected by screws. These drills are lifted by ropes worked by a steam engine, and let fall by means of a simple device, cutting and crushing by their weight whatever is in their way.

A well thus obtained is connected by wooden tubes with a pump which sucks up the water. Formerly it was pumped directly from the bottom of the well to the distributing reservoir. But the difficulties in the way of having perfectly tight suction pipes were hard to overcome, and the method of "flooding" the pipes allowed the suction to draw in fresh water at every leakage, reducing the strength of the brine. A remedy for this evil

was suggested by Mr. Geddes in an elaborate article on the salt interest, published in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1859. "Now," says Mr. Geddes, "every stroke of the reciprocating, double-acting force and suction pumps has to overcome the inertia of the whole column of water from the bottom of the well to the distributing reservoir. This inertia is so great in long pipes that the pumps produce a vacuum at every stroke, and thus there is an inward pressure of the atmosphere of fifteen pounds to the square inch, which drives air, or when the pipes are flooded, water into every pore and crevice of the pipes. Lifting pumps at the wells, moving slowly, with long strokes, would do away with much of the strain of the machinery, and remedy the present evil."

This suggestion of Mr. Geddes is now pretty generally carried out. Rotary and plunge steam pumps have been placed at most of the wells, by which the brine is lifted to the surface, whence it is drawn through the pipes to the distributing reservoirs by the pumps stationed at the pump houses. This improvement was inaugurated under the administration of Hon. Vivus W. Smith, first at Salina, and has since been generally adopted throughout the salt works.

Iron tubes for sinking wells are now used in place of wooden ones. They are made in sections of ten or twelve feet in length and screwed together by bolts through sockets at the ends of the sections. The apparatus for sinking them is nearly the same as that formerly employed for wooden tubes.

By an act of the Legislature, embodying a few new provisions, passed April 15, 1859, all the previous laws relating to the manufacture of salt on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, were consolidated and codified. The act of April 25, 1866, made some amendments to the provisions of the act of 1859, relating chiefly to the duties and salaries of subordinate officers and conferring upon the Superintendent the power to administer the oath to his deputies and employees.

The Legislature of 1873, passed an act appropriating \$20,000 to be expended in sinking new wells, so as to furnish a better quality of water. The Superintendent in pursuance of this law sank in 1875 and 1876, seven wells in the locality which seemed to indicate the strongest water. These are good wells yielding brine of 71 and 72 degrees of the salometer. It was hoped that an appropriation would be made to enable the Superintendent to render these wells useful by connecting them with the pump house, and thus supplying the works with improved water, but a bill for that object and for general

repairs was vetoed by the Governor. The Legislature then, at the instance of the Superintendent, appointed a joint committee to visit the salt works and report upon the condition and wants of the salt interest. This committee met in Syracuse on the 17th of February, 1876, and after a thorough investigation, with a view to recommending such action by the Legislature as might be deemed most advisable, unanimously reported in favor of a special appropriation to the amount of \$23,000, to furnish a new water wheel, and the necessary machinery and fixtures to bring into use the new wells which had been sunk. These wells are now in operation furnishing a superior quality of brine.

Of the 316 blocks on the Reservation, only 106 were in operation during the year 1876, showing that the present capacity for manufacture exceeds 15,000,000 bushels annually. It is no exaggeration to say that this limit may be reached with proper effort on the part of the manufacturers and a wise patronage on the part of the State.

The Salt Manufacturers of Onondaga have in fixtures alone an investment of not less than four millions of dollars, and the business in addition to this, requires a working capital of fully half that sum to carry it on successfully.

SOLAR SALT is the name given to that which is made without the use of artificial heat. A law was passed in 1812, authorizing the Superintendent of the Salt Springs to lay out two acres of land and lease the same, free of duty if he thought proper, to induce an experiment to be made for the production of salt by solar evaporation. This was probably the first movement in the direction of the solar salt works, but nothing practical seems to have resulted therefrom till 1822, when Judge Forman procured the passage of a law authorizing the erection of fixtures and awarding a bounty of three cents per bushel for all salt made by solar evaporation for a given number of years. Judge Forman in company with Isaiah Townsend, Esq., went to New Bedford to investigate the method of manufacturing solar salt from sea water as it was then carried on at Cape Cod. They brought Mr. Stephen Smith, an expert in this kind of manufacture, with them to Syracuse, and he was made the agent of the Onondaga Company, and Judge Forman of the Syracuse Company, and the two proceeded to erect the necessary fixtures for the manufacture of coarse or solar salt.

At this time the Salina Canal terminated at the south edge of the village of Salina. Judge Forman took Governor DeWitt Clinton to Salina to examine the situation, and to see how the canal might

be extended to Onondaga Lake and made available as a water power to drive machinery at the salt works. The following year this plan was carried into successful operation. This grand improvement in the method of elevating brine was made at the expense of the Onondaga and Syracuse Salt Companies, under the direction of Judge Forman; but the fixtures, aqueduct, &c., were afterwards bought by the State.

The structures for the manufacture of solar salt consist of long parallel rows of shallow wooden vats, sixteen or eighteen feet wide and supported by many small posts. The rows of vats are divided into what are called deep rooms, lime rooms, and salt rooms. They are arranged in various ways, as the shape of the ground or the fancy of the owner may dictate. In the works of the Solar Salt Company, the water is drawn directly from a distributing reservoir into the deep rooms which are about a quarter of a mile long. The water runs the whole length of the "string," and is then carried into the next parallel string by wooden pipes. It runs the whole length of this string back to opposite the place where it was introduced; then again it is sent into another and another of these strings, and having been thus exposed to the sun and wind, in a shed of perhaps ten inches deep and sixteen feet wide, for a whole mile, it has rid itself of its oxide of iron, has increased its strength from 70 to 84 degrees of the salometer, and is ready to be carried into the lime room, where it deposits its sulphate of lime. It is kept running along these rooms in a thinner sheet till the small cubes of salt are seen forming. Saturation is now complete and all the impurities are precipitated that can be. The water thus concentrated and freed from the lime and iron, is drawn into the salting rooms, where pure salt is rapidly deposited, having a coarse crystallization in the form of hoppers and cubes. There yet remains in the brine after the salt is removed impurities more soluble than the salt, viz: the deliquescent chlorides. About one-third of all the vats are required for precipitating the impurities. The whole field is expected to yield fifty bushels to the cover of sixteen or eighteen feet. The word "cover" is derived from the moveable roofs which in fair weather are shoved off on lateral ways to allow the sun to reach the water. These covers have been adopted as the standard of measure, and in speaking of a salt field, it is said to have so many covers. Space is required for the covers when off the vats and also for roads between the strings to cart away the salt. An acre of land requires sixty covers, costing about \$30 each. Thus

the cost is about \$1,800 an acre, which in an ordinary season will yield about 3,000 bushels of salt. The cost and space required are disadvantages which are fully met by the cheapness of the manufacture when once the works are in operation.

Formerly this salt was kiln-dried and ground in common flouring mills for dairy purposes, at considerable expense, but more recently mills have been invented which grind it without any drying by fire. Well drained in the store-house, it is put through the mills and ground to any desirable fineness for dairy or table use at a cost of not more than one cent a bushel. In a document presented to the Constitutional Convention in 1867, Hon. George Geddes, then Superintendent of the Salt Springs, reported six mills for the grinding of salt, owned and valued as follows:

| | |
|--|----------|
| James P. Haskins' Mill, estimated to be worth..... | \$40,000 |
| John W. Barker & Co's Mill..... | 40,000 |
| Henry B. & Wilmot E. Burton's Mill..... | 16,000 |
| Timothy R. Porter's Mill..... | 16,000 |
| Ashton Salt Company's Mill..... | 16,000 |
| H. White's Mill..... | 10,000 |

Total,..... \$138,000

The first, fourth and fifth are the only ones now used for grinding dairy and table salt. The Haskins Mill, enlarged to four times its original capacity, is operated by the Excelsior Dairy Salt Company. This and the Ashton Company's Mill, and that owned and operated by Mr. Timothy R. Porter, are of sufficient capacity to grind all the dairy salt required for the market.

The "Factory Filled," or Dairy Salt, is made from both solar and common salt by a patent machine process whereby not only mechanically mixed impurities are removed, but also the small quantities of obnoxious chlorides of calcium and magnesium are decomposed in a very careful manner. The largest factory filled establishment, the property of the Excelsior Dairy Salt Company, is at Salina, and known under the name of "Excelsior Mills." They consist of two immense wooden structures with about five acres of flooring.

The salt is crushed between two sets of stones to the proper size, and gradually fed into two patent washing machines, wherein the salt moves in the opposite direction to the chemically prepared salt-brine employed, and becomes, by repeated washing with the fresh salt-brine, perfectly purified.

After proper drainage the salt is dried in large revolving iron cylinders. A powerful blast of hot air carries the moisture into the chimney. The exhaust steam from the hundred-horse power engine

serves for concentrating the salt-brine employed in washing the salt. The dried salt is now elevated to the upper floors, where five sets of stones are in constant motion grinding it to the desired fineness, while a suction blower removes the dust.

There is one other mill of about the same capacity situated in Geddes, owned by the Ashton Dairy Salt Company, in which the salt is made in the same way as in the "Excelsior Mills."

The purity of the various salts made at Onondaga is unquestioned, reference being made to many analyses furnished from time to time under the direction of the General Government and other authorities. In regard to the dairy salt, the tests made by the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York prove the superiority of the F. F. salt made at Syracuse over any other, as is shown by the following analysis:

| | English. | Onondaga. |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Water..... | 0.7880 | 0.6280 |
| Insoluble matter..... | 0.0564 | 0.0264 |
| Sulphate of lime..... | 1.2272 | 0.7217 |
| Sulphate of magnesia..... | 0.0750 | 0.0473 |
| Chloride of calcium..... | 0.0591 | 0.0346 |
| Sulphate of soda..... | 97.7598 | 98.5242 |
| Chloride of sodium..... | 99.9674 | 99.9822 |

The Superintendent of the Salt Springs, Hon. A. C. Powell, appends the following remarks:

"This report is of especial interest at this time when the old prejudice against the use of home salt is beginning to give way, because it emanates from an association which has never been accused of any special partiality for Onondaga salt, but, on the contrary, from their local and commercial training, have been inclined to defend the use of the foreign article. In fact so far have their prejudices governed them that in making contracts with dairy farmers for their butter and cheese, they have frequently inserted a clause binding them to the use of the Ashton salt. This entailed upon the farmer an additional expense of from one to one and a half dollars upon each sack used. Many of the farmers doubting the necessity of these requirements and restive under their enforcement, unless there was good reason for it, demanded of the association an authoritative opinion as to the comparative value of the different brands used by them. The only reliable proof was the scientific test, and the matter was accordingly given in charge to two analytical chemists of high standing in the city of New York, who entered upon their duties without any conference with parties at Syracuse, and without any knowledge of the localities where the several samples were prepared. These were given them by numbers and not by name, and the result was the above report, which I have copied in their own language and figures. This report is certainly

gratifying to the friends of the home article, as showing a larger percentage of the pure chloride of sodium or salt, and a less aggregate of impurities in the two samples of Onondaga salt than in either of the eight samples of foreign salt analyzed."

The following is a statement of the number of bushels of salt made at the Onondaga Salt Springs since June 20, 1797, which is the date of the first leases of lots, with the Superintendents and their respective terms of office:

| Date | Superintendent | Solar | Lease | Amount |
|------|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1797 | William Stevens, | | | 25,474 |
| 1798 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1799 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1800 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1801 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1802 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1803 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1804 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1805 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1806 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1807 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1808 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1809 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1810 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1811 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1812 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1813 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1814 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1815 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1816 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1817 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1818 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1819 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1820 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1821 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1822 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1823 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1824 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1825 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1826 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1827 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1828 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1829 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1830 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1831 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1832 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1833 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1834 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1835 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1836 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1837 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1838 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1839 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1840 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1841 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1842 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1843 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1844 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1845 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1846 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1847 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1848 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1849 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1850 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1851 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1852 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1853 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1854 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1855 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1856 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1857 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1858 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1859 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1860 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1861 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1862 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1863 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1864 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1865 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1866 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1867 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1868 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1869 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1870 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1871 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1872 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1873 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1874 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1875 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1876 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1877 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1878 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1879 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1880 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1881 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1882 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1883 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1884 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1885 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1886 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1887 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1888 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1889 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1890 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1891 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1892 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1893 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1894 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1895 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1896 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1897 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1898 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1899 | do | | | 25,474 |
| 1900 | do | | | 25,474 |

* The amount of salt made at the Onondaga Salt Springs, from June 20, 1797, to June 20, 1800, was not reported upon, and is not included in the above statement.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.

THE county of Onondaga is nearly in the geographical center of the State. It is bounded north by Oswego, east by Madison, south by Cortland, and west by Cayuga county. Its general form is that of a rectangular parallelogram, having its lines in conformity with the cardinal points of the compass, the northeast corner being somewhat rounded by Oneida Lake and the southwest by Skaneateles Lake. From north to south the average width is thirty miles, from east to west twenty-six miles; having an area exclusive of lakes of 459,229 acres. The county is divided into the towns of Lysander, Clay, Cicero, Elbridge, Van Buren, Salina, DeWitt, Manlius, Camillus, Geddes, Skaneateles, Marcellus, Onondaga, Pompey, Spafford, Otisco, LaFayette, Tully, Fabius, and the City of Syracuse.

Most of the surface of this county slopes to the north and is drained into the River St. Lawrence, but the summit of the highlands that divide the waters that flow north from those that run south, and find their way by the Susquehanna River to the sea, is within this county, though near the south boundary; but a small part of the whole area being drained to the south, and that chiefly in the towns of Fabius and Tully.

About two-fifths of the whole surface of the county is flat and barely rolling enough to permit drainage. This flat land constitutes a part of what is known as the "great level," which extends along the south side of Oneida Lake to the base of the slope of the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains. The Erie Canal runs along the south side of this level land. That part of the county lying south of the canal, constituting about three-fifths of the whole, is embraced within the northernmost spurs of the mountain ranges, being uneven and comparatively broken in its surface. A traveler crossing Onondaga county from east to west, or from west to east, if his route is on the plain, north of the highlands, will meet only slight hills and hollows, or rather mere undulations crossing his course, and streams that have their surface nearly level with the surrounding land. But if his route be across the line of the hill slope, he will descend into deep valleys, whose dividing ridges are many miles apart, and he will have one constant succession of toilsome descents and ascents, enlivened and rendered pleasant by ever-recurring points of observation, from which the most splendid scenery

lies pictured before him. Hillside, mountain top, wide valleys, lakes framed with forests and fields of living green, meet his gaze from the top of every eminence he passes. If he sees little of the grandeur of rock-ribbed mountains, he is greeted with landscapes more mild, and of a softer tone, that bespeak more fitting residences of men, and he is delighted with the reflection that, of all he sees, there is nought but combines the useful with the beautiful.

The slope of the highlands is divided into five distinct ridges, all having a general north and south direction. The most eastern of them enters the town of Manlius from the east and extends north to the Erie Canal. The second ridge lies between Limestone and Butternut Creeks, and forms the highlands of Pompey, part of those of Manlius, LaFayette and DeWitt. The third range, between Butternut and Onondaga Creeks, comprises the highlands of the central part of LaFayette, the west part of DeWitt, and the east portions of Tully and Onondaga, and extends to the city of Syracuse. The fourth range, between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, comprises the highlands of Otisco, the west part of Tully, LaFayette and Onondaga, and the east parts of Marcellus and Camillus. The fifth range, lying between Nine Mile and Skaneateles Creeks, and Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes, comprises the highlands of Spafford, the west parts of Marcellus and Camillus, and the east parts of Skaneateles and Elbridge.

The summits of the valleys between these ranges are in the towns of Pompey, Fabius and Tully, or south of the county line. The highest peaks of the ranges of hills are in Spafford, Pompey, Otisco and LaFayette. The streams that drain these valleys to the south, are the head branches of the Tioughnioga River, one of the tributaries of the Susquehanna. Limestone and Butternut Creeks unite their waters and flow into the Chittenango, a few miles before that stream enters Oneida Lake. Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks run into Onondaga Lake. The Skaneateles crosses into Cayuga county just before it discharges its waters into the Seneca River. Seneca River enters the west part of the county from Cross Lake, flowing between the towns of Elbridge and Lysander, and along the northern bounds of Van Buren and Geddes, to within less than half a mile of Onondaga Lake, where it receives the outlet of that body of water; then turning north, it runs along the west line of Clay to Three River Point, where it receives the Oneida River. At this place the combined waters take the name of Oswego River,

which empties into Lake Ontario in the city of Oswego.

These various streams and bodies of water, with their tributaries, are so evenly distributed over the surface that the whole county is wonderfully well supplied with water for use and with power to drive machinery. Seneca River has a dam giving a fall at Baldwinsville of eight feet, and another at Phoenix, either of which would give sufficient power for a large manufacturing town. The several streams that flow through the valleys in the south part of the county, fall, on an average, not less than eight hundred feet; after they are of sufficient size to be useful in driving machinery, and at the northeast corner of the county, the united waters of the Limestone, Butternut and Chittenango make the valuable water power at Bridgeport. Many beautiful waterfalls are formed by the branches of the principal streams as they flow down the sides of the ranges of hills to the valleys. The most noted of the cascades is known as Pratt's Falls.

Such is a general outline of the county of Onondaga. When it was first seen by the race of men who now cultivate its soil and manage its vast industries, it was covered with one dense forest of giant growth, excepting the few fields that the natives had subjected to their rude cultivation. What a series of struggles with the wilderness and with savage unsubdued nature, is implied in the contrast between that primitive condition and the present cultivated state of the country.

"Through the deep wilderness where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The Pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen ax, that wondrous instrument,
That like the talisman transforms
Deserts to fields and cities. He has left
The home in which his early years were passed,
And led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny. Beside some rapid stream
He rears his log-built cabin. When the chains
Of Winter fetter Nature, and no sound
Disturbs the echoes of the dreary woods,
Save when some stem cracks sharply with the frost;
Then merrily rings his ax, and tree on tree
Crashes to earth; and when the long, keen night
Mantles the wilderness in solemn gloom,
He sits beside the ruddy hearth, and hears
The fierce wolf snarling at the cabin door,
Or through the lowly casement sees his eye
Gleam like a burning coal."*

* Alfred B. Street.

CHAPTER XIV.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—CLINTON GROUP—
NIAGARA LIMESTONE—ONONDAGA SALT GROUP
—WATER-LIME GROUP—ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

ONONDAGA presents more features of interest to the geologist than any other county of the State, or, perhaps, any like extent of country in the United States. Its rocks range east and west; the order of succession being constant; the lowest being at the northeast corner of the county, and the most recent at the southwest.

Of the New York system of rocks, there outcrop in this county, the Clinton Group, Niagara Limestone, Onondaga Salt Group, Water-lime Group, Oriskany Sandstone, Onondaga Limestone, Corniferous Limestone, Seneca Limestone, Marcellus Shales, Hamilton Group, Tully Limestone, Genesee Slate, and the lower measures of the Ithaca Group.

These rocks are best observed by commencing at the northeast corner of the county and moving to the southwest, crossing their outcrop nearly at right-angles and in line of the greatest dip of the stratification. The starting point will be Oneida Lake, where the Clinton Group outcrops; the end of the journey, Skaneateles Lake. The elevation of the starting point above tide is 369 feet; the highest point passed over, Ripley Hill, the summit between Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, and the highest land in the county, being 1,982½ feet above tide. The distance, in a direct line from Oneida Lake to Ripley Hill, is thirty-two miles.

The dip of the system of rocks in this direction, is very nearly twenty-six feet to the mile, giving for the distance 852 feet. It is very uniform, and is greatest in a line a little west of southwest, while the general line of the outcrop is nearly east and west. These rocks were deposited in that vast sea that once overspread this part of the Continent, all of them being sedimentary and filled with evidences of an abundant animal life. When they were lifted above the sea by those vast internal forces that were constantly changing the form of the crust of the earth, they were tilted from the level position in which they had been deposited. The point of greatest upheaval being far to the northeast of this county, only part of one of the slopes comes under our observation.

The hills rise in a direction opposite to that of the dip of the rocks. The surface rising, in the thirty-two miles, over sixteen hundred feet, the bottom of our lowest rock falling in the same distance more than eight hundred and fifty-two feet, a section of these formations would show a wedge 2,465

feet thick at the southwest end, regular on the lower side, but on the upper broken by unequal steps, due to the varying thickness of the different strata. The surface waters run northerly, while those underneath flow in the opposite direction. Springs are not to be looked for along the unbroken line of the outcrop of the rocks, but in the sides of the various valleys that cut this slope, at, or nearly at, right angles, or on the north sides of such valleys as are parallel with the line of the outcrop. Any attempt to procure water by flowing artesian wells would probably prove unsuccessful.

The rocks that outcrop in this county once extended over the present surface far to the north, but by the action of glaciers and water, they have been broken down, ground up, and strewn along the valleys that have been scored out across the line of their present outcrop, and those with which they connect, far beyond the southern limits of the county and State. This point will be more fully discussed hereafter, a description of the rocks being first necessary.

CLINTON GROUP.—The northernmost and lowest rock is known as the Clinton Group. It is seen in the counties east and west of this, underlies the whole north line of this county, and appears on both sides of the west end of Oneida Lake. "This group is characterized by its iron ore beds and its marine plants."* The iron appears in this county, only in small quantities, the rock being covered with alluvium except at a few points. The best place to observe it is near the west end of Oneida Lake, at Brewerton. There the shale appears along the bank of the outlet and in the hill in the village. The north part of the towns of Lysander, Clay and Cicero lies on this rock, and the soils of these towns are to some extent made up of the materials of which it is composed. Prof. Emmons says of it that its most interesting feature "consists in the rapid changes in the strata which enter into its formation, and which taken together form a most heterogeneous assemblage of materials; for this reason the group was called in an early stage of the survey, the *Protean Group*. The formation consists of layers and beds composed of green, blue and brown, sandy and argillaceous shales, alternating with greenish brown sandstones, conglomerates on pebbly beds, and oolitic iron ore. These different kinds of material rapidly succeed each other. The parts of this formation which are most persistent are the green shales, whose color, however, inclines more to blue than green where they have not been exposed to weathering. The sandstone, which is rather harsh, in consequence of the preponderance of

sharp, angular grains, is also greenish or greenish gray."* It rests on the Medina sandstone, which in turn rests on the gray sandstone of Oswego, "which," according to Emmons, "is identical with the gray, thick-bedded sandstone of the Hudson River series." These rocks furnish the material for much of the drift which covers the north part of the county.

The Clinton Group is found in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Canada. In this State, according to Mr. Hall, it is not more than eighty feet thick.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.—Resting on the Clinton Group, and next in order, we find the Niagara Limestone, so called from its being the rock which forms the famous cataract of that name. In Onondaga this is a thin rock, thinner at the east side than at the west. It crosses the east line of the county at Bridgeport, forming a bar across Chittenango Creek and thus creating a valuable mill power. It outcrops at various places in the town of Cicero, and on Mr. Whiting's farm, where it is extensively quarried for the valuable building stone it affords, it presents a surface of fifteen acres, but thinly covered with soil. It has been used to a limited extent for burning into lime. The layers are respectively fourteen, seven, three and four inches thick. Below these the courses are thin and of no value. The whole thickness at Whiting's is three feet. The seams are frequent, making the quarry easy to work.

This stone has been quarried at several other points along its outcrop to the west line of the county. The most important openings are north of Baldwinsville and near the northwest corner of the town of Lysander. This rock contains "some geodes, lined with rhombic crystals of carbonate of lime, and gypsum, in small globular accretions, at Whiting's quarry."† "It differs so much in its appearance here from the western geodiferous limestone of the lower falls of the Mississippi that it would hardly be recognized as the same rock, if it could not be traced almost uninterruptedly in its western route; but it marks the termination of the Ontario division, of the State Reports, and is the upper measure of a distinct era in geological history, whose importance cannot be well estimated."‡

THE ONONDAGA SALT GROUP rests on the Niagara limestone. The lower part of this formation is the Red Shale, upon which, and in some cases mingling with it is placed the Green Shale, the two constituting the whole group. Embraced within the Green Shale are the Gypsum beds, and the vermicular, or porous lime rock. This group is very

* Vanuxum.
8*

* Emmons.

† Vanuxum.

‡ Emmons.

extensive, reaching from near the Hudson River to the western base of the State. All the Gypsum masses of Western New York are found in it, and from it flows all the salt water used for making salt in Onondaga and Cayuga counties.

The Erie Canal runs near the line of division between the Red and Green Shales for the whole width of the county. The level district north of the canal and south of the Niagara outcrop, is nearly all based on the Red Shale, while the slope reaching from the canal to the Water-lime range, on the south, is principally made up of the Green Shale. The average width of the Red Shale is about seven miles, that of the Green about three. The Red Shale, as computed from the dip and elevation, is three hundred and forty-one feet thick at the line of the Erie Canal south of Onondaga Lake; the surface of that lake being very nearly three hundred feet above the Niagara limestone. It is generally covered with drift, composed of lime, gravel, sand, and small stones, made up mostly of the Medina sandstone, and the gray sandstones of Oswego county, with occasional beds of clay.

The *Red Shale* is described by Prof. Emmons as properly a *red marl*, soft throughout, except a few thin strata of sandstone near the top, but even these fall to pieces and cannot be employed at all for purposes of construction. Wherever it crops out it is covered with its own debris. He determined that one hundred grains of the most sandy part, and the same amount of the softer kinds, were combined in the following proportions:

| | Sandy. | Marly. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Stilex | 68.75 | 68.80 |
| Peroxide of iron and alumina..... | 6.25 | 14.98 |
| Magnesia | 5.75 | 0.40 |
| Carbonate of lime..... | 10.25 | 9.89 |
| Phosphate of alumina, and phosphate of peroxide of iron..... | 00.00 | 0.14 |
| Organic matter | 6.00 | 4.50 |
| Water | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | 99.50 | 99.25 |

In some places this Red Shale is so soft that it is extensively manufactured into brick; in others, the sand is in layers, having thin strata of clay between them. "Nowhere has a fossil been discovered in it, or a pebble, or anything extraneous, except a few thin layers of sandstone and its different colored shales and slate."*

Owing to whirls and eddies in those surges which beat down and ground up these rocks, numerous conical shaped hills, generally somewhat longer from north to south than from east to west, and differing in size from a few acres to several

hundred, have been dotted over the surface of the western part of this formation like hay cocks in a meadow. The largest one is north of the valley of Nine Mile Creek. The Erie Canal passes around it on the south and the Central Railroad on the north. It is two hundred feet in height, containing about a thousand acres of drift, and so level is the plain on which it stands, that a canal without a lock might surround it. These drift hills also abound in the district embraced by the Green Shales, but the transported stones which cover them have a greater proportion of granite boulders of large size.

GYPSEOUS OR GREEN SHALES, CONTAINING THE BEDS OF GYPSUM.—Immediately upon, and united with the Red Shales, we find the plaster-bearing, Green Shales. The line of division is not well determined,—the red, green, and yellow colored, with some of a blue cast, intermingle for a few feet in thickness. The color of this upper measure of the salt group is variable through its whole thickness, being sometimes nearly white, then drab, but it has received its name from the prevailing green. A better name would be the *Gypseous Shales*, as the term Green Shales is sometimes applied to portions of the Clinton Group. In the Gypseous Shale large masses are found that Prof. Eaton called *vermicular lime rock*. This rock is essentially calcarious, strongly resembling porous or cellular lava. In color, it is a dark gray or blue rock, perforated everywhere with curvilinear holes, but very compact between the holes. These holes vary from microscopic to half an inch in diameter. They are generally very irregular, and communicate in most instances with each other.

The resemblance of no small part of the rock to lava is perfect; but the structure of the cells leaves no doubt as to their mineral origin. The cells show that parts of the rock were disposed to separate into thin layers which project into cells, evidently the result of the simultaneous forming of the rock, and of a soluble mineral, whose removal caused the cells in question. This view is confirmed by the discovery in this rock of those forms which are due to common salt, showing that a soluble saline mineral had existed in it, had acquired shape in the rock, and had subsequently been dissolved, leaving a cavity or cavities."* There are two masses of this *vermicular rock*—one low down, of about twenty feet in thickness, appearing on James street, Syracuse, and at various other places; the upper mass is thinner; but its thickness is not uniform. In the lower mass, on James street, are some specimens of crystalline character, being serpentines, the action of

crystallization having been local, producing selenite sometimes erroneously called mica.

Between the two layers of vermicular limestone are the hopper-formed masses. Perhaps these hopper-formed rocks possess more interest for the geologist than any other part of the group; because they are supposed to furnish proof of the origin of the salt water, of so much importance to the industry of this part of the State. These forms are produced, it is asserted, by the crystallization of salt before the hardening of clay. The supposition being that while the whole mass was in the form of mud, having a large quantity of dissolved salt mixed with it, the salt, (in precisely the same manner observable in the process of the manufacture of solar salt,) was attracted particle to particle, and assumed the form of a hopper, the mud filling it up; then, by the action of water falling on the surface and percolating through the mass that had become full of cracks in the process of drying, the salt was dissolved and carried down upon the more compact strata below, and by the dip of the strata carried into rather than out of, the hill. No other common soluble mineral presenting similar forms, and the fact that all our salt water is found below, and near these hopper-formed rocks, give great force to this theory. The absence of salt around these hopper-formed rocks is accounted for by their being so near the surface that the rains must long ago have carried it away. If an excavation were made further south, where the overlying rocks are thick enough to protect the salt-bearing rocks from the action of water, undissolved salt might be found.

Prof. Emmons gives the composition of the hopper-formed masses as follows :

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Water of absorption..... | .56 |
| Organic matter..... | 5.00 |
| Silex | 34.56 |
| Carbonate of lime..... | 43.06 |
| Alumina and protoxide of iron..... | 13.36 |
| Sulphate of lime..... | 1.00 |
| Magnesia..... | 2.17 |

99.71

Besides the minerals described as being in, and belonging to this shale, we have yet to mention the beds of gypsum. This valuable mineral is found in various places in the upper parts of the Salt Group, throughout the whole county. It is extensively quarried in the towns of Manlius, DeWitt, Onondaga, Camillus and Elbridge. The largest openings are in the town of DeWitt, north-east from Jamesville. It is here found in masses more than thirty feet thick, of an excellent

quality, and is sold on the bank of the canal, sometimes, at less than one dollar per ton. Some very valuable quarries are worked in the town of Camillus. The railroad cutting along the valley of Nine Mile Creek exposes large masses. The whole thickness of the gypseous shale is 295 feet.

One hundred grains in six ounces of rain water, yield, of the debris of the shale, 6.53, of which 1.03 is vegetable matter, and 5.50 saline. Prof. Emmons gives an analysis of the water of Mr. Geddes' well at Fairmount, which receives its water through a seam in the vermicular lime rock, as follows :

One quart evaporated slowly to dryness, the last part of the process being performed in a platinum capsule, gave

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Solid matter..... | 8.72 |
| Organic matter | 1.44 |
| Saline | 7.25 |

"The water of the Hydrant Company, which supplies Syracuse, contains forty grains of saline matter to the gallon. It consists of the chlorides of sodium and calcium, sulphates of lime and alumina, with some organic matter."* The springs that are discharged from these rocks deposit tufa. Only a few fossils are found in the upper part of the Gypseous Shales. Prof. Hall assigns the rocks composing the salt group to a mud volcano that was "charged with saline matter and corroding acids which would alone destroy all organism." Vanuxum says that the salt group as a whole presents the same order of saline deposits, including iron, observed in the salt vats where solar evaporation is carried on. The first deposit in the vats is ferruginous, being red oxide of iron, and staining of a red color whatever it falls upon; the next deposit which takes place is the gypsum; the third is the common salt, the magnesian and calcium chlorides remaining in solution. The group shows first a thick mass, colored red with iron, being its *Red Shale*; above which are the gypseous masses; towards the upper part of which are the salt cavities; the sulphate of magnesia exists above the whole of these deposits, its existence there being manifested by the needle-form cavities.

WATER LIME is the name given to the next group of rocks. It rests on the *Gypseous Shales*, and is in all 127 feet thick. The lower measures are irregular in their formation, having uneven beds, with layers of varying thickness. This part of the rock is used mostly for farm fences, to which purpose it is well adapted, resisting the action of frost, and being so thin as to require little skill in laying, making it the most durable fence known. That

* Emmons.

part used for making cement is on the top, and consists of two layers from three to four feet thick. "Color drab, dull in its fracture, and composed of minute grains with usually but few lines of division. The upper of these courses burns more easily than the lower. When burned, it is ground fine and mixed with sand—one part of lime to from two to six parts of sand, according to its quality and the speed with which it is desirable the cement should set. Owing to its property of preserving its form and hardening under water, it is used with stone or brick in the construction of cisterns, and without any other substance but sand, for pipes for conducting water from springs. Such is its strength that a cylinder of pure cement and sand, six inches in diameter, of one inch calibre, buried three feet in the ground, after some years became closed at the lower end, and the pipe sustained the pressure of a column of water forty feet in height. The best practical tests for persons unskilled in judging of the quality of this lime for cement, are: The stone when burned must not slake on the application of water; when ground, the cement must set quickly on being wet; keep its form under water, and harden till it becomes as hard as a well burnt brick. It is sometimes injured by being burned too much, and very often it is not ground fine enough. Mr. Delafield says of water-lime: "If it contains twenty per cent of clay, it will slake, but will also cement. If it contains an amount of clay equal to thirty per cent it will not slake well, nor heat, but forms an excellent cement." Sanzin, in his work on Civil Engineering (p. 20) says: "Being master of the proportions of hydraulic lime, we can give any degree of energy required. Common lime will bear even twenty per cent of argile; medium lime—that is, that which is a mean between common and meagre lime—will take from five to fifteen per cent of argile. When we augment the quantity to forty parts of clay to one hundred of lime, the lime does not slake, the mixture is pulverant, and when moistened, it becomes solid, immediately, when immersed into water." The Onondaga Water-lime is simply an impure lime, having clay enough in it to make it resist the action of water. Large quantities of hydraulic cement are manufactured from our rocks and sent in barrels wherever required.

There are some courses of this group known by the local name of *blue lime*, which being too pure in lime for cement, are burnt for quick lime, and are also used for building purposes. Six varieties of fossils found in it, are represented in the State Reports.

Localities.—About three-fourths of a mile southwest of the village of Manlius, this rock forms the

"falls" in Limestone Creek. "The lower layers contain a large proportion of ordinary lime, free from all accretions of a silicious nature, and therefore make a first quality of lime." The most extensive exposure of water-lime is about a mile south of the village of Manlius, at Brown's saw mill. Butternut Creek, below Jamesville, near Dunlop's mill, exposes it in large quantities. It is also found in Onondaga Valley and Split Rock quarry, where it appears in the face of the precipice all along for miles. The only additional localities necessary to mention are the crossing of Nine Mile Creek and Skaneateles Creek, over the rocks. The width of surface underlain by water-lime varies constantly; small outliers, in some places, extend over the gypseous group, but in many places the outcrop is precipitous. On the whole, perhaps, the average width of land on the outcrop is not more than a quarter of a mile.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.—This rock, which lies next above the water lime, is of variable thickness in this county, owing to the uneven surface upon which it was deposited. At Manlius it is but a few inches in thickness, while to the southwest of the village of Onondaga Valley it is seven feet, and at Split Rock there is only a trace to be seen. Again it thickens, and on the road from Elbridge to Skaneateles it is about thirty feet thick. This sandstone, with some exceptions, consists of medium sized quartz sand, such as is derived from the primary rocks. The fossils are interesting, and may be found represented in the State Reports. Some of this stone from the Skaneateles quarries was used in constructing locks when the Erie Canal was first made, and was found to wear very well. It is used in the vicinity of the quarry for various structures.

CHAPTER XV.

GEOLOGY CONTINUED.—ONONDAGA LIMESTONE—
CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE—SENECA LIMESTONE—
MARCELLUS SHALES—HAMILTON GROUP—
TULLY LIMESTONE—GENESEE SLATE—ITHACA
GROUP.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.—The next in the ascending order is the Onondaga limestone, reaching in a well defined wall across the county, and easily traced from the Helderberg near Albany to Lake Erie. This rock may be easily recognized by its many fossils, its gray color, crystalline structure and toughness. "It abounds in smooth encrinural stems (*encrinites lavis*) which is found only in this rock in the State; some of these

stems are about an inch in diameter, and usually they are over half an inch. In almost all cases they are replaced by lamellar carbonate of lime."*

At Split Rock, where it is extensively quarried, it is twenty-four feet thick. Its power to resist the action of air, water and frost; its strength and ability to sustain great weight without crushing; the ease with which it may be worked; its evenness of texture and soundness, giving it capability of being worked into elaborate mouldings, (the Court House in Syracuse presenting a sample of this quality;) render it the most valuable stone for building of any known in this country. The Rochester Aqueduct and other principal structures on the enlarged Erie and Oswego Canals in this vicinity, have been made from this stone. It is used as a marble, bearing a high polish, and presenting a beautiful appearance when so polished as to bring out the fossils perfectly. It is generally nearly pure lime, and when burned, will, in the process of slaking, so increase in bulk that two parts become five.

Its analysis by Lewis C. Beck, gives

| | |
|--|-------|
| Carbonate of lime..... | 99.30 |
| Oxide of iron..... | .20 |
| Insoluble matter, (silica and alumina.)..... | .40 |

99.90

The slaked lime is of purest white. This rock forms terraces in some places, in others it presents perpendicular walls for its whole thickness. The two most marked precipices are, the one at Split Rock, and the other northwest of Jamesville, near one of the Green Lakes. The top of the precipice at Split Rock is 810 feet above tide. Very little of the surface is exposed, the overlying rock in most places covering, and extending to, and forming part of, the perpendicular precipice before referred to. The local name is *gray lime*. The directions of the vertical joints of this rock are N. 33 to 35 degrees E., and S. 55 to 57 degrees E., dividing the benches into convenient size for working. The surface shows slight scratches, running north and south. "The lower ledges of the limestone frequently contain black pebbles whose water-worn character admits of no doubt. When fractured they show identity with the sandstone nodules or accretions found in the Oriskany sandstone."*

CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.—Next above, and lying on the Onondaga, are the Corniferous and Seneca Limestones, which are divided in the State Reports merely because the upper measures have a fossil (*Strophomena Lincata*) not found below. The line of division between the Helderberg series and the next above is determined by these fossils.

Corniferous is the name given to this limestone by Prof. Eaton in his survey of the Erie Canal, from its containing flint or horn stone in nodules arranged in parallel layers. The lime furnished by this rock is not pure, especially the lower layers; the upper, or what is called Seneca limestone, is extensively quarried at Marcellus, showing vertical joints and giving nearly square corners. The courses at the top of the quarry are about seven inches thick and lie immediately below the Black Shales; lower down they are thicker. The Corniferous limestone may be traced by its outcrop all the way through the county, the top of the rock sometimes barely covered with earth, presenting plateaus which slope to the south and west in the direction of the dip. Near Manlius village, west of Jamesville, and north of Onondaga Hill, these plains are widest. The general width of this exposure of Corniferous and Seneca Limestone is less than half a mile. At Split Rock it is 849 feet above tide, and is forty feet thick. With it terminates the Helderberg division.

MARCELLUS SHALES is the name given to the black rock that rests on the Helderberg range. "It is characterized by its color and by exhaling a bituminous odor when rubbed. It is a slate, thin-bedded and easily broken, and disintegrates rapidly under the action of water and frost. The silico-argillaceous matter predominates over the calcareous. There is sufficient lime to effervesce with mineral acids. The lower part of the rock is more highly charged with lime than the upper."* It contains small particles of coal, and many excavations have been made in it in the hope of finding this valuable mineral in sufficient quantities to make the mining profitable. These excavations are no longer made, and the general spread of geological knowledge has taught the public† that there is no hope of finding coal in this rock in remunerative quantities. Its peculiar fossil is the *Marcellus Goniatite*, which, with some others, is represented in the State Reports. It also abounds in oval bodies called *Septaria*, which are impure limestone, the materials of which were deposited along with the shaly matter; but, in consequence of the play of affinities, the calcareous part separated from the great mass of shaly matter, and the molecules combined to form the bodies under consideration. During the process of drying, the argillo-calcareous matter shrinks and cracks, forming thereby septa, which are subsequently filled by infiltration, either with calcite or the sulphate of barytes or strontian."† At Manlius, a black limestone, from five to

* Vanuxum.

* Emmons.

† Emmons.

ten feet thick, is found in the midst of the shales. It is weathered out into extremely rough masses, so that the persons who worked it usually called it "*chawed rock*." Its composition does not differ materially from that of the *Septaria*, and will increase in value and importance when it is known that these masses make the true Roman Cement.*

There is a *fault* in the rock about a mile west of Manlius village. It is quite local. At Marcellus numerous sink holes exist in the underlying stones, into which portions of the upper masses have fallen. This shale is said to be thicker in Onondaga County than anywhere else, forming throughout the base of the next group, between which and the one now under consideration no well defined line of division has yet been observed. The Marcellus Shales, in addition to lime, contain carbonate of magnesia.

The line between the rocks denominated in the State Reports *Marcellus* and *Hamilton Shales*, is not easily determined except by an examination of the fossils. As we ascend the slope the rocks become more sandy, lose their color and slaty character, until we find ourselves upon those which are in the main silicious, containing very little calcarious or magnesian matter.

HAMILTON GROUP.—"This group abounds in fossils, such as shells, corals, trilobites, fucoids, and a few plants resembling those of marine origin. In organic remains it is the most prolific of all the New York rocks. (The characteristic ones are represented in the State Reports.) It extends from near the Hudson to Lake Erie, and consists of shale, slate and sandstone, with endless mixtures of these materials. They form three distinct mineral masses as to kinds, but not as to superposition or arrangement, though generally the sandy portion is in the middle of the group."† This rock, with the Marcellus Shales, covers a large part of the county south of the Helderberg range, appearing in the towns of Manlius, Pompey, Onondaga, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Spafford, LaFayette, Otisco and Tully. The thickness of the Marcellus and Hamilton Shales, by computing the dip, is 691 feet. The top of the group, at a point east of and near Skaneateles Lake, is 1,111 feet above tide. The two points from which this calculation is made,—one of them being near the north east corner of lot 83 of the town of Onondaga, the other on the east side of Skaneateles Lake,—are distant from each other sixteen and a half miles in a direct line. The whole surface embraced in this distance is cut into deep valleys running nearly north and south, and at the crossing of every stream that flows down the slopes, the rocks

are exposed in steep precipices. In many places they are denuded of their own debris, and as a result vegetation is comparatively stunted.

THE TULLY LIMESTONE rests on the Hamilton Group and marks the line of division between it and the Genesee Slates. This rock varies from fourteen to twenty feet in thickness. It is an impure, fine-grained limestone, "dark or blackish blue, breaking into irregular fragments, owing to the particles of carbonate of lime separating from a mixed mass of innumerable points. It makes a good but not white lime."‡ It is the most southern mass of limestone in the State. There are two fossils wholly peculiar to it—the *crinoidal* *Atypa*, and the *Tully Crin*—which are represented in the State Reports. This rock is seen on the west side of the Delphi Valley and at Tinker's Falls, near the county line, "where the water flows over the rock about fifty feet, which projects ten or fifteen feet beyond the shale beneath it. The usual fossils are present." It also appears at various points in the town of Tully, from which it takes its name. On the west side of the valley of Onondaga Creek and in the vicinity of Vesper, it has been burned for lime. It underlies nearly the whole of the town of Otisco. The valley of Otisco Lake cuts it, the outcrop being seen on both sides of the lake. About a mile south of Borodino, in the town of Spafford, it presents a bold wall from which stone for lime and building has been taken. The line of the outcrop is easily traced along the east side of Skaneateles Lake, from this point till the county line is passed. This rock probably underlies and makes the floor of Cortland Valley for a great distance south. The most northerly point at which it appears is in the northeast corner of the town of Otisco; but from the elevation of the town of Pompey, it must underlie a considerable portion of that town, although it is so covered with soil that it cannot be seen. The Tully limestone terminates all those deposits in which calcarious matter forms an essential part.

THE GENESSEE SLATE resting on the Tully limestone, underlies and forms the hills and most of the soils in the south part of the towns of Pompey, Fabius, Tully, Otisco and Spafford. Vanuxum says of the rock, that it is an argillaceous fissile mass, which, with great propriety, might be termed in English local geological phraseology, a *mud rock*. The few fossils it contains are represented in the State Reports. It may readily be known by its black color, slaty formation and position,—being between the Tully limestone and the sandstone flags of the base of the Ithaca group.

* Vanuxum, p. 10.

† Vanuxum, p. 10.

THE ITHACA GROUP is the last formation that requires a description in giving the geology of Onondaga county. But a small portion of the soil is formed from it, as it merely appears on the tops of the highest hills. Vanuxum describes it as "a mass of hard, coarse shale and sandstone, dark in color, often brown after exposure, owing probably to manganese." A characteristic fossil is found near, but south of the county line, at Scott's Corners, the *Interstriate Strophomena*, which is represented in the State Reports. Above these rocks, but beyond the limits of this county, rise the Chemung, Catskill, Old Red Sandstone, Conglomerate and Coal Measures, all representing a northern outcrop, and having a dip that goes to show that the whole belongs to one upheaval from the sea, in which these rocks that furnish the material for our soils were formed during those vast periods of time which the Supreme Being has employed in storing up these resources for supplying the comforts that now surround man's happy dwelling places.

MARL AND TUFA.—"Marl is a carbonate of lime which has separated from its solvent in water, the latter preventing its particles from cohering and allowing them to subside in the state of calcarious mud. It is in many cases constantly depositing from water holding lime in solution."* On the north side of the Helderberg range there are extensive beds of marly tufa that are due to the dissolving of the calcarious rocks of that group. On the south side marl is found in various places, due to water percolating through limestone gravel that has been transported from the Helderberg group. The southern deposits are inconsiderable when compared with the great northern beds which extend, nearly unbroken, from east to west across the county. The principal localities of marl, due to drift deposits, are in the towns of Fabius and Tully. In both these towns marl has been fashioned into the form of brick, dried and burned into lime, making a very superior article for finishing walls, and selling at about twice the price of lime burned from the common limestone. The lakes of Tully are constantly depositing marl. The waters that supply these lakes run through pebbles of limestone and are thus charged with calcarious matter, which incrusts every twig or obstruction that it meets. Cicero Swamp is a bed of lake marl. Onondaga and Cross Lakes have many feet of it all over their beds. The railroad, as it approaches the tunnel east of Syracuse, exposes, by the excavation, a section of great interest, "showing in the ditch, clay, and

two deposits of marl, which separate three deposits of muck, with stumps and roots chiefly of tamarack and balsam."* Southeast of the village of DeWitt, in excavating for the canal feeder, stumps were found some feet below the surface, showing that a forest had been destroyed by some rise in the water, caused perhaps by a dam of driftwood. The trees died and decayed to the surface of the water, the stumps being preserved by the water. In time the pond filled up with alluvium, and again there was a forest of cedars. In the swamp north of the canal, in the town of Van Buren, there is an extensive deposit of marl, and it is found in various other places, in some cases pure enough to make valuable lime, and in others so mixed with earth as to be merely a calcarious clay.

There are many places south of the Helderberg range where the springs deposit calcarious matter in the form of tufa. These masses are constantly increasing as the water flows over them, and casts off leaves and parts of trees around them. Calcarious tufa is found all along the base of the Helderberg range wherever a spring flows out. Below the gypseous rocks it is seen in large masses. These rocks being permeable to water, this fluid becomes charged with lime, and when it appears on the surface the tufa is deposited. The deposits are numerous in the towns of Manlius, De Witt and Camillus. "Along Nine Mile Creek it has the crystalline character of alabaster, showing successive layers also, and in quantity suitable for the smaller purposes for which that beautiful substance is used when polished."† Ferruginous tufa, stained with hydrate of iron, is found two and a half miles northeast of Syracuse in quite an extensive deposit, on land formerly owned by Mr. Wheeler. There is another and similar one on Nine Mile Creek below the village of Marcellus. These deposits of ferruginous tufa, and a small one of bog ore, on the Oneida River, are due to the decomposition of rocks containing iron, or are derived from the soil by the agency of decomposing vegetable matter. In the town of Fabius, on Limestone Creek, there is a large quantity of tufa, showing the three varieties,—the earthy, solid or horsebone, as it is called, and the ferruginous.

PEAT, OR MUCK, is found in great abundance in the swamps and low grounds. The conditions necessary for its production, are permanent moisture, with a subsoil of either clay or marl, impermeable to water. It is formed of successive growths of vegetation which have died and become brown or black. It is spongy and retentive of water, and by

* Vanuxum.

* Vanuxum.

† Ibid.

successive growths has raised its bed, so that it appears in mounds and hillocks. In some localities this is aided greatly by deposits of tufa constantly forming beneath it. Usually the surface is soft, yielding to pressure and trembling when walked upon. In the town of Clay, in this county, are extensive beds of peat, which, judging from experiments recently made by Mr. James M. Hart, promise to be of great importance as fuel. An analysis of a specimen of compressed peat, from the works of Mr. Hart, made by Francis E. Engelhardt, Ph. D., Chemist for the Salt Company, Syracuse, in March, 1877, gave the following result:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Moisture expelled at 212 Fahr. | 12.17 |
| Volatile matter | 52.84 |
| Fixed carbon | 24.62 |
| Ash | 10.37 |
| | 100.00 |

The specific gravity was found to be, after the escape of the moist air, above 1,300.

Of the *peat charcoal*, also made at the works of Mr. Hart, Dr. Engelhardt gives the following analysis:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Fixed carbon | 67.20 |
| Moisture, volatile matter and ash | 32.80 |
| | 100.00 |

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURE—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS—CLIMATE—TIMBER—CLEARING LAND—PEOPLE—PIONEER LIFE—PRODUCTIONS OF THE COUNTY.

THE soils are the basis of agriculture, and therefore require first to be considered in any treatise on that subject. North of the Erie Canal, in Onondaga county, the sandy and clay soils prevail. The sand predominates in some districts, in others the clay, while in larger areas they are mixed in the proportions best calculated to keep the soil from being too heavy and tenacious, on the one hand, or too loose and friable, on the other. This desirable combination is known as *loam*, and is the character of a large portion of the drift soil in the northern part of the county.

In a belt lying along the south side of the canal and extending to the Marcellus Shales, there is less of drift and the soil is more directly due to the decomposition of the underlying rocks of the salt group and the Helderberg range. These soils come under the head of clayey loams. The rest of the county to the south is divided by valleys and ranges of hills, whose general course is north and south. The valleys are covered with drift and alluvium,

while the hills have soils formed principally from the decomposition of the shales that underlie them, constituting a soil that would best be classed as loam.

The drift of the northern part of this county is derived from the rocks which outcrop here and from those which are seen farther to the north. The Medina sandstone contributes largely to the soil, in which we find also considerable portions of granitic rocks. The decomposing feldspar and mica of the granite give alkalies to the soil, which are so combined with silica that they are comparatively unaffected by the water, and are retained in the soil for the use of plants. The lime of the Helderberg range constitutes the principal part of the drift of the southern valleys, and therefore wheat is produced in them with profit. The late David Thomas, in a letter to Dr. Emmons, says:

"Generally it is good wheat land as far south as the detritus from our limestone formations has been abundantly spread. The current that swept over this country took a southerly direction, and wherever the slate rocks were exposed to its action, a portion of them became mixed with the soil; thus, near such localities, the soil is less calcarious and less favorable to wheat. The drift from our rocks grows less and less as we go south, and as it grows scarcer, the fragments have become more worn and rounded in their progress, giving a less and less proportion of the diluvial formation. About twenty miles south of the Pennsylvania line every trace of our rocks disappears. The people residing on the Susquehanna used to supply themselves with lime by gathering and burning small fragments of rounded stones from the shores, much of them not larger than gravel, and which doubtless were swept from this district."

Of the formation of soils Dr. Emmons says:

"The composition, liability to solution, the structure and position of rocks, have an important bearing on the discussion of the formation of soils. Each of the groups respectively impart to the overlying soils some of their distinguishing characteristics, and in a good measure make them what they are. Transporting agencies modify them by intermingling soils that have originated from rocks that are to be found at a distance. *Unless the beds of drift are deep*, it will be found that the underlying rocks give a stronger character to the soft materials than is usually supposed. Limestones are liable to a constant loss of materials by the solvent properties of rain water, which holds carbonic acid in solution. This is favored by rough and uneven surfaces on which water will stand. Polished surfaces are acted on but little. The shales and slates disintegrate rapidly—water and frost are the agents."

Of the wearing down of *silicious limestone*, or *calcareous sandstones*, he says:

"The lime dissolves out, leaving the sand on the surface, which falls off and leaves a new surface, from

which the lime is dissolved and the sand falls. The dissolved lime, however, does not all pass into and remain in the soil, but is carried down and forms, very frequently, with other materials, a *hard pan*, or puddling stone, or concretions, the lime acting as a cement. In other instances it percolates into and through the rocks and forms stalactites, veins or other deposits. Lime is removed from the soil in the same manner that it is from the rocks. Thus this element is removed by vegetation and the ordinary action of rain water."

These extracts, with what else has been said as to the formation of soils, it is judged will be sufficient for a general description of the soils of Onondaga county. The composition of the rocks from which they are formed being given in the Geology, it is thought that a careful study of their constituents, with some practical discrimination on the part of farmers, with reference to drift and alluvial formations, will enable them to know, with sufficient certainty, what their lands are composed of, without special analysis.

THE CLIMATE of the county is favorable to the growth and perfection of the fruits, vegetables and cereals usually cultivated, although considerable difference of temperature is shown in the same season within the limits of the county, on account of different degrees of elevation. The differences, for example, between the average temperature of Pompey Hill and that of Onondaga Valley, has been shown by observations taken at the academies of the respective places, during a period of sixteen years, to be 4.34 deg. Fah't. The difference in altitude between the two places being 1,343 feet, the effect of elevation on temperature would be equal to one degree of the thermometer to each 309½ feet, which agrees substantially with what has been claimed by Coffin and others.

The effect of this elevation was practically illustrated on the 15th day of September, 1859, the coldest day for the season ever known here. Everything throughout the high portions of the county was destroyed by frost, while it was observed by those descending into the valleys that tobacco and corn were comparatively uninjured. The frost is not always as severe on Pompey Hill as the temperature would indicate, on account of the free circulation of air, which sometimes prevents damage to crops when those in the valleys are touched and injured. The year referred to above was an exceptional year, and yet little damage was done to crops except in the highest portions of the county.

"In the town of DeWitt," says Mr. Geddes, "it was found that the leaves of unharvested tobacco showed slight injury, which grew less and less as the elevation diminished. Below the Helderberg range the

effect of the frost was trifling. The outer ends of the corn leaves were touched as by a breath of fire, but the husks of the ears were safe, and the crop went on to maturity. On the great level north of the Erie Canal, except in a few localities, the crops were scarcely affected, and the ameliorating influence of Oneida Lake, combined with diminished elevation, was a perfect protection to vegetation on its borders. Every other large body of water did good service to the farmers that morning. In the vicinity of Skaneateles Lake, lima beans were the only vegetables touched. A month elapsed before we had another such a cold night.

"The length of the summer season in the State generally, reckoning from the first blooming of the apple trees to the first killing frost, is 174 days. In Onondaga it is 174 to 180, thus giving us three more summer days than the average of the State, while Long Island has twelve and a half more, and St. Lawrence twenty-two days less than the average of the State."

Unlike the pioneer settlers of the broad and already cleared prairies of the great West, the first farmers of Onondaga county encountered a forest of giant growth, from whose dominion a portion of the soil had to be redeemed by hard and persistent labor, with many accompanying privations, as preliminary and necessary steps to making it yield them and their families a subsistence. At least one generation was worn out in this sturdy battle with the giant forest, in felling the trees, burning them as cumberers of the ground, splitting them into rails, and in making clearings and improvements sufficient for comfortable homes for the next generation. The men who encountered the forest were the heroes of that age—the pioneers of civilization, the founders of new States. It required a hardihood and a perseverance which we of this generation can hardly appreciate. In some portions of this county the timber never would have been cleared away—never could have been—but for the fish in the waters and the game with which the woods abounded. These aided the pioneers and afforded them subsistence till they could raise a living from the soil.

Let us follow the pioneer as he selects his home in the wilderness and erects his rude log cabin. The opening made in the woods at first is such only as is necessary to supply the logs for his cabin and the browse for his cattle. He has come a long journey with an ox team, and brought with him a cow, a couple of pigs and a few sheep. These, with a bed, two or three chairs, a pot and a kettle, and a few other indispensable articles for house-keeping, few and scanty, constitute his outfit and the bulk of his worldly wealth. The roof of his house is of peeled elm bark; his scanty window is oiled paper,

for glass is a luxury which has not yet found its way to the new settlement. The floor of his cabin is of halves of split logs, the door is made of three hewed plank; no boards are to be had, for no saw mill is within accessible distance. There are yet no roads, no bridges across the streams. Miles and miles away through the dense forest is his nearest neighbor. This is the spot which the pioneer has chosen in which to carve out his future fortune. Against what fearful odds is he battling? The trees which cover his estate with the growth of centuries are to be attacked and cleared away, and the land is to be paid for. The task surely is a herculean one, but he has a stout heart and a strong arm.

A year or two pass away and we see the improvements which have been made. Our pioneer has chopped down and cleared a few acres. The front is fenced with a new rail fence, and a brush fence protects the ends and the rear. Near the house is a small patch cleared for a garden. Here he has raised some vegetables during the season, which have supplied the first delicacies to his cabin table. A crop of corn, pumpkins and potatoes has been raised among the charred and blackened logs, but the distance is so great to a mill, the quantity of corn so small that he can carry on horseback, or the time consumed in going with his oxen and sled so great, that he has extemporized a contrivance for converting his corn into coarse meal. A mortar has been dug out in a hard wood log, and a pestle suspended to a spring-pole, and in this the corn is being pounded to supply the needs of the family, except on extraordinary occasions when wheaten bread, from the small amount of flour procured at great cost, is used as a luxury.

But look again at our pioneer. Ten years are supposed to have passed away. The premises, late so rude, begin to have the appearance of careful management, thrift, and even comfort. Various crops are growing on many acres of cleared land. A payment has been made on the property. He has a neat framed barn built, a well, provided with curb and sweep, and a garden enclosed by a picket fence. A look into his fields shows a large increase in his stock. The improvements of his neighbors have reached him, so that he can now look out without looking up. A school district has been organized, and a comfortable log school house appears in the distance. A framed bridge spans the stream in place of the primitive one built of logs. Our pioneer, we may venture to assume, is either Colonel or Captain of militia, Supervisor of the town or Justice of the Peace.

Take another view of him. Forty-five years are supposed to have elapsed since we saw him first commencing his wilderness home. Not only is his home, but the homes of his neighbors around him, are in a well cultivated and rich section of farming country. His lands and tenements are free from debt. He has added to his primitive possessions, and secured lands for his sons, if not at home, in some one of the Western States, where they are also to become pioneers of new settlements. He has flocks and herds. The surplus produce in his granaries he is able to sell or keep, as he chooses. He is a forehanded, independent farmer, having founded and worked out his own fortune by long years of patient and persevering industry. As things have changed on his premises and in his home, so have they improved in the whole neighborhood around him. There are fine cultivated fields, thrifty orchards, tasty and substantial farm buildings and neat cottages. The farms are well fenced and neatly kept. The steel plow, the cultivator, the mower and reaper, have taken the place of the old implements with which the pioneers began farm life. A prosperous hamlet has sprung up near by, where there are schools, churches, telegraph, express and post offices. This hamlet, moreover, is a railroad station, affording a market, and through which trains pass daily to and from the great cities and centres of commerce and intelligence.

Such has been pioneer life and progress in the State of New York generally, nor is the sketch we have drawn less truly a picture of early settlement in Onondaga county.

The forests which the farmers in a few generations have thus subdued, were originally dense, and the timber generally heavy. Large forests of white pine grew in the north part of the county, the stumps of which, on account of their resinous properties, last for ages in the soil. This disadvantage, however, to clearing the land, is compensated for in another direction. The soil of the pine lands is usually so light and porous on the surface that the stumps may be lifted out of their beds in a perfectly sound condition by means of a stumping machine. This valuable invention enabled the people of Cicero and the northern portion of the county to clear their otherwise valuable and beautiful farms of the persistent incumbrance of pine stumps which for years had rendered them unsightly and seriously interfered with their cultivation. For many years the road between Syracuse and Brewerton was lined on both sides with these stumps set up on edge for fences. Since they have been disposed of, the people of that section have as fine and

beautiful farms as are to be found in any portion of the county.

The area of the pines in Onondaga county was chiefly in the northern portion, although they were found along the base of the Helderberg range, and a few scattering trees grew even above the corniferous limestone. White cedar abounded in the swamps north of the Helderberg range, and in small quantities among the pines in the southern swamps. Hemlock was very plenty in almost every part of the county, but most abundant in the northern half. This valuable timber has been extensively used for building, fencing, for making salt barrels and the construction of plank roads. Tamarack, two varieties of spruce, hickory, white-wood, bass-wood, maple, beech, and white and black oak, have been prevailing timber in this county.

Along the south side of the Gypseous shales were some pine trees of uncommon dimensions. Near the northeast corner of the town of Camillus, one was cut down that measured 230 feet as it lay on the ground; another near it gave 154 feet of saw logs. They grew on land owned by Wheeler Truesdell.

Some very large white oaks were found in the low lands north of the canal, and scattered among the scrub oaks of the Gypseous shales. One of them at Fairmount was saved when the other timber was cut away, but deprived of its surroundings, it soon died, and of consequence was cut down. The stump was five feet in diameter, and forty feet above, where the trunk was somewhat elliptical, the respective diameters measured four feet six inches, and three feet ten inches.

The progress of improvement has swept away nearly all the original forests, so that not enough now remains to meet the demands for fuel. The coal mines of Pennsylvania are now largely drawn upon, not only by the manufacturers of salt, and inhabitants of the city of Syracuse and adjoining villages, but also by the farmers.

From the first settlement of the county the "oak lands," as they have been called by the farmers, have been proverbial for their ability to produce wheat. All that tract of land once covered with oak and hickory, is the true wheat land; the beech and maple lands are best adapted to pasturage, and the pine lands are generally well suited both to grain and grass.

We have not space to introduce here the interesting discussion of the *clover plant* as related to the agriculture of the county, the analyses of clover and clover ash furnished by Prof. Emmons and others; but refer the reader to Transactions of the

New York State Agricultural Society for 1859, in which the subject is elaborately treated by Hon. George Geddes.

WHEAT.—Previous to the year 1846, Onondaga county produced wheat of the best quality, and in such quantities that it was the great staple and the crop from which the farmers expected to realize their profits. In that year the midge destroyed the crop, and opened the eyes of the farmers to a danger they had not anticipated. The first remedy was the substitution of a variety of wheat then little esteemed, the Mediterranean, which, on trial, escaped the ravages of the insect. At once this wheat was in demand for seed, and has since come into general use. It has gradually improved on the natural wheat soil of the county, till the flour made from it is perhaps equal in quality to that of the red chaff wheat formerly raised. Since the ravages of the midge began, more spring wheat has been raised than formerly. A portion of the lands of the county, the upper measures of the Hamilton group and the Genesee slates, represented in the town of Spafford, are best adapted to spring wheat, while Camillus and the lands situated on the shales of the Salt group, are best adapted to the production of winter wheat.

MEADOWS AND PASTURES.—Over thirty per cent. of the improved lands of this county are devoted to pasture, and over eighteen per cent. to meadow. Red clover, timothy, and red-top are sown and cultivated for pasture and hay. It is very rare that any other grass seeds are sown, but in most of the meadows and pastures which have stood a few years, white clover, spear grass, Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, &c., make their appearance. In ordinary seasons, good farming will secure not less than two tons of hay to the acre, and this can be cut and properly taken care of for about \$2.00 per ton.

TOBACCO.—The cultivation of tobacco as a crop was commenced in this county by Chester Moses and Nahum Grimes, both of the town of Marcellus, in 1845. They joined in hiring a man from Connecticut who was skilled in the culture. In 1846, Col. Mars Nearing, then of the town of Salina, raised ten acres, and soon others were engaged in a small way in raising this crop. The census of 1855 shows that in the preceeding year 471 1-8 acres were raised in the county, yielding 554,987 pounds, or an average yield of 1,178 pounds to the acre. It is thought that this crop pays a better profit, on suitable ground, and when skillfully handled, than any other raised here. The production in 1859 was estimated by Mr. Benjamin Clark

of Marcellus, as amounting in value to \$150,000, of which \$25,000 worth was produced in Marcellus, \$10,000 worth in Skaneateles, \$20,000 worth in Van Buren, \$10,000 worth in Lysander, \$8,000 worth in Manlius, \$5,000 worth in Camillus, \$4,000 worth in Geddes, \$8,000 worth in Salina, \$6,000 worth in Elbridge, \$8,000 worth in Onondaga, and the remainder divided among the other towns.

In 1870, the census gave 1,255,400 pounds of tobacco raised in the county, distributed among the towns as follows: Camillus, 51,770; Cicero, 7,638; Clay, 123,039; DeWitt, 38,016; Elbridge, 2,808; Geddes, 3,900; LaFayette, 475; Lysander, 465,585; Manlius, 122,151; Marcellus, 45,293; Onondaga, 10,500; Pompey, 37,295; Salina, 31,550; Skaneateles, 33,150; Van Buren, 266,640.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—INFLUENCE AGRICULTURISTS—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—THE PRESENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY—GENERAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY.

ONONDAGA is one of the five counties of the State having farms of the highest cash valuation, the aggregate value of her farms being \$37,251,541. This is exceeded only by Monroe, Oneida, Westchester, and St. Lawrence counties, whose farms are valued respectively at \$42,047,759, \$41,211,800, \$35,535,400 and \$35,077,740.

The county of Onondaga has the largest amount of money invested in farm buildings other than dwellings, the aggregate being \$4,798,545. The counties which come nearest this amount are respectively, Dutchess, \$4,718,928; Orange, \$4,631,345; Oneida, \$4,571,453; and St. Lawrence, \$4,222,000.

The gross sales of all the farm products of the State in 1875 were \$121,187,467. Of this amount Onondaga county contributed \$3,667,933, while she was the fourth in the number of acres plowed, namely, 119,340 acres. She was the fourth county also in Indian corn, her product being 894,723 bushels. In the yield of oats she was only exceeded by four counties in the State.

The counties cutting the largest number of fleeces of wool in 1875 were Steuben, 80,617; Livingston, 68,832; Washington, 63,359; Ontario, 60,219; Genesee, 47,779; and Onondaga, 41,956. All these counties cut fewer fleeces than in 1855, although the weight of the fleeces in each county is increased.

This county had among its early citizens some of

the leading agriculturists of the State, both theoretical and practical. None took an earlier or more prominent part than the President of the first Agricultural Society of the county—Hon. Dan Bradley, of Marcellus. He was a graduate from Yale in the class of 1798, and received the degree of M. A. at the age of twenty-three. He was a native of Haddam, Conn., where he was born June 10, 1767. The date of his settlement in Marcellus was September, 1795, after having spent several years as a minister of the gospel, in New Hartford, Oneida county. Mr. Bradley devoted himself to a scientific study of farming theoretically, as well as following it practically as a pursuit, and it is claimed that the improvement of agriculture in the county, and in this whole section of the State, is due more to his influence than to that of any other man. Indeed, this may be said of the State at large, inasmuch as he was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the law for the benefit of agricultural societies in 1819. He contributed some of the ablest papers and articles of his day to the State Agricultural Reports and the leading agricultural journals.*

Mr. John Ellis, father of James M. Ellis, Esq., of Syracuse, was the first to introduce merino sheep into the county. In 1796 he settled on Lot 103, in the town of Onondaga. About 1802 or 1803, he purchased of Col. Humphrey, of Connecticut, two bucks and two ewes, of the pure merino stock which Col. Humphrey had imported from Spain, paying \$1,500 for the four head. Mr. Ellis bred these sheep extensively on his farm and laid the foundation of wide improvement in the stock of fine woolled sheep throughout the country. After his death, Mr. James M. Ellis continued to breed fine flocks of these sheep on the farm formerly owned by his father, till 1854.

Mr. Davis Cossitt, of Onondaga Hill, has also been an extensive breeder of merino sheep, and has at present a very fine flock.

Timothy Sweet was one of the earliest and best known farmers of the county. He emigrated to Pompey in 1794, reaching what is now the "Old Homestead" on the 28th of January, where within eight days Kneeland Sweet was born. Within three months after his arrival Mr. Timothy Sweet was elected to the office of fence viewer, and at the next town meeting to the office of Commissioner of Highways. In this capacity he labored for many years, and assisted in laying out most of the roads in the original town. He soon became a prominent, if not the leading, farmer in the town, and

* See History of Marcellus.

one of the first in the county. In 1803, he purchased of Dr. Mordecai Hale, of New York City, two cows of Mr. Livingston's importation. These were of the best short-horned stock of that day. From 1800 to 1817 he was the most prominent farmer in the county, tilling more land and producing the most grain, cattle, horses and sheep. About this time he divided his property among his children and retired from active life.*

Hon. George Geddes, of Fairmount, has been among the leading agriculturists of this section of the State. He has devoted much attention to the subject both practically and scientifically, having contributed articles on various branches of agriculture to the *Country Gentleman*, the *New York Tribune*, and other journals. His able report, including the result of his survey of the county, published in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1859, contains a more complete view of the topography, geology and resources of the county, together with the methods and history of its agriculture, than can be found elsewhere. Mr. Geddes as a member of the State and local Agricultural Societies, has ever been an earnest and efficient worker in behalf of all measures calculated to promote the agricultural interests of his county and State.

Enoch Marks, of the town of Camillus, was for many years prominently connected with agricultural matters, and had much to do with the introduction of improved stock. In the fruit and nursery business, the name of Alanson Thorp is as prominent as any in the county. He founded the nurseries on West Genesee street, known as the Syracuse Nurseries.

The rich soil of Onondaga and the enterprise of her citizens stimulated movements for the benefit of agriculture at an early period. The first Agricultural Society of the county was formed at Onondaga Hill in the spring of 1819. During the session of the Legislature of the preceding winter an act had been passed by which a large fund was appropriated for the benefit of agricultural societies throughout the State. Onondaga county became entitled to \$300 of this fund on condition that she should raise an equal amount and form an agricultural society. The first meeting was held on the 4th of May, 1819, at which a constitution was adopted and the following officers chosen, viz: Dan Bradley, President; Squire Munro, Martin Cossitt, Augustus Wheaton, Vice-Presidents; Job Tyler, Recording Secretary; George Hall and A. Yelverton, Corresponding Secretaries; Leonard Bacon, Treasurer; H. L. Granger, Auditor; L. H. Redfield, D. W.

Forman, O. W. Brewster, Committee on Publication.

The first Fair was held at Onondaga Valley, November 2, 1819; an address was delivered by the President, and premiums amounting to over \$200 were awarded. Fairs continued to be held with more or less success for about six years, when the society fell into decay, and was soon practically abandoned.

On the 9th of April, 1838, the Legislature passed an act (Chap. 179) for the reorganization of the "Onondaga County Agricultural Society." The Trustees named in the act were, James L. Voorhees, David Munro, Harvey Baldwin, Sanford C. Parker, George Geddes, Willis Gaylord, Henry F. King, Grove Lawrence, Aaron Burt, Oliver Teall, George Pettit and Rufus Cossitt.

Thus reorganized, the society continued to exist, but did not meet the expectations of its founders. In 1841, it received an appropriation of \$180 from the State.

In 1853 a new law was passed, allowing county agricultural societies to purchase and hold real estate to an amount not exceeding \$25,000, and personal property not exceeding \$1,000, for the purposes set forth in their articles of incorporation, and for no other purposes. Town and other societies might hold real estate to the amount of \$10,000, and personal property to the amount of \$3,000. Each county and union society should have at least one director or manager for each town; and each town, village or city society should have not less than ten directors, who should be elected annually by ballot. Upon application of two-thirds of their members to the Supreme Court of their district, these societies might also obtain an order for the sale of a part or the whole of their property. An amendment to the act was passed April 13, 1855, by the provisions of which the number of directors was changed to six, two of whom were elected each year for a term of three years. Any person could become a life member by the payment of a sum not exceeding \$10, and the officers were jointly and severally liable for all debts due from the society contracted while they were in office, if suit should be commenced within one year of the time when due. Each society formed under these acts was obliged to report annually to the State Agricultural Society.

Under these acts the Onondaga County Agricultural Society was reorganized on the 25th of January, 1856. The following report is taken from the *Daily Standard* of January 28, 1856:

"AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society

* Re-union and History of Pompey, p. 353.

was held at the City Hall in Syracuse, January 25, 1856. The President, Mr. Woodruff, called the meeting to order, and appointed Messrs. Seth Hutchinson, V. V. Nottingham and B. J. Cowles a Committee to examine applications for Premiums on farm crops.

The Committee on Reorganization reported that they had prepared the necessary papers, &c., and the Society proceeded to the election of the following officers:

President.—Squire M. Brown, Elbridge.
1st Vice-President.—Perry H. Hinsdell, Clay.
2d Vice-President.—B. J. Cowles, Otisco.
Secretary.—H. D. Didama, Salina.
Treasurer.—W. R. Strong, Syracuse.

DIRECTORS.

One Year.—Darwin L. Pickard, Thomas W. Hill.
Two Years.—J. G. Kendall, Alfred Cobb.
Three Years.—Morris Beard, John R. Strong.

Delegates to the State Society at Albany, Febru-

ary 14, 1856.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Horace White, | Vivus W. Smith, |
| J. M. Munro, | J. Dean Hawley, |
| E. Marks, | H. D. Didama, |
| C. A. Baker, | M. Compton, |
| J. C. Woodruff, | Moses Summers, |
| J. S. Davis, | J. G. K. Truair, |
| S. M. Brown, | J. Toggitt, |
| E. D. Cobb, | P. H. Hinsdell, |
| Luther Baker, | Smith Ostrom, |
| D. C. Munro, | Thomas Hutchinson. |
| N. H. Noyes, | J. G. Hinsdell, |
| W. D. Stewart, | Hamilton White, |
| I. Garrison, | Charles W. Hovey, |
| N. P. Eaton, | Caleb Brown, |
| J. M. Strong, | George Atwell, |
| George B. Seeley, | B. J. Cowles, |
| John Moschell, | Joseph Breed, |
| D. T. Mosely, | Richard Adams. |

The above Society, although it purchased Fair Grounds east of the Onondaga Creek adjoining the plot of Danforth, and expended considerable money in fixtures and premiums, was never a financial success. The Fair Grounds were sold January 19, 1866, by James Munro, trustee and agent for the subscribers to the fund, and have since been cut up into lots.

The Annual Fairs of the State Agricultural Society were held at Syracuse in 1841, in 1849 and in 1858.

The present County Agricultural Society was organized on the 9th of February, 1878. It is a joint stock Company, incorporated under the general law with the following Board of Trustees:

Joseph J. Glass, W. H. H. Gere, William H. Gifford, John Wells, Earl B. Alvord, Sidney Lewis.

The capital stock of the Society is \$100,000, divided into shares of \$10 each.

The Trustees of the Society met Feb. 9, at the

rooms of the Milk Association. Present—Joseph J. Glass, E. B. Alvord, W. H. H. Gere, Sidney Lewis, and John Wells. Absent—Wm. H. Gifford.

Mr. Glass was, on motion of Mr. Alvord, appointed chairman, and P. H. Agan secretary *pro tem*.

The following officers were then chosen, to-wit:

President—Edward A. Powell, of Syracuse.

First Vice-President—Edward B. Judson, of Syracuse.

Secretary—Patrick H. Agan, of Syracuse.

Treasurer—Warren C. Brayton, of DeWitt.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FROM TOWNS AND WARDS—

Camillus, Theodore F. Rhodes; Cicero, Addison J. Loomis; Clay, Thomas H. Scott; DeWitt, Hiram K. Edwards; Elbridge, James Brown; Geddes, Thomas Andrews; Fabius, Orel Pope; LaFayette, Russell King; Lysander, DeWitt C. Toll; Manlius, Charles Peck; Marcellus, Robert E. Dorchester; Onondaga, Aaron Henderson; Otisco, Hicks Redway; Pompey, Major Berry; Salina, Frank W. Terry; Skaneateles, E. H. Adams; Spafford, Justus N. Knapp; Tully, Samuel Willis; Van Buren, Augustus W. Bingham; First Ward, John Eastwood; Second Ward, C. Fred Herbst; Third Ward, Hiram Kingsley; Fifth Ward, William A. Sweet; Sixth Ward, John R. Whitlock; Seventh Ward, James M. Ellis; Eighth Ward, Alvah W. Palmer.

TABLE showing Number and Size of Farms by Towns, in Onondaga County, at the Census of 1875.

| CIVIL DIVISIONS | NUMBER OF FARMS | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | under 10 a/c. | 10 and under 20 | 20 and under 40 | 40 and under 60 | 60 and under 80 | 80 and under 100 | 100 and under 1,000 |
| Camillus..... | 185 | .. | 9 | 10 | 35 | 56 | 74 1 |
| Cicero..... | 390 | .. | 25 | 40 | 109 | 128 | 88 .. |
| Clay | 452 | 12 | 26 | 44 | 119 | 168 | 82 1 |
| DeWitt | 261 | .. | 4 | 29 | 71 | 85 | 72 .. |
| Elbridge..... | 246 | .. | 8 | 25 | 49 | 81 | 83 .. |
| Fabius..... | 228 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 39 | 59 | 99 3 |
| Geddes..... | 74 | .. | 7 | 9 | 21 | 25 | 11 1 |
| La Fayette... | 311 | .. | 14 | 30 | 72 | 104 | 91 .. |
| Lysander ... | 473 | .. | 21 | 33 | 110 | 171 | 136 2 |
| Manlius..... | 459 | 17 | 57 | 52 | 119 | 116 | 98 .. |
| Marcellus... | 306 | 5 | 27 | 34 | 70 | 96 | 74 .. |
| Onondaga ... | 651 | 8 | 70 | 92 | 143 | 169 | 169 .. |
| Otisco..... | 234 | 5 | 10 | 23 | 46 | 74 | 76 .. |
| Pompey..... | 535 | 14 | 39 | 49 | 84 | 174 | 175 .. |
| Salina..... | 179 | 7 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 33 | 23 .. |
| Skaneateles.. | 341 | 3 | 18 | 42 | 66 | 97 | 114 1 |
| Spafford..... | 262 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 36 | 102 | 76 .. |
| Syracuse..... | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 .. |
| Tully..... | 148 | .. | 6 | 10 | 21 | 41 | 70 .. |
| Van Buren... | 256 | .. | 5 | 20 | 23 | 92 | 86 .. |
| Total.... | 6,601 | 81 | 415 | 614 | 1,311 | 1,873 | 1,698 9 |

TABLE showing by Towns the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock and of Implements; the Area of Crops, and the Amount of Agricultural Productions of Onondaga County.—Census of 1875.

| CIVIL DIVISIONS. | AREA OF LAND IN FARMS. | | | PRESENT CASH VALUE, | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | IMPROVED. | UNIMPROVED. | | Of Farms. | Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings. | Of Stock. | Of Tools and Implements. | Cost of Fertilizers bought in 1874. | Amount of Gross Sales from Farms in 1874. |
| | | Woodland. | Other. | | | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Camillus | 18,033 | 2,337 | 240 | 2,070,135 | 251,645 | 210,879 | 73,960 | 787 | 199,312 |
| Cicero | 19,460 | 5,043 | 3,445 | 2,079,027 | 244,475 | 245,315 | 93,079 | 146 | 179,613 |
| Clay | 23,286 | 3,076 | 2,563 | 2,485,143 | 325,000 | 268,318 | 106,201 | 691 | 261,805 |
| De Witt | 16,205 | 1,626 | 2,228 | 2,336,025 | 240,185 | 190,232 | 81,545 | 383 | 192,110 |
| Elbridge | 18,001 | 1,870 | 1,597 | 1,920,935 | 221,025 | 185,156 | 61,979 | 943 | 178,117 |
| Fabius | 20,648 | 5,769 | 681 | 1,179,280 | 154,640 | 170,955 | 40,955 | 16 | 136,010 |
| Geddes | 4,521 | 386 | 180 | 864,300 | 112,425 | 74,270 | 24,640 | 34 | 60,821 |
| La Fayette | 19,863 | 3,299 | 1,342 | 1,669,475 | 208,780 | 192,562 | 62,285 | 146 | 169,234 |
| Lysander | 31,584 | 3,999 | 2,487 | 2,871,645 | 359,440 | 382,037 | 92,840 | 700 | 292,198 |
| Manlius | 24,550 | 2,077 | 2,263 | 2,895,182 | 389,005 | 303,409 | 89,977 | 1,348 | 238,963 |
| Marcellus | 17,067 | 1,993 | 878 | 1,576,942 | 263,430 | 186,311 | 65,361 | 665 | 144,654 |
| Onondaga | 35,075 | 4,266 | 670 | 4,351,440 | 458,054 | 344,166 | 161,413 | 9,314 | 431,076 |
| Otisco | 14,591 | 3,100 | ... | 990,834 | 141,485 | 132,323 | 46,500 | 60 | 105,143 |
| Pompey | 35,278 | 5,136 | 1,158 | 2,719,819 | 441,381 | 361,186 | 108,363 | 200 | 306,232 |
| Salina | 6,642 | 282 | 428 | 944,348 | 109,630 | 86,470 | 30,805 | 1,235 | 110,230 |
| Skaneateles | 20,929 | 2,569 | 3,608 | 2,163,935 | 327,895 | 219,310 | 97,384 | 4,780 | 214,137 |
| Spafford | 16,298 | 2,747 | 801 | 1,113,446 | 172,580 | 171,867 | 65,428 | 854 | 145,758 |
| City of Syracuse .. | 416 | 10 | 270 | 257,500 | 33,320 | 13,825 | 7,530 | 153 | 10,945 |
| Tully | 12,586 | 2,581 | 334 | 891,950 | 122,425 | 113,885 | 29,415 | 144 | 93,792 |
| Van Buren | 18,483 | 2,259 | 51 | 1,880,180 | 221,725 | 205,295 | 65,052 | 874 | 207,783 |
| Total | 373,516 | 54,425 | 25,224 | 37,251,541 | 4,798,545 | 4,057,771 | 1,404,987 | 23,473 | 3,677,923 |

| CIVIL DIVISIONS. | AREA PLOWED. | | GRASS LANDS. | | | | | | BARLEY. | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| | In 1874. | In 1875. | AREA IN PASTURE. | | AREA MOWN. | | Hay produced 1874. | Grass Seed produced. 1874. | AREA. | | Produced. 1874. |
| | | | In 1874. | In 1875. | 1874. | 1875. | | | 1874. | 1875. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camillus | 6,336 | 6,012 | 4,939 | 4,934 | 3,554 | 3,249 | 5,330 | 590 | 1,242 | 1,538 | 32,289 |
| Cicero | 5,659 | 5,618 | 6,267 | 6,268 | 6,519 | 6,719 | 8,996 | 281 | 26 | 27 | 458 |
| Clay | 8,665 | 8,550 | 5,912 | 5,721 | 8,368 | 8,489 | 11,336 | 333 | 89 | 110 | 2,036 |
| De Witt | 5,390 | 5,131 | 5,148 | 5,145 | 5,009 | 5,060 | 6,770 | 336 | 148 | 242 | 2,618 |
| Elbridge..... | 6,394 | 6,990 | 4,424 | 4,365 | 3,279 | 3,242 | 4,422 | 267 | 1,564 | 1,950 | 40,494 |
| Fabius | 3,557 | 3,760 | 10,028 | 9,933 | 6,566 | 6,563 | 7,986 | 42 | 132 | 186 | 4,050 |
| Geddes | 1,498 | 1,459 | 993 | 965 | 1,029 | 1,053 | 1,734 | 16 | 102 | 164 | 3,190 |
| La Fayette..... | 6,295 | 6,450 | 5,721 | 5,615 | 5,299 | 5,046 | 6,567 | 225 | 521 | 838 | 15,118 |
| Lysander | 9,811 | 9,221 | 9,693 | 9,553 | 7,050 | 6,853 | 10,038 | 310 | 564 | 877 | 13,317 |
| Manlius..... | 7,970 | 7,864 | 6,279 | 6,370 | 6,822 | 6,829 | 9,504 | 770 | 816 | 739 | 18,262 |
| Marcellus..... | 6,109 | 6,228 | 5,660 | 5,455 | 3,856 | 3,723 | 4,945 | 74 | 516 | 1,055 | 13,820 |
| Onondaga | 12,200 | 11,643 | 8,465 | 8,626 | 9,200 | 9,118 | 12,954 | 843 | 1,034 | 1,429 | 26,609 |
| Otisco..... | 4,148 | 4,556 | 4,271 | 4,226 | 3,416 | 3,287 | 4,535 | 321 | 307 | 535 | 7,027 |
| Pompey..... | 9,994 | 10,584 | 11,542 | 11,396 | 10,181 | 9,777 | 13,187 | 120 | 1,291 | 2,125 | 33,675 |
| Salina..... | 2,207 | 2,389 | 1,628 | 1,649 | 1,739 | 1,744 | 2,566 | 67 | .... | 6 | .... |
| Skaneateles | 7,735 | 7,793 | 5,560 | 5,516 | 5,207 | 4,941 | 6,380 | 272 | 821 | 1,299 | 18,704 |
| Spafford | 5,175 | 5,525 | 6,154 | 5,981 | 4,837 | 4,845 | 6,403 | 383 | 739 | 1,057 | 17,742 |
| City of Syracuse. | 227 | 216 | 84 | 90 | 153 | 135 | 193 | .... | 20 | .... | 500 |
| Tully..... | 3,018 | 3,135 | 4,336 | 4,272 | 3,213 | 3,264 | 4,074 | 154 | 124 | 298 | 3,439 |
| Van Buren..... | 6,596 | 6,216 | 4,591 | 4,457 | 3,257 | 3,127 | 4,361 | 323 | 239 | 414 | 5,967 |
| Total..... | 118,984 | 119,340 | 111,695 | 110,537 | 98,554 | 97,064 | 132,281 | 5,727 | 10,395 | 14,889 | 261,215 |

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TABLE SHOWING, BY TOWNS the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock and of Implements, the Area of Crops, and the Amount of Agricultural Productions of Onondaga County.—Census of 1875.—(Continued.)

| CIVIL DIVISIONS | SPRING WHEAT | | | INDIAN CORN | | | OATS | | | RYE | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|
| | Area. | | Produced. | Area. | | Produced. | Area. | | Produced. | Area Sown. | | Produced. |
| | 1874 | 1875 | | 1874 | 1875 | | 1874 | 1875 | | 1874 | 1875 | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Camillus..... | 46 | 29 | 793 | 1,541 | 1,676 | 54,890 | 1,444 | 1,330 | 44,607 | 12 | .... | 122 |
| Cato..... | 319 | 187 | 4,729 | 1,021 | 1,740 | 46,722 | 2,521 | 2,370 | 79,125 | 141 | 136 | 1,836 |
| Clay..... | 412 | 449 | 7,453 | 1,805 | 2,041 | 55,087 | 3,075 | 3,067 | 96,400 | 262 | 271 | 3,115 |
| De Witt..... | 179 | 63 | 2,312 | 1,427 | 1,950 | 83,513 | 1,872 | 1,868 | 66,702 | 126 | 100 | 1,714 |
| Elbridge..... | 107 | 120 | 1,619 | 1,627 | 1,830 | 55,880 | 1,644 | 1,497 | 53,726 | 15 | 19 | 231 |
| Fabius..... | 29 | 22 | 1,045 | 461 | 443 | 18,830 | 2,006 | 2,073 | 72,637 | .... | .... | .... |
| Geddes..... | 19 | 5 | 204 | 245 | 276 | 10,380 | 306 | 343 | 14,463 | .... | .... | .... |
| La Fayette..... | 143 | 113 | 2,457 | 1,012 | 1,126 | 36,744 | 2,886 | 3,132 | 91,417 | 3 | 2 | 50 |
| Lysander..... | 331 | 223 | 5,025 | 2,777 | 2,935 | 104,561 | 2,948 | 2,811 | 92,124 | 167 | 163 | 2,355 |
| Mantus..... | 279 | 240 | 3,434 | 2,030 | 2,210 | 58,857 | 1,681 | 2,718 | 87,284 | 30 | 22 | 411 |
| Marcellus..... | 231 | 279 | 3,465 | 1,181 | 1,326 | 42,636 | 1,666 | 1,711 | 51,748 | 10 | 6 | 115 |
| Onondaga..... | 372 | 177 | 6,036 | 2,217 | 2,501 | 76,508 | 3,713 | 3,721 | 120,924 | 6 | 17 | 90 |
| Otisco..... | 178 | 129 | 3,100 | 391 | 547 | 18,202 | 2,015 | 2,307 | 63,116 | .... | .... | .... |
| Pompey..... | 719 | 679 | 11,113 | 1,306 | 1,626 | 45,694 | 3,943 | 3,960 | 124,472 | 15 | .... | 2,225 |
| Salina..... | 41 | 12 | 478 | 480 | 501 | 14,755 | 568 | 629 | 19,009 | 176 | 188 | 3,151 |
| Skaneateles..... | 300 | 278 | 5,243 | 1,571 | 1,753 | 57,213 | 1,808 | 2,109 | 56,085 | .... | .... | .... |
| Spartford..... | 120 | 99 | 2,154 | 566 | 722 | 20,141 | 1,706 | 1,912 | 57,777 | .... | .... | .... |
| City of Syracuse..... | .... | .... | .... | 33 | 33 | 1,363 | 38 | 37 | 1,325 | .... | .... | .... |
| Tully..... | 126 | 94 | 2,217 | 324 | 371 | 10,783 | 1,572 | 1,803 | 55,417 | 1 | 4 | 27 |
| Van Buren..... | 131 | 34 | 1,469 | 2,053 | 2,254 | 81,985 | 2,071 | 2,131 | 71,600 | 3 | 7 | 40 |
| Total..... | 4,109 | 3,221 | 65,935 | 24,920 | 27,638 | 894,723 | 40,663 | 41,548 | 1,319,958 | 967 | 935 | 13,482 |

| CIVIL DIVISIONS. | SPRING WHEAT. | | | WINTER WHEAT. | | | GREEN SOWS FOR FODDER. | | BEANS. | | PEAS. | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Area. | | Produced. | Area Sown. | | Produced. | 1874 | 1875 | Area. | | Area. | |
| | 1874 | 1875 | | 1874 | 1875 | | | | 1874 | 1875 | 1874 | 1875 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Camillus..... | 62 | 28 | 793 | 2,472 | 2,550 | 49,999 | 43 | 37 | 37 | 28 | 614 | 35 |
| Cato..... | 52 | 34 | 957 | 925 | 915 | 12,479 | 93 | 78 | 36 | 27 | 430 | 77 |
| Clay..... | 100 | 64 | 1,090 | 1,290 | 1,210 | 17,104 | 69 | 53 | 44 | 50 | 516 | 84 |
| De Witt..... | 25 | 10 | 324 | 1,222 | 1,162 | 22,923 | 147 | 135 | 11 | 8 | 209 | 53 |
| Elbridge..... | 54 | 38 | 748 | 2,562 | 2,879 | 52,503 | 30 | 23 | 40 | 31 | 528 | 4 |
| Fabius..... | 97 | 64 | 1,433 | 360 | 327 | 6,336 | 94 | 69 | 2 | 2 | 37 | 24 |
| Geddes..... | 14 | 11 | 400 | 459 | 481 | 8,727 | 9 | 6 | 1 | .... | 24 | 10 |
| La Fayette..... | 273 | 131 | 3,582 | 1,376 | 1,359 | 24,348 | 74 | 54 | 22 | 51 | 229 | 40 |
| Lysander..... | 109 | 97 | 2,024 | 2,755 | 2,778 | 52,185 | 27 | 17 | 54 | 28 | 694 | 16 |
| Mantus..... | 65 | 58 | 1,101 | 1,885 | 1,895 | 31,360 | 58 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 361 | 76 |
| Marcellus..... | 200 | 60 | 2,636 | 1,600 | 1,880 | 30,454 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 22 | 552 | 58 |
| Onondaga..... | 593 | 35 | 10,250 | 3,364 | 3,411 | 63,651 | 175 | 170 | 29 | 21 | 542 | 115 |
| Otisco..... | 293 | 187 | 4,365 | 718 | 76 | 12,671 | 40 | 31 | 15 | 1 | 193 | 38 |
| Pompey..... | 498 | 304 | 6,826 | 1,344 | 1,304 | 20,434 | 210 | 155 | 24 | 72 | 297 | 365 |
| Salina..... | 5 | 5 | 55 | 277 | 558 | 5,179 | 126 | 86 | 1 | 3 | 27 | .... |
| Skaneateles..... | 225 | 68 | 2,957 | 2,214 | 2,359 | 42,622 | 84 | 82 | 19 | 21 | 280 | 11 |
| Spartford..... | 360 | 260 | 4,622 | 701 | 699 | 12,237 | 62 | 64 | 71 | 101 | 900 | 38 |
| City of Syracuse..... | 25 | 26 | 590 | 25 | .... | 607 | 8 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Tully..... | 130 | 121 | 1,624 | 571 | 662 | 10,851 | 84 | 73 | 29 | 29 | 502 | 39 |
| Van Buren..... | 157 | 86 | 2,645 | 2,484 | 2,474 | 52,090 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 198 | 21 |
| Total..... | 3,354 | 2,022 | 46,725 | 28,604 | 29,379 | 528,760 | 1,483 | 1,226 | 513 | 543 | 7,133 | 1,104 |

TABLE showing by Towns the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock and of Implements; the Area of Crops, and the Amount of Agricultural Productions of Onondaga County.—Census of 1875.—(Continued.)

| CIVIL DIVIS- IONS. | HOPS. | | | POTATOES. | | | TOBACCO. | | | APPLE ORCHARDS. | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | AREA. | | Produced. | AREA. | | Produced. | AREA. | | Produced. | Trees. | Fruit produced. | Cider made. |
| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. | | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Pounds. | Acres. | Acres. | Bushels. | Sq. Rods. | Sq. Rods. | Pounds. | Number. | Bushels. | Barrels. |
| | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. | 1874. | 1874. | 1874. |
| Camillus..... | 3 | 3 | 1,750 | 533 | 685 | 62,492 | 10,160 | 2,160 | 68,677 | 16,540 | 44,455 | 1,066 |
| Cicero..... | .... | 1 | ..... | 618 | 731 | 60,186 | 4,720 | 5,120 | 32,547 | 24,609 | 34,680 | 857 |
| Clay..... | 3 | 5 | 1,350 | 852 | 1,038 | 92,579 | 28,200 | 30,440 | 199,877 | 30,757 | 55,585 | 1,407 |
| De Witt..... | 31 | 50 | 19,950 | 444 | 527 | 48,136 | 4,320 | 5,000 | 31,279 | 13,970 | 35,458 | 1,259 |
| Elbridge..... | 4 | 4 | 4,816 | 377 | 435 | 44,865 | 12,460 | 8,680 | 96,794 | 14,673 | 31,129 | 1,204 |
| Fabius..... | 21 | 23 | 8,977 | 250 | 289 | 33,222 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,160 | 18,772 | 497 |
| Geddes..... | .... | .... | ..... | 253 | 219 | 34,560 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,205 | 15,631 | 384 |
| La Fayette..... | 2 | 2 | 1,900 | 448 | 464 | 55,979 | 160 | ..... | 1,500 | 26,094 | 26,027 | 1,315 |
| Lysander..... | 16 | 18 | 8,305 | 935 | 1,298 | 102,079 | 64,240 | 60,600 | 463,349 | 27,280 | 76,676 | 1,942 |
| Manlius..... | 78 | 116 | 41,512 | 579 | 623 | 58,225 | 12,600 | 9,120 | 89,300 | 24,698 | 42,096 | 1,669 |
| Marcellus..... | .... | .... | ..... | 269 | 279 | 33,010 | 8,320 | 9,120 | 60,472 | 20,150 | 29,610 | 913 |
| Onondaga..... | .... | .... | ..... | 1,061 | 1,147 | 134,636 | 1,440 | 400 | 12,700 | 44,846 | 80,302 | 2,375 |
| Otisco..... | 5 | 12 | 800 | 359 | 327 | 49,520 | 1,120 | 400 | 6,000 | 14,632 | 26,800 | 713 |
| Pompey..... | 35 | 34 | 8,600 | 650 | 662 | 81,465 | 3,620 | 3,090 | 21,252 | 27,174 | 34,933 | 1,017 |
| Salina..... | 32 | 60 | 27,917 | 447 | 575 | 49,924 | 5,720 | 5,400 | 57,510 | 8,457 | 21,628 | 464 |
| Skaneateles.... | 34 | 35 | 24,797 | 347 | 353 | 41,546 | 4,540 | 1,040 | 33,699 | 25,567 | 38,793 | 916 |
| Spafford..... | 1 | 8 | 430 | 256 | 254 | 33,656 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,476 | 29,124 | 664 |
| Syracuse..... | 15 | 15 | 10,000 | 26 | 24 | 3,290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,569 | 4,995 | 95 |
| Tully..... | .... | .... | ..... | 159 | 170 | 23,595 | 40 | ..... | 100 | 10,525 | 20,743 | 410 |
| Van Buren..... | 12 | 17 | 6,800 | 423 | 661 | 53,444 | 45,280 | 30,480 | 326,299 | 18,513 | 47,275 | 1,038 |
| Total..... | 292 | 403 | 167,904 | 9,286 | 10,758 | 1,096,409 | 206,940 | 171,050 | 1,501,355 | 386,895 | 714,712 | 20,205 |

| CIVIL DIVISIONS. | GRAPES. | | MAPLE SUGAR. | | Honey collected in 1874. | HORSES ON FARMS. JUNE 1, 1875. | | | Mules on farms. June 1, 1875. | POULTRY. | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | Fruit produced. | Wine made. | Sugar made. | Syrup made. | | Colts of 1875. | Colts of 1874. | Two years old and over. | | Value owned. | Value sold. | Value of eggs sold. |
| | 1874. | 1874. | 1875. | 1875. | | | | | | 1875. | 1874 | 1874 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pounds. | Gallons. | Pounds. | Gallons. | | Pounds. | Number. | Number. | | Number. | Number. | Dollars. |
| Camillus | 8,430 | .... | 150 | 44 | 8,291 | 29 | 26 | 800 | 23 | 5,510 | 3,582 | 4,689 |
| Cicero | 6,684 | 38 | 606 | 151 | 3,128 | 62 | 85 | 830 | .... | 5,914 | 5,785 | 5,907 |
| Clay | 9,440 | 3 | 100 | 44 | 4,670 | 65 | 74 | 1,148 | 17 | 6,667 | 4,607 | 6,131 |
| De Witt | 9,390 | 60 | .... | .... | 3,113 | 23 | 41 | 798 | 4 | 4,455 | 2,681 | 2,960 |
| Elbridge..... | 2,600 | 200 | 5 | 9 | 2,760 | 28 | 33 | 834 | 25 | 4,727 | 2,404 | 2,310 |
| Fabius | 30 | .... | 7,790 | 349 | 1,910 | 55 | 26 | 497 | 7 | 1,781 | 630 | 2,191 |
| Geddes | 1,700 | .... | .... | 650 | 210 | 15 | 9 | 239 | 6 | 1,069 | 599 | 882 |
| La Fayette..... | 2,388 | .... | 6,295 | 731 | 773 | 38 | 44 | 758 | 13 | 5,633 | 2,804 | 5,946 |
| Lysander | 325 | 18 | 600 | 236 | 4,105 | 85 | 111 | 1,431 | 35 | 8,170 | 5,912 | 6,810 |
| Manlius..... | 18,250 | 810 | 102 | 5 | 7,488 | 63 | 80 | 1,219 | 15 | 6,894 | 3,068 | 4,823 |
| Marcellus..... | 280 | .... | 675 | 141 | 1,590 | 42 | 49 | 742 | 8 | 5,507 | 3,248 | 7,276 |
| Onondaga | 37,770 | 36 | 740 | 74 | 5,125 | 62 | 93 | 1,582 | 25 | 14,382 | 7,064 | 10,332 |
| Otisco..... | 3,100 | 100 | 9,037 | 251 | 3,475 | 36 | 44 | 506 | 11 | 3,519 | 2,120 | 3,831 |
| Pompey..... | 1,165 | 16 | 8,304 | 1,101 | 1,742 | 83 | 94 | 1,236 | 18 | 7,204 | 2,950 | 6,716 |
| Salina | 3,395 | 10 | .... | .... | 480 | 8 | 15 | 341 | 10 | 1,926 | 998 | 1,378 |
| Skaneateles | 2,660 | 42 | 5,485 | 701 | 9,121 | 63 | 73 | 603 | 8 | 6,090 | 4,055 | 5,553 |
| Spafford | 150 | .... | 8,590 | 338 | 13,375 | 80 | 63 | 599 | 5 | 4,746 | 2,493 | 5,490 |
| City of Syracuse.. | 4,500 | 70 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 52 | 140 | .... |
| Tully..... | 5,206 | 2 | 4,292 | 126 | 2,941 | 27 | 35 | 398 | 2 | 2,617 | 1,574 | 2,835 |
| Van Buren..... | 1,105 | .... | 10 | 7 | 3,039 | 39 | 62 | 853 | .... | 5,346 | 4,259 | 5,758 |
| Total..... | 118,568 | 1,405 | 52,781 | 4,958 | 77,336 | 905 | 1,059 | 15,441 | 234 | 102,209 | 60,973 | 91,818 |

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TABLE showing by Towns the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock and of Implements; the Area of Crops, and the Amount of Agricultural Productions of Onondaga County.—Census of 1875.—(Continued.)

| CIVIL DIVISIONS | REAL ESTATE ON FARMS, 1875. | | | | | | | | DAIRY PRODUCTS. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | Horses | | | | Milk Cows | | | | Milk | | Butter | | Cheese | |
| | Value | | | | Value | | | | Tons | | Pounds | | Pounds | |
| | 1874 | | | | 1874 | | | | 1874 | | 1874 | | 1874 | |
| | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds | Number | Value |
| Camillus.... | 256 | 264 | 342 | 184 | 164 | 1,170 | 1,209 | 92 | 112 | 217 | 132,115 | 1,650 | 3,470 | |
| Cicero..... | 317 | 343 | 472 | 220 | 42 | 1,935 | 2,037 | 134 | 796 | 834 | 154,536 | 54,487 | 10,079 | |
| Clay..... | 380 | 415 | 513 | 235 | 66 | 2,040 | 2,037 | 207 | 467 | 541 | 192,292 | 25,008 | 25,855 | |
| De Witt.... | 157 | 173 | 230 | 91 | 85 | 1,379 | 1,476 | 57 | 157 | 146 | 88,578 | 550 | 363,377 | |
| Elbridge... | 215 | 255 | 274 | 122 | 213 | 1,220 | 1,239 | 72 | 420 | 421 | 97,001 | 11,766 | 10,595 | |
| Fabius..... | 144 | 262 | 332 | 190 | 43 | 2,762 | 2,706 | 91 | 1,709 | 1,504 | 130,836 | 159,300 | | |
| Geddes..... | 69 | 75 | 53 | 15 | 14 | 400 | 403 | 9 | 40 | | 20,640 | | 142,827 | |
| LaFayette... | 245 | 341 | 393 | 163 | 44 | 1,607 | 1,600 | 123 | 330 | 278 | 162,255 | 200 | 290 | |
| Lysander.... | 426 | 518 | 672 | 183 | 321 | 2,383 | 2,439 | 128 | 975 | 1,018 | 190,468 | 7,600 | 19,150 | |
| Manlius.... | 274 | 342 | 475 | 100 | 58 | 1,797 | 1,947 | 94 | 587 | 698 | 134,446 | 180 | 25,241 | |
| Marcellus... | 151 | 166 | 244 | 151 | 67 | 1,001 | 1,072 | 55 | 84 | | 144,400 | 11,737 | | |
| Onondaga... | 464 | 573 | 684 | 262 | 117 | 2,338 | 2,306 | 21 | 43 | | 141,319 | 1,900 | 199,234 | |
| Otisco..... | 267 | 281 | 312 | 134 | 27 | 1,207 | 1,151 | 60 | | | 141,746 | 9,350 | 80 | |
| Pompey..... | 491 | 559 | 705 | 375 | 53 | 2,956 | 3,110 | 218 | 1,838 | 1,991 | 245,077 | 14,427 | 40,998 | |
| Salina..... | 47 | 93 | 84 | 25 | 9 | 682 | 698 | 6 | | | 26,005 | 88 | 197,061 | |
| Skaneateles.. | 262 | 222 | 292 | 161 | 117 | 1,197 | 1,228 | 141 | 14 | 21 | 142,385 | 6,442 | 10,947 | |
| Spafford.... | 282 | 306 | 308 | 156 | 151 | 1,242 | 1,202 | 79 | | | 207,260 | 2,030 | | |
| Syracuse.... | 16 | 19 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 30 | 5 | | | 1,950 | | | |
| Tully..... | 174 | 208 | 253 | 148 | 11 | 1,201 | 1,239 | 68 | 309 | 270 | 123,188 | 100,978 | 10,000 | |
| Van Buren... | 327 | 379 | 478 | 154 | 328 | 1,272 | 1,286 | 88 | 64 | 67 | 142,630 | 13,038 | | |
| Total.... | 5,005 | 5,804 | 7,347 | 3,151 | 1,096 | 29,956 | 30,505 | 1,748 | 7,951 | 8,006 | 2,720,027 | 420,731 | 1,059,204 | |

| CIVIL DIVISIONS | SHEEP. | | | | | | | | SWINE. | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Number | | | | Value | | | | On Farms, Jan. 1, 1875. | | Slaughtered on farms. | |
| | 1874 | | | | 1874 | | | | Page of 1875. | | On 1874 and 1875. | |
| | Number | | | | Number | | | | Number | | Number | |
| | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value |
| Camillus.... | 5,002 | 3,269 | 24,220 | 17,310 | 1,703 | 1,706 | 96 | 16 | 903 | 846 | 787 | 190,031 |
| Cicero..... | 1,020 | 995 | 4,472 | 4,414 | 737 | 731 | 83 | 93 | 1,007 | 969 | 969 | 241,536 |
| Clay..... | 1,228 | 1,283 | 5,588 | 5,477 | 984 | 971 | 95 | 55 | 1,202 | 1,095 | 1,192 | 275,055 |
| De Witt.... | 1,577 | 1,487 | 9,138 | 9,235 | 1,026 | 737 | 63 | 12 | 632 | 705 | 731 | 168,050 |
| Elbridge..... | 3,064 | 2,750 | 15,959 | 15,382 | 1,255 | 1,217 | 56 | 16 | 675 | 575 | 898 | 206,333 |
| Fabius..... | 439 | 410 | 2,188 | 2,170 | 238 | 394 | 8 | 10 | 366 | 434 | 293 | 83,596 |
| Geddes..... | 320 | 224 | 1,712 | 1,151 | 175 | 105 | 36 | 16 | 166 | 144 | 130 | 33,835 |
| LaFayette.... | 3,068 | 2,778 | 15,878 | 14,918 | 1,338 | 1,397 | 118 | 73 | 688 | 878 | 712 | 188,321 |
| Lysander.... | 2,081 | 2,122 | 10,416 | 9,759 | 1,592 | 1,793 | 61 | 33 | 1,220 | 1,273 | 1,537 | 374,885 |
| Manlius..... | 2,198 | 2,341 | 12,313 | 12,977 | 1,081 | 1,112 | 140 | 37 | 1,015 | 1,366 | 1,022 | 253,843 |
| Marcellus... | 4,066 | 3,841 | 23,799 | 22,333 | 1,628 | 1,658 | 94 | 18 | 476 | 729 | 757 | 190,620 |
| Onondaga..... | 3,840 | 2,733 | 20,324 | 15,140 | 1,871 | 1,860 | 94 | 48 | 1,786 | 2,162 | 1,643 | 414,093 |
| Otisco..... | 2,013 | 1,071 | 11,132 | 11,119 | 907 | 1,065 | 26 | 20 | 614 | 393 | 600 | 147,192 |
| Pompey..... | 5,301 | 4,836 | 30,526 | 27,861 | 1,739 | 1,636 | 116 | 94 | 840 | 981 | 1,024 | 270,102 |
| Salina..... | 330 | 199 | 1,228 | 913 | 451 | 168 | 30 | 17 | 371 | 441 | 239 | 55,694 |
| Skaneateles... | 5,224 | 4,577 | 26,332 | 26,373 | 1,991 | 2,269 | 258 | 35 | 878 | 544 | 1,027 | 226,057 |
| Spafford.... | 3,371 | 3,274 | 20,358 | 19,227 | 1,286 | 1,411 | 88 | 11 | 611 | 856 | 531 | 132,828 |
| City of Syracuse.. | 16 | | | | 20 | | 16 | | 81 | 56 | 28 | 6,100 |
| Tully..... | 1,002 | 503 | 5,000 | 3,338 | 603 | 569 | 9 | 8 | 297 | 506 | 338 | 88,776 |
| Van Buren..... | 2,431 | 2,215 | 11,500 | 10,631 | 1,313 | 1,285 | 68 | 29 | 913 | 905 | 937 | 223,264 |
| Total..... | 47,252 | 41,080 | 250,065 | 229,124 | 21,125 | 22,084 | 1,555 | 644 | 14,741 | 16,758 | 15,395 | 3,770,211 |

CHAPTER XVIII.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER HERKIMER COUNTY—ONONDAGA COUNTY CIVIL LIST—MILITARY ORGANIZATION—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY FROM 1800 TO 1875.

THE following were judicial and executive officers for Herkimer county from 1791 to 1794, while Onondaga was a part of that county: Henri Staring, First Judge and Justice of the Peace; Michael Myers, Hugh White and Abraham Hardenburgh, Judges and Justices of the Peace; John Bank, Patrick Campbell, Jedediah Sanger, Amos Whitmore, William Veeder, Alexander Parkman and Ephraim Blackman, Assistant Judges and Justices of the Peace; Seth Phelps, Moses De Witt, Asa Danforth, Edward Payne and others, Justices of the Peace; William Colbraith, Sheriff; Jonas Platt, Clerk; Moses DeWitt, Surrogate; John Post and Daniel White, Coroners.

In 1793, for Herkimer county, were reappointed Seth Phelps, Asa Danforth, Moses DeWitt, J. L. Hardenburgh and Silas Halsey, Assistant Justices and Justices of the Peace.

JUDGES OF ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—Seth Phelps, First Judge; Silas Halsey, John Richardson and Moses DeWitt, Judges and Justices of the Peace, 1794; William Stevens, Judge, 1795; Asa Danforth, Judge, 1797; William Stevens, First Judge, 1799; Elihu Lewis, Ebenezer Butler, Asa Danforth, Judges and Justices of the Peace; Dan Bradley, Judge, 1801; John Ballard, Judge, 1802; William J. Vredenburg, Judge, 1804; Reuben Humphreys, Judge; Reuben Humphreys, First Judge; Dan Bradley, John Ballard and William J. Vredenburg, Judges and Justices of the Peace, 1805; Dan Bradley, First Judge, 1808; Squire Munro, Roswell Tousley and William J. Vredenburg, Judges; Jonathan Stanley and Ozias Burr, Judges, 1809; Jacob R. DeWitt, James Geddes and Sylvanus Tousley, Judges, 1812; Joshua Forman, First Judge, 1813; Reuben Humphreys, Judge, 1814; Jacob R. DeWitt, Squire Munro, Amos Tousley and John TenEyck, Judges, 1815; James O. Wattles and Warren Hecox, Judges, 1818; Jonathan Stanley, Squire Munro, Levi Mason and James Webb, Judges, 1819; Nehemiah H. Earll, First Judge; John Mason, George Pettit and James Sisson, Jr., Judges, 1823; Nehemiah H. Earll, First Judge, 1828; George Pettit, Martin M. Ford, Otis Bigelow and John Smith, Judges, 1828; Samuel L. Edwards, First Judge, 1831; John Watson, Judge, 1833; Otis Bigelow, David Munro, George Pettit and James M.

Allen, Judges; Grove Lawrence, First Judge, 1838; Nathan Soule, Oliver R. Strong, Lyman H. Mason and Johnson Hall, Judges; Daniel Pratt, First Judge, 1843; John L. Stevens, George A. Stansbury, Lyman Kingsley, Amasa H. Jerome, Judges; James R. Lawrence, Judge, 1847; Richard Woolworth, Judge, 1850, appointed *vice* J. R. Lawrence, resigned; Israel Spencer, Judge, elected, 1850; Richard Woolworth, Judge, elected 1854; Henry Riegel, elected 1862, reelected each subsequent term and present Judge of the County Court.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The following have been Judges of the Supreme Court resident in Onondaga county: Hon. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse, for four years, elected June 7, 1847; reelected November 4, 1851. Hon. LeRoy Morgan, Syracuse, for eight years, elected November 8, 1859; reelected November 5, 1867, for eight years. Hon. James Noxon, Syracuse, elected November, 1875, for fourteen years from January 1, 1876.

The old Supreme Court of Judicature, existing prior to the Constitution of 1846, had one Chief Justice, a resident of this county, viz: Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, in 1845.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Judges of the Court of Appeals who have been residents of this county are as follows: Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett, Skaneateles, two years, elected June 7, 1847; Hon. George F. Comstock, Syracuse, elected November 7, 1853; Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, elected May, 1870, fourteen years, to expire December 31, 1884.

Hon. Daniel Pratt and Hon. LeRoy Morgan, Justices of the Supreme Court, were *ex officio* Judges of the Court of Appeals, the former from January 1, 1850, to January 1, 1851, and the latter from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Northern District of New York.—The following have been officers of this Court, resident in this County: Joseph F. Sabin, United States Commissioner, 1850; James R. Lawrence, United States District Attorney, 1850; Harry Allen, United States Marshal. The first Deputy-Marshal was Peter Way, deceased; William Cahill, appointed in his stead. B. Davis Noxon, United States Commissioner, appointed Oct. 22, 1867; William C. Ruger, United States Commissioner, appointed July 8, 1858; Daniel F. Gott, Register in Bankruptcy, appointed May 10, 1867; A. Judd Northrup, United States Commissioner, appointed March 22, 1870; Daniel F. Gott, United States Commissioner, appointed April 2, 1872; William J. Wallace, Judge, appointed April 7, 1874.

SURROGATES FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—Moses De Witt, 1794; Thomas Munford, 1795; Thaddeus M. Wood, 1800; George Hall, 1802; Medad Curtis, 1810; George Hall, 1811; James Porter, 1821; Freeborn G. Jewett, 1824; John Fleming, 1831; Isaac T. Minard, 1840; David D. Hillis, 1844; Isaac T. Minard, 1847; L. Harris Hiscock, 1851; Amasa H. Jerome, 1855; Samuel D. Luce, 1859; Oscar L. Sprague, 1863; De Witt C. Greenfield, 1865; Cyrus Sweet, 1869, reelected each subsequent term and present incumbent. No Special Surrogates have ever been appointed in this County.

CLERKS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed, 1794; Comfort Tyler, 1799; Jasper Hopper, 1802; George W. Olmsted, 1810; Jasper Hopper, 1811; Truman Adams, 1818; Daniel Mosely, 1823; Reuben L. Hess, 1826; Alanson Edwards, 1835; Elijah Rhoades, elected, 1838; Charles T. Hicks, 1841; Vivus W. Smith, 1846; Rufus Cossit, 1849; Bernard Slocum, 1852; Edwin P. Hopkins, 1855; Victory J. Birdseye, 1858; Elijah S. Payne, 1861; Carroll E. Smith, 1864; Theodore L. Poole, 1867; Edgar E. Ewers, 1870; Charles A. Hurd, elected November, 1873—died before entering upon the duties of his office; Charles E. Hubbell, elected at special election, December 27, 1873; Thomas H. Scott, elected, November, 1876—present incumbent.

SHERIFFS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—John Harris, 1794; Abiather Hull, 1796; Comfort Tyler, 1797; Elnathan Beach, 1799; Ebenezer R. Hawley, 1801; Elijah Phillips, 1805; Robert Earll, 1809; Elijah Rust, 1813; Jonas Earll, 1814; Hezekiah L. Granger, 1818; Jonas Earll, 1819; Luther Marsh, 1823; Lewis Smith, 1826; John H. Johnson, 1829; Johnson Hall, 1832; Dorastus Lawrence, 1835; Elihu L. Phillips, 1838; Frederick Benson, 1841; Heber Wetherby, 1844; Joshua C. Cuddeback, 1846; William C. Gardner, 1849; Holland W. Chadwick, 1852; James M. Munro, 1855; George L. Maynard, 1858; Byron D. Benson, 1861; Jared C. Williams, 1864; DeWitt C. Toll, 1867; William Evans, 1870; Davis Cossitt,* 1873; John J. Meldram, elected November, 1876—present Sheriff.

TREASURERS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—Appointed by the Board of Supervisors: Moses Carpenter, May 27, 1794; Jacob R. DeWitt, 1799; Jacobus DePuy, October 1, 1805; Oliver R.

Strong, October 5, 1809—resigned November 11, 1830; Moses S. Marsh, appointed November 12, —declined November 13, 1830; Hezekiah Strong, appointed November 13, 1830,—died 1842; Benjamin F. Colvin, appointed November, 1842; George B. Walters, December, 1844; Phares Gould, November, 1845.

The office of County Treasurer was made elective by the people, in 1846, since when the following persons have been elected: Cornelius M. Brosnan, elected November, 1846; entered on the duty of his office January 1, 1847,—resigned December 9, 1848; Wheeler Truesdell, appointed to fill vacancy, December 9, 1848; elected Treasurer, January 1, 1849; Columbus C. Bradley, elected November, 1851, entered upon his office January 1, 1852; Barton M. Hopkins, elected November, 1854; Patrick H. Agan, November, 1857; Henry W. Slocum, November, 1860; Dudley P. Phelps, November, 1863; Park Wheeler, November, 1866; George H. Gilbert, November, 1869; Charles W. Ostrander, November, 1872; Robert Hewitt, elected November, 1875, present Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM ONONDAGA COUNTY AND THE DISTRICT OF WHICH IT WAS PART, FROM 1802 TO 1878.—The Colonial Congress was entitled to six delegates from New York. After the adoption of the Constitution, the number entitled to seats from this State was still six, in the first and second Congresses, from 1789 to 1791. In 1792, a new apportionment was made under which ten members were allowed to New York. In 1802, the counties of Onondaga, Tioga and Chenango were formed into one Congressional District (the Ninth) and were entitled to one member.

In the 9th Congress, Hon. Eri Tracy of Chenango, was elected to represent the district. Of the same Congress, Hon. Silas Halsey, of Cayuga, formerly a Judge of Onondaga County Courts, was also a member.

In the 10th Congress, Hon. Reuben Humphreys, of Onondaga, represented the Thirteenth District; Hon. John Harris, of Cayuga, formerly Sheriff of Onondaga county, was a member from the Fourteenth District; and Hon. William Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, represented the Eleventh District. Hon. Eri Tracy represented the Sixteenth District in the 11th and 12th Congresses (1809 to 1813.) In 1813-14, in the 13th Congress, Hon. James Geddes represented the new district (Nineteenth) composed of the counties of Onondaga and Cortland. In the 14th Congress (1815-16) Victory Birdseye was Representative; 15th, James Porter; 16th, George Hall; 17th

* The third son of Mr. Cossitt, who, like his father, was a farmer with two final "t's." His father, Rufus Cossitt, and other members of the family, changed their name with one final "t."

and 18th, Elisha Litchfield; 19th, Luther Badger; 20th and 21st, Jonas Earll, Jr.; 22d, Freeborn G. Jewett; 23d, 24th and 25th, William Taylor; 26th, Nehemiah H. Earll; 27th, Victory Birdseye; 28th and 29th, Horace Wheaton; 30th and 31st, Daniel Gott. [In 1822 Onondaga was a district alone, till 1832, when it was made a joint district with Madison county, and entitled to two members. In 1842 it was again a single district, as it now stands;] 32d and 33d, Daniel T. Jones; 34th and 35th, Amos P. Granger; 36th and 37th, Charles B. Sedgwick; 38th and 39th, Thomas T. Davis; 40th and 41st, Dennis McCarthy; 42d and 43d, R. Holland Duell; 44th and 45th, Frank Hiscock.

STATE SENATORS FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1799 TO 1878.—At the time of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State of New York in 1777, Tryon county was entitled to six members of Assembly and the State was divided into four Senatorial Districts. The Western District was composed of the counties of Albany and Tryon, and six Senators were annually chosen from the body of the freeholders of the State for the term of four years. As the population of the country increased various alterations were made, and Senators were chosen at large for the Western District. But it seems that Senators were not over punctual in their attendance from the western part of the State. From the Journal of the Senate we find the following members in attendance from Onondaga up to 1822: * Moss Kent, 1799; Jedediah Sanger, 1800; William Stewart, 1801; Joseph Annin, (Cayuga) 1802; Asa Danforth, 1803; (none from Onondaga county from 1806 to 1815;) Henry Seymour, 1816, '17, '18 and '19; none in 1821 and '22. (After the change of the Constitution in 1822 the State was divided into eight Senatorial Districts. The Seventh was composed of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Ontario counties, after which we have the following Senators from Onondaga): Jonas Earll, Jr., 1823; Victory Birdseye, 1827; Hiram F. Mather, 1829; Samuel L. Edwards, 1833; Elijah Rhoades, 1841; James Sedgwick, 1845. (Senators under the Constitution of 1846): George Geddes, 1848, '49, '50 and '51; James Munro, 1852, '53, '54 and '55; James Noxon, 1856 and '57; John J. Foote, 1858 and '59; Allen Munroe, 1860, '61, '62 and '63; Andrew D. White, 1864, '65, '66 and '67; George N. Kennedy, 1868, '69, '70 and '71; Daniel P. Wood, 1872, '73, '74 and '75; Dennis McCarthy, 1876 and '77, present Senator.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY FROM 1794 TO 1878.—Michael Myers was elected a

Member from Herkimer in 1792. After the organization of Onondaga county, it was a joint district with Herkimer, and Jedediah Sanger represented the two counties in the House in 1794-'95. There was no return for Member of Assembly for either Herkimer or Onondaga for the years 1796 and 1797. Comfort Tyler and Silas Halsey were Members for Onondaga in 1798 and 1799. In the latter year Cayuga was taken off, and Ebenezer Butler elected for Onondaga county; also Member in 1800; Asa Danforth, 1801 and 1802; John McWhorter and John Lamb, 1803; James Geddes and John McWhorter, 1804; William J. Vredenburgh and John Ballard, 1805; Jasper Hopper and William J. Vredenburgh, 1806; Ozias Burr and Squire Munro, 1807; Joshua Forman and John McWhorter, 1808; Jacobus DePuy and Barnet Mooney, 1809; Jacobus DePuy and Barnet Mooney, 1810; Jasper Hopper and Robert Earll, 1811; Jonathan Stanley and Barnet Mooney, 1812; Isaac Smith and Moses Nash, 1813; Moses Nash and Barnet Mooney, 1814; Hēzekiah L. Granger and James Porter, 1815; Truman Adams, Elijah Miles, George Hall and Nathan Williams, 1816; Gideon Wilcoxon, James Webb, Asa Wells and Elijah Miles, 1817; David Munro, Abijah Earll, Asa Wells and James Webb, 1818; David Munro, Henry Case, Nathan Williams and Elisha Litchfield, 1819; Lewis Smith, Jonas Earll, Jr., Henry Seymour and Henry Field, 1820; Jonas Earl, Jr., Lewis Smith, George Pettit and Jonathan Deming, 1821; James Geddes, David Munro, Josephus Baker and Sylvester Gardner, 1822; Victory Birdseye, Timothy Baker, Samuel L. Edwards and Harrold White, 1823; Samuel L. Edwards, Timothy Baker, George Pettit and Matthew Van Vleck, 1824; James R. Lawrence, Moses Kinne, James Pettit and Erastus Baker, 1825; John G. Forbes, David Willard, Freeborn G. Jewett and Chauncey Betts, 1826; Daniel Mosely, Chauncey Betts, Charles Jackson and Aaron Burt, 1827; Timothy Barber, Aaron Burt, Daniel Baxter and Gideon Frothingham, 1828; Lewis Smith, Samuel R. Matthews, Johnson Hall and Herman Jenkins, 1829; Johnson Hall, Dorastus Lawrence, Thomas J. Gilbert and Timothy Brown, 1830; Thomas J. Gilbert, Otis Bigelow, Elisha Litchfield and J. H. Parker, 1831; Miles W. Bennett, Elisha Litchfield, Elijah W. Curtis and Ichabod Moss, 1832; Asa Eastwood, Elisha Litchfield, Myron L. Mills and Gabriel Tappan, 1833; Oliver R. Strong, Horace Wheaton, Jared H. Parker and Squire M. Brown, 1834; George Pettit, John Wilkinson, Sanford C. Parker and David C. Lytle, 1835; Sanford C. Parker, John Wilkinson, David Munro and Daniel Den-

* 1 Clark's Onondaga, 397.

ison, 1836; Nathan Soule, Wm. Porter, Jr., George Pettit and Daniel Denison, 1837; Phares Gould, Victory Birdseye, James R. Lawrence and Azariah Smith, 1838; James R. Lawrence, Azariah Smith, Phares Gould and James L. Voorhees, 1839; Victory Birdseye, Azariah Smith, James R. Lawrence and Phares Gould, 1840; Moses D. Burnet, David Munro, William Taylor and William Fuller, 1841; William Taylor, William Fuller, David Munro and John Spencer, 1842; Thomas McCarthy, Charles R. Vary, Benjamin French and Thomas Sherwood, 1843; Elisha Litchfield, Seth Hutchinson, Thomas G. Alvord and Warner Abbott 1844; David Preston, Dennis McCarthy, Julius C. Kinne and Lake I. Tett, 1845; Lake I. Tett, Julius C. Kinne, Alonzo Wood and Elihu L. Phillips, 1846; Manoah Pratt, William Henderson, John Lakin and Joseph Prindle, 1847; Curtis J. Hurd, Thomas Spencer, Horace Hazen and James Little, 1848; Joseph J. Glass, Myron Wheaton, Joseph Slocum and Samuel Hart, 1849; James Little, Benjamin J. Cowles, Elias W. Leavenworth and Harvey G. Anderson, 1850; Demosthenes C. LeRoy, John F. Clark, George Stevens and Daniel Denison, 1851; Lyman Norton, William E. Tallman, George Stevens and John Merritt, 1852; Alonzo Case, Samuel S. Kneeland, Daniel P. Wood and Isaac V. V. Hibbard, 1853; James M. Munro, Milton A. Kinney, Daniel P. Wood and William Richardson, 1854; James M. Munro, William J. Machan, Dudley P. Phelps and Joshua V. H. Clark, 1855; Irvin Williams, James Longstreet, Burr Burton and Jabez Lewis, 1856; John D. Rhoades, Sidney Smith, Elias W. Leavenworth and Charles M. Meade, 1857; James Frazee, Thomas G. Alvord and Levi S. Holbrook, 1858; Luke Ranney, Henry W. Slocum and Orin Aylsworth, 1859; Jeremiah Emerick, Austin Myers and Philetus Clark, 1860; Jeremiah Emerick, Austin Myers and Abner Chapman, 1861; Frederick A. Lyman, Thomas G. Alvord and R. Nelson Gere, 1862; James M. Munro, Elizur Clark and Joseph Breed, 1863; Albert L. Green, Thomas G. Alvord and Conrad Shoemaker, 1864; Albert L. Green, Daniel P. Wood and Harvey P. Tolman, 1865; Luke Ranney, Daniel P. Wood and L. Harris Hiscock, 1866; Daniel P. Wood, L. Harris Hiscock and Samuel Candee, 1867; Augustus G. S. Allis, Luke Ranney and Hiram Eaton, 1868; James V. Kendall, Moses Summers and Miles B. Hackett, 1869; Thomas G. Alvord, Nathan R. Tett and Gustavus Sniper, 1870; Thomas G. Alvord, Peter Burns and Gustavus Sniper, 1871; Thomas G. Alvord, Peter Burns and Gustavus Sniper, 1872; Wm. H. H. Gere, George Raynor

and John I. Furbeck, 1873; Thomas G. Alvord, George Barrow and Charles Simon, 1874; Allen Munroe, Carroll E. Smith and C. Fred. Herbst, 1875; Thomas G. Alvord, Carroll E. Smith and C. Fred. Herbst, 1876; Thomas G. Alvord, Samuel Willis and Josiah G. Holbrook 1877-'78.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION—1822: Victory Birdseye, Parley E. Howe, Amasi Case, Asa Eastwood.

Convention of 1846: William Taylor, Elijah Rhoades, Cyrus H. Kingsley, David Munro.

Convention of 1867: Hon. Frank Hiscock, Hon. Charles Andrews, L. Harris Hiscock, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Patrick Corbett.

Members of the Constitutional Commission—1872: Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth and Hon. Daniel Pratt.

REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—The members of this Board, except *ex officio* members, are appointed for life, unless they resign. Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, as Secretary of State, was *ex officio* member of the Board in 1854 and 1855. He was appointed a member permanently Feb. 5, 1861, *vice* Jesse Buell, deceased. Orris H. Warren, D. D., appointed a member of this Board, *vice* Dr. George, resigned, April 11, 1877.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.—Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, elected Lieutenant Governor Nov. 8, 1864; Speaker of the House of Assembly, June 26, 1858, and Jan. 5, 1864.

Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, elected Secretary of State Nov., 1853.

Hon. Daniel Pratt elected Attorney General Nov. 4, 1873.

Gen. Henry A. Barnum elected State Prison Inspector Nov. 7, 1865.

John M. Jaycox elected Canal Commissioner Nov. 4, 1857; Reuben W. Stroud Nov. 4, 1872.

Hon. Elisha Litchfield elected Speaker of the House of Assembly Jan. 2, 1844.

Hon. Vivus W. Smith, State Appraiser, appointed Jan. 24, 1872, *vice* Samuel North.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1794.—The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county was held at the house of Asa Danforth, in the town of Manlius, on Wednesday, May 27, 1794. The following named persons composed the Board: Silas Halsey, of Ovid; Benjamin Boardman, of Romulus; Ezekiel Crane, of Aurelius; Comfort Tyler, of Manlius; John Stoyles, of Scipio; Moses De Witt, of Pompey. Not present: Wyllys Bishop, of Milton; Robert McDowell, of Ulysses; and William

Stevens, of Marcellus. The towns of Homer and Lysander were not then organized.

The accounts of the Board were kept in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, till the year 1798. In 1794, the total valuation of property in the county was £19,479. The total tax raised was £273.17-3¼d. In 1797 the Board of Supervisors gave the following: Total inhabitants, 1,759; total valuation of property, \$146,679.37. In 1799, after Cayuga was set off, the population was 1,036.

In December, 1795, the Board of Supervisors met in Scipio, then included in Onondaga county. The following report of their action is copied from an original manuscript in the possession of Mr. James W. Gould, of Syracuse, which is among other old and valuable relics preserved by his father, who was one of the pioneers of Onondaga:

"A RESOLVE OF THE SUPERVISORS AT THEIR MEETING IN SCIPIO."

"Resolved, That the following recommendations be transmitted to the different towns in this county by their respective Supervisors, viz:

Whereas, The Supervisors of the county of Onondaga have many inconveniences by the various modes taken in the different towns in assessing the ratable property in the county, have thought it a duty to recommend to the assessors of each respective town next to be chosen in said town, a mode of taking the valuation of property which appears to us the most eligible in our local situation, desiring this to be publicly read at the next annual town meeting, which uniform mode will render the next Board of Supervisors, our successors in office, more capable of doing justice in levying taxes in our infant state, viz:

Estimate as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Improved lands of a medium quality ----- | 20s. per acre. |
| Working oxen of a medium quality ----- | £16 per yoke. |
| Cows of a medium quality ----- | £5 per piece. |
| Young cattle of three years old and under ----- | 20s. per year. |
| Horses of a medium quality ----- | £10 per piece. |
| Colts three years old and under ----- | 40s. per year. |
| Hogs that will weigh 100 weight ----- | 20s. per piece. |
| Negro men ----- | £50 per head. |
| Negro wenches ----- | £30 per head. |
| Grist Mills ----- | £50 per piece. |
| Saw mills ----- | £30 per piece. |

"And those articles of an inferior and superior quality, in proportion, and other ratable property in like proportion.

"The Board further recommends to the consideration of the different towns the following mode in making the assessment, viz: That each person holding ratable property shall give in to the Assessor a list of his or her ratable property or estate, in writing, agreeable to the request of the Assessor, which will be an avoucher to the Assessor, and pre-

vent any aspersions of injustice of being taxed unequally by those having that part of duty to perform in society.

"The Board also recommends to Assessors that they completely make out their list of assessments by the first of May, as the law directs, so that the Supervisors may be enabled to proceed on their business at their first meeting, and save the county cost.

"And further, we also recommend to the towns to adopt a uniform mode of granting a bounty on wolves, and render the reward of each man in his exertions for the destruction of these animals. Therefore, with submission, we think a reward of forty shillings, in addition to the bounty allowed by the county, to be adequate for the bounty of each wolf.

"The Board submits the above recommendations to the consideration of the several towns in the county of Onondaga.

"By order of the Board.

COMFORT TYLER, Clerk.

"SCIPIO, December 20th, 1795."

SUPERVISORS FOR 1878.

Camillus—Sidney H. Cook, Jr.
 Clay—Jacob W. Coughtry.
 Cicero—Nelson P. Eastwood.
 DeWitt—Josiah G. Holbrook.
 Elbridge—Alfred D. Lewis.
 Fabius—Newell Rowley.
 Geddes—N. Stanton Gere.
 Lysander—J. T. Skinner.
 LaFayette—George W. McIntyre.
 Manlius—Anson Smith.
 Marcellus—Robert E. Dorchester.
 Onondaga—James C. Rann.
 Otisco—Henry W. Hotchkiss.
 Pompey—Marshal R. Dyer.
 Salina—George Bassett.
 Skaneateles—John H. Gregory.
 Spafford—Benjamin McDaniels.
 Tully—Ellis V. King.
 Van Buren—Augustus W. Bingham.
 First Ward—Thomas Nicholson.
 Second Ward—Michael Kohles.
 Third Ward—William H. H. Gere.
 Fourth Ward—John Rombach.
 Fifth Ward—Egbert Draper.
 Sixth Ward—George W. Chase.
 Seventh Ward—William C. Anderson.
 Eighth Ward—H. Wadsworth Clarke.

COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1878—Miscellaneous.

Justices of Sessions—Martin L. Gardner, Navarino; George W. Hill, Otisco.

District Attorney—Nathaniel M. White, Baldwinsville.

Coroners—A. J. Dallas, Syracuse; S. M. Higgins, Memphis; Jonathan Kneeland, South Onondaga.

Loan Commissioners—Zenas A. Jones, Pompey; J. Maxon, Elbridge.

School Commissioners—Richard W. McKinley, Collamer; James W. Hooper, Geddes; Robert Van Keuren, Jordan.

Superintendent of the Poor—Henry H. Loomis, Syracuse.

Superintendent of the Penitentiary—Jared C. Williams, Syracuse.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—Bingham N. Bailey, Syracuse.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EQUALIZATION,
PASSED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS DECEMBER 14, 1877.

To the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County:

Your Committee on Equalization would beg leave to present their final report, as embraced in the following table, showing the aggregate corrected valuation of the several towns of the county and the city of Syracuse, upon which is apportioned the State and county tax, which, together with the town tax, makes up the aggregate tax to be raised in the several towns and the city. Your committee would therefore offer the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the aggregate tax set opposite the several towns of the county and city of Syracuse, as exhibited in the table accompanying this report, be levied and assessed upon the taxable property of the towns and city respectively, as their proportion of the State, county and town tax for the year 1877. Respectfully submitted,

A. VAN VLECK, WM. C. ANDERSON,
M. R. DYER, J. G. HOLBROOK,
A. W. BINGHAM, N. P. EASTWOOD,
O. F. SOULE, W. H. H. GERE,
Committee.*

Mr. Kendall moved that the report be accepted and the resolution adopted. Carried, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Sherwood, Coughtry, Eastwood, Holbrook, Van Vleck, Rowley, N. S. Gere, Kendall, McIntyre, Smith, Comstock, Niles, Dyer, Bassett, Earll, Willis, Bingham, Avery, Mason, W. H. H. Gere, Rombach, Soule, Chase, Anderson, Rose—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Dorchester and Weston—2.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY—1791.—On the 8th of March, 1791, the following appointments were made for Herkimer, in Major J. L. Hardenburgh's battalion, General Volkert, Veeder's Brigade: Captains—Moses DeWitt, Benjamin Dey and Roswell Franklin; Lieutenants—Jacob Hart, Hezekiah Olcott, Joshua Patrick and Josiah Buck; Ensigns—Samuel Lackey, Asa Danforth, Jr., Nathan Walker and James Alexander; David Holbrook, Surgeon.

Patrick Campbell was appointed Brigadier-General for Herkimer, Oct 9, 1793. In the same year Moses DeWitt was appointed Major; Asa Danforth, Major. First Company: Hezekiah Olcott Captain; Jeremiah Gould, Lieutenant; Comfort Tyler, Ensign. Second Company: Asa Danforth, Jr., Captain; Orris Curtiss, Lieutenant; James Clark, Ensign.

In March, 1794, the following appointments were made for Onondaga county: Major John L. Hardenburgh's Battalion: Solomon Buell, Captain, Light Infantry; Noah Olmsted, Lieutenant; Jonathan Brownell, Ensign. Majors DeWitt and Danforth's Battalion: Jeremiah Jackson, Captain, Light Infantry; Jonathan Russell, Lieutenant; Sier Curtis, Ensign.

On the 8th of April, 1795, Othneil Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commandant of a Brigade, comprising the counties of Onondaga and Ontario, with the rank and title of Brigadier General. A troop

* Valuation and Taxation of the Real and Personal Estate of the County of Onondaga for the Year 1877.

| TOWNS. | Acres. | Price per Acre. | State Valuation. | County Valuation. | Corrected Valuation. | Personal Estate. | Aggregate Corrected Valuation. | State Tax. | County Tax. | Town Tax. | Aggregate Tax. | R. R. |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Camillus | 24,118 | \$3. | \$72,354 | \$2,176,000 | \$2,248,354 | \$295,050 | \$2,543,404 | \$8,255.41 | \$4,355.01 | \$2,098.33 | \$11,710.85 | .00439968 |
| Cicero | 26,000 | 15 | 390,000 | 1,688,375 | 1,604,673 | 201,710 | 1,806,383 | 5,669.44 | 2,992.41 | 1,020.62 | 7,622.37 | .0040328 |
| Clay | 26,588 | 2 | 531,760 | 1,608,731 | 2,140,493 | 1,000 | 2,141,493 | 4,548.72 | 3,771.15 | 2,001.50 | 7,621.34 | .006332968 |
| De Witt | 23,426 | 26 | 609,080 | 2,337,000 | 2,244,328 | 108,145 | 2,352,473 | 4,700.72 | 3,897.05 | 2,000.4 | 11,265.17 | .00461912 |
| Elbridge | 22,200 | 30 | 666,000 | 2,670,250 | 2,450,809 | 36,000 | 2,817,569 | 5,640.00 | 4,600.84 | 3,284.38 | 13,885.22 | .00448101 |
| Elba | 3,000 | 14 | 42,000 | 1,438,375 | 1,346,374 | 110,450 | 1,679,790 | 3,356.58 | 2,782.71 | 1,237.78 | 7,377.07 | .0043908 |
| Geddes | 6,374 | 1 | 63,740 | 3,685,050 | 2,351,306 | 306,800 | 2,658,106 | 5,311.48 | 4,403.37 | 7,111.16 | 17,026.01 | .00426519 |
| Lafayette | 22,218 | 18 | 399,924 | 1,368,170 | 1,474,086 | 179,930 | 1,654,016 | 3,388.6 | 2,740.02 | 1,622.20 | 7,660.28 | .0049527 |
| Lewiston | 38,244 | 24 | 917,856 | 2,862,765 | 3,364,281 | 547,525 | 3,911,806 | 7,815.15 | 6,480.21 | 3,180.20 | 17,481.56 | .0041262 |
| Mantua | 3,327 | 27 | 89,829 | 3,603,825 | 3,173,093 | 801,730 | 3,974,823 | 7,949.64 | 6,327.50 | 18,884.4 | 26,813.54 | .0044666 |
| Marietta | 18,272 | 21 | 383,712 | 1,332,345 | 1,464,126 | 245,000 | 1,709,726 | 3,419.4 | 2,812.30 | 1,169.91 | 7,501.11 | .0045289 |
| Onondaga | 41,100 | 28 | 1,150,800 | 3,420,000 | 4,248,120 | 388,000 | 4,636,120 | 9,258.12 | 7,608.33 | 3,825.64 | 19,752.09 | .00511755 |
| Oswego | 18,818 | 14 | 263,452 | 1,440,000 | 1,800,491 | 118,650 | 1,919,141 | 1,836.58 | 1,522.64 | 904.48 | 4,260.67 | .0048338 |
| Pompey | 39,000 | 18 | 702,000 | 1,840,200 | 2,589,609 | 128,350 | 2,717,959 | 5,430.95 | 4,502.53 | 2,460.48 | 12,393.94 | .0062668 |
| Salm | 8,446 | 60 | 506,760 | 1,647,802 | 1,869,388 | 121,500 | 1,990,888 | 3,978.06 | 3,298.07 | 10,166.13 | 17,642.26 | .00499713 |
| St. James | 23,600 | 26 | 613,600 | 2,899,335 | 2,203,511 | 842,600 | 3,046,111 | 6,206.68 | 5,145.82 | 4,044.10 | 15,396.54 | .0054362 |
| Spafford | 18,500 | 14 | 259,000 | 687,150 | 928,427 | 140,250 | 1,068,677 | 2,188.17 | 1,815.07 | 596.48 | 4,599.72 | .0055562 |
| Tully | 15,600 | 14 | 218,400 | 670,657 | 805,657 | 18,055 | 921,712 | 1,841.76 | 1,526.89 | 1,231.35 | 4,599.72 | .0055562 |
| Van Buren | 21,600 | 28 | 604,800 | 2,328,400 | 2,211,048 | 288,000 | 2,516,738 | 5,028.82 | 4,169.18 | 1,272.09 | 10,470.09 | .0040051 |
| Syracuse | 7,318 | | 7,300,000 | 27,584,130 | 26,929,000 | 3,647,390 | 30,576,390 | 61,097.68 | 50,652.23 | 118,303.02 | 230,052.93 | .0073661 |
| Total | | | 18,088,760 | 66,727,685 | 66,727,685 | 89,066,235 | 75,793,920 | 151,448.26 | 125,558.70 | 184,049.73 | 461,056.69 | |



PENITENTIARY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



ONONDAGA COUNTY POOR HOUSE

of horse was organized in the said Brigade in 1795, and Walter D. Nicholls, appointed Captain.

In 1796 the Governor organized several new regiments in the Counties of Ontario and Onondaga. The battalion hitherto commanded by Major Danforth was made a regiment, comprising the townships of Hannibal, Lysander, Cicero, Manlius, Pompey, Fabius, Solon, Cincinnatus, Tully, Virgil, Camillus, Sempronius, Locke, Dryden, and the Onondaga Reservation. Asa Danforth, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant; Hezekiah Olcott, first Major; Josiah Buck, second Major; Joshua Wickoff, first Lieutenant; Thaddeus M. Wood, second Lieutenant; and Colman Keeler, Cornet in Captain Nicholl's troop of horse, General Taylor's brigade, appointed March, 1797.

The following officers were appointed in Lieutenant-Colonel Danforth's regiment, viz: Hezekiah Olcott, first Major; Asa Danforth, Jr., second Major; John Ellis, Adjutant; Elijah Rust, Paymaster; Jabez Hull, Quartermaster; William Needham, Surgeon; Walter Colton, Surgeon's Mate; Jesse Butler, Lieutenant; Comfort Tyler, Captain; Nehemiah H. Earll, Lieutenant; Elijah Phillips, Captain; Caleb Pratt, Lieutenant; John Lamb, Captain; William Cook, Lieutenant; Samuel Jerome, Captain, David Williams, Captain; Robert Earll, Captain, etc., etc.

The population of the county in 1800, 7,698; 1810, 25,987; 1820, 41,497; 1830, 58,973; 1840, 67,911; 1855, 86,575; 1865, 92,972; 1870, 104,183; 1875, 112,186.

(For full tables of population and other statistics, see statistical department of this work.)

CHAPTER XIX.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND INSANE ASYLUM— COUNTY PENITENTIARY—STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

THE Onondaga County Poor House and Asylum are situated upon Onondaga Hill about two miles distant from the city of Syracuse. The site contains $36\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land. It contained originally about 145 acres, being part of lot No. 87 in the town of Onondaga, and purchased by the county of Josiah Bronson in the year 1826.

The following is from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held November 24, 1826:

"The Board of Supervisors of the County of Onondaga having taken into consideration the propriety of erecting a County Poor House, appointed

a select committee consisting of the following gentlemen: George Pettit, Hezekiah Strong and Charles H. Toll." The committee embodied in their report the following charges for the county poor during the years from 1823 to 1826 inclusive:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Aggregate charges for the year 1823----- | \$2,459 88 |
| The like for the year 1824----- | 2,560 98 |
| The like for the year 1825----- | 3,973 66 |
| The like for the year 1826----- | 5,767 47 |

Increase of charges from 1823 to 1824, \$10,114; from 1824 to 1825, \$1,142.68; from 1825 to 1826, \$1,793.83; total increase in three years, \$3,307.65.

This showed the disadvantage of not having suitable provisions for the poor. The committee in view of all the circumstances recommended that "the Board do avail themselves of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the establishment of County Poor Houses, passed November 27, 1824.'" The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand dollars be forthwith raised in the county of Onondaga towards purchasing a site and erecting a county Poor House."

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Board be a committee to examine, investigate and enquire as to the best location in said county for the said Poor House, and report their opinions and views on the subject to a future extra meeting of the Board."

At the annual meeting of the Board held at the house of Z. Rust, on the 28th day of November, 1826, it was

"*Resolved*, That it be and is hereby determined that it will be beneficial to the said county to erect a county Poor House."

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolution be signed by the President and Clerk of this Board, and be forthwith filed with the Clerk of the said county."

ELISHA LITCHFIELD, *President*.

JAMES WEBB, *Clerk*.

At the next meeting of this Board, held at the house of Z. and G. Rust, in the town of Onondaga, on the second Tuesday in January, 1827, present all the members except Charles Jackson, of La-Fayette, propositions were received of farms for sale to the Board of Supervisors for county Poor House purposes, in the towns of Manlius, Pompey, and many other localities in the county. The Board adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the location of the County Poor House shall be within ten miles of the Court House."

A committee was then appointed consisting of Russell Chase, Hezekiah Strong, Charles H. Toll, Fisher Curtis and George Pettit, to examine a farm offered by Mr. Josiah Bronson, being part of Lot 87 in the town of Onondaga, 100 acres or more at

\$20.00 per acre, and report upon the same at the next adjourned meeting.

On the ninth day of February, 1827, the Board met again at the house of Z. and G. Rust. The committee reported favorably upon the farm offered by Josiah Bronson, and the Board resolved to accept the same, "containing about 145 acres, at the price of \$18.00 per acre."

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Supervisors will pay Josiah Bronson the sum of \$500 on taking a deed, and the residue in two equal annual installments with interest, amounting to about \$735 each to be secured to said Bronson by mortgage, and the said Supervisors take upon themselves to pay the State mortgage, amounting to about \$640.00, and the said Bronson reserves the wheat now on the ground."

Hezekiah Strong, Fisher Curtis and George Pettit were appointed a building committee, with instructions to "build a house not exceeding 60 feet in length and 36 feet in width, two stories above the cellar or basement, all of stone, and the expense of which shall not exceed \$2,500.00." By a resolution passed at this meeting, Oliver R. Strong, Daniel Mosely, Truman Adams, Azariah Smith and James Webb, were appointed Superintendents of the Poor House. The building committee were instructed to build the barn 42 by 32 feet, and other out-buildings not exceeding in the whole \$300.00. Hezekiah Strong, Fisher Curtis and George Pettit, were appointed a committee to raise the funds necessary to erect the buildings.

The Poor House was completed on the 17th of December, 1827. Our space will not allow us to enter into a detailed account of all the changes and improvements which have been made in the last half century both in the buildings and in the manner of taking care of the poor and the insane. This important interest has kept pace with other improvements in the county, and has of late years commanded increasing attention and interest. The main building of the present Poor House was erected in 1854. In 1860 the first stone building for the Asylum was erected. Extensive improvements were made during the years from 1866 to 1873, under the administration of Mr. C. C. Warner, who had charge of the Institution during the years referred to, and to whose economical management and indefatigable labors the people of the county are much indebted. Under his administration the Reservoir for the supply of the county buildings with water was constructed in 1867, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1868, a new Asylum, built of stone, 32 by 76 feet and three stories in height, was built, costing about \$16,000. The

same year one wing of the Poor House was enlarged and a story added to it, at a cost of about \$8,000. In 1871, the carriage and hay barn, 32 by 76 feet, with stone basement, was built to supply the place of the one previously destroyed by fire. This barn was erected at the very moderate cost of \$1,550. A great improvement was made in the whole general appearance of the premises; the road in front was elevated and graveled; side-walks were built, and rows of beautiful shade trees planted.

Mr. Warner being elected to the office of Superintendent, appointed Mr. Knapp his successor as keeper, who had charge of the Poor House and Asylum until April 1st, 1875, at which date the present incumbent, Mr. Ambrose Sadler, assumed charge.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent, H. H. Loomis, Esq., for the year ending November 9, 1877, shows that the receipts from all sources, including an appropriation by the Board of Supervisors of \$18,000, was \$23,072.86, and the total disbursements, \$19,579 17. The amount of cash on hand was \$3,493.69, and the amount of supplies, \$1,725.00. Estimated amount necessary to meet the current expenses of the Poor House and Asylum for the ensuing year, \$16,000.

The number of children now in the different charitable institutions who are supported by the county is *fifty-three*. Of these 24 are in the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, 15 in the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, and 14 in the House of Providence.

The number of persons in the Poor House is 130; 90 of whom are males and 40 females. Of the 117 in the Insane Asylum, 47 are males and 40 females. The number admitted to the Asylum during the year is 49; 26 have been maintained at their own expense or that of their friends, \$2.00 per week being paid for their board and care; 10 have died, 34 have been discharged, and one has absconded during the year.

The following table shows the causes of dependency of all persons received at the County House during the year:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Intemperance direct..... | 64 |
| Vagrancy..... | 127 |
| Indigent and Destitute..... | 53 |
| Lunacy..... | 42 |
| Sickness..... | 30 |
| Old Age..... | 10 |
| Debauchery..... | 13 |
| Bastardy..... | 7 |
| Blindness..... | 4 |
| Lameness..... | 6 |
| Idiocy..... | 6 |

The products of the Poor House farm during the past season have been as follows :

Twenty-five tons of hay, 222 bushels of beets, 75 bushels of onions, 15 bushels of tomatoes, 41 bushels of carrots, 48 bushels of apples, 95 bushels of wheat, 950 pounds of butter, 2,500 pounds of beef, 20 hogs, and 1,000 head of cabbages.

The following is a statement of expenses incurred and the income realized from the farm of William Moore (20 acres) rented in the spring :

| EXPENSES. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Rent..... | \$250 00 |
| Seed..... | 75 00 |
| | —————\$325 00 |
| INCOME. | |
| Potatoes, 1303 bushels..... | \$521 20 |
| Corn, 224 "..... | 56 00 |
| Oats, 150 "..... | 52 50 |
| Cornstalks..... | 15 00 |
| Oat straw..... | 39 00 |
| Hay, 3 tons..... | 30 00 |
| Rent..... | 36 00 |
| | —————\$719 70 |
| Profits realized.... | —————\$394 70 |

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

On the 4th of December, 1849, Messrs. Robert Dunlop, Cyrus Upham and T. C. Cheeney, a committee of the Board of Supervisors to whom was referred the subject of the county jail, reported a plan for a penitentiary, to be built upon the center of the lot where the court house and jail then stood. The main building was to be 75 by 50 feet and four stories including basement, with one wing 100 by 50 feet, having one row of windows and four tiers of cells. The whole number of cells was to be 96. It was estimated that the entire cost would be a little less than \$20,000.

The Board of Supervisors, on the 7th of December, 1849, adopted the report of the above committee, and passed the following resolutions :

"Resolved by the Board. That a work-house or Penitentiary be erected in the county in pursuance of the plan submitted to this Board at its present session by the committee of which Mr. Dunlop is chairman.

Resolved. That Mr. Church, of Lysander, Mr. Dunlop, of DeWitt, and T. C. Cheeney, of Syracuse, be appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of said building.

Resolved. That said commissioners and the County Treasurer be empowered to loan a sum of money necessary for the erection of said building, not exceeding \$20,000, to be deposited in the County Treasurer's office."

The plan of the committee was carried out with the exception of locating the building on the Court House grounds. The delay in moving the Court House to its present location and other causes in-

duced the Board to change the site to Block 116 in what had previously been the village of Salina, where the Penitentiary now stands. This block was purchased of the State and a patent issued therefor, signed by His Excellency, Hamilton Fish, Governor, on the 4th of February, 1850.

On the 8th of January, 1851, the following resolution, moved by Mr. L. Harris Hiscock, was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Onondaga County Penitentiary is completed within the necessary meaning of the Act of April 10, 1850, and that the Board of Supervisors have full power to officer and organize said Penitentiary, under the 10th section of that act, and that so much of the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of last year as confers any power to officer and organize said Penitentiary on the Commissioners of the same, be and the same is hereby rescinded."

In January, 1851, a special act was passed by the Legislature, the first section whereof is in the following words :

"The Jail of the county of Onondaga shall be, and the same is hereby, removed to the Penitentiary of said county, and said Penitentiary shall be used for all the purposes of a jail of said county ; and the Superintendent of said Penitentiary, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, shall be the Jailor thereof, and have the custody and control of all persons while confined therein, as the Sheriff of said county might have were this law not enacted.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect immediately."

In the rules and by-laws adopted January 9, 1851, it is provided that three inspectors shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, in meeting now assembled, who shall have the supervision of the penitentiary and the entire control of all its financial concerns and operations, and shall purchase and furnish all the necessary supplies for the Penitentiary, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years and one for three years from the first day of January, 1851. "The said Penitentiary shall be under the control and management of one principal keeper or Superintendent and a Board of Inspectors, subject to the authority established by law and the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors for its government. There shall be a physician to the penitentiary, to be appointed, and his compensation fixed by the Board of Supervisors."

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers of the Penitentiary, with the following result, the vote being by ballot :

Superintendent—Joseph A. Yard.

Inspectors—Lyman Norton, James V. Kendall, Aaron Brinkerhoff.

Physician—James Foran.

The Penitentiary was originally erected, substantially the same as at present, with the exception of the addition of one wing in 1864. A portion of the building was re-built and other improvements made subsequent to the fire which occurred during the late war.

The present condition of the Penitentiary, after an experiment of twenty-seven years, is such as fully to demonstrate the practical success of the institution. The Inspectors—Messrs. H. K. King, William Austin and Timothy Hough—in their annual report to the Board of Supervisors for 1877, recommend the erection of additional buildings for female prisoners. Besides the great moral advantages which would obviously result from this policy, the increased facilities for taking and working a large number of long-term prisoners from adjacent counties and from the State at large, would greatly increase the profits of the institution and enlarge the revenue which it might be made to pay to the county. Already, besides paying all expenses for the past year, and in a season of considerable business depression, the profits of the Penitentiary have reached the net surplus of \$12,190.86. The contractors for the penitentiary labor are Messrs. Frazer, Burns & Jones.

The report of the present Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Williams, shows that the total income for the year 1877 was \$38,620.85, and the total expenditures \$25,644.99. Balance in favor of the Institution \$12,975.86. Items to the amount of \$785 to be deducted from the above balance making the net profit of the Institution \$12,190.86. Total number of persons in confinement during the year 1,264.

The Jail of the county is kept in the Penitentiary building, and is simply a house of detention. None are ever confined in this department who are undergoing sentence on conviction. No work is *required* of the jail-prisoners, but such as *choose* to work with the penitentiary-prisoners are permitted to do so, subject to the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The New York State Asylum for Idiots was founded in 1851. It was open for the admission of pupils in October of that year in buildings leased for the purpose at Albany.

At the end of four years it was removed to Syracuse. The first building erected for its use was completed in 1855, where it now stands. The cost of this was about \$70,000, not including the land which was given by the citizens of Syracuse.

The first structure was meant to accommodate 150 pupils. Successive additions from time to time have now doubled its original capacity.

The buildings stand upon a bold terrace in a southwesterly direction from the city. They are just west of the city line in the town of Geddes, and about a mile and a quarter from the Syracuse Railroad Depot. The grounds of the Asylum include about fifty-five acres.

The object and design of the Asylum is to furnish means of education or training to the idiots of the State who are of a teachable age and condition; hence the customary age of admission is from seven to fourteen. The by-laws of the Asylum exclude applicants who are epileptic, insane or greatly deformed.

The education and training to which the pupils are submitted has reference mainly to developing in them a capacity for some useful occupation and the formation of correct habits.

The girls are trained to household occupations and the boys to farm and garden work and two or three simple trades. No inconsiderable portion of the work in the asylum and about the grounds, is done by the pupils.

The Asylum is under the general control of a Board of Trustees, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor, and the remaining five are *ex officio* members, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. H. B. Wilbur has held the office of Superintendent of the Asylum from its foundation.

CHAPTER XX.

ONONDAGA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—
OUTBURST OF PATRIOTISM AT THE BEGINNING
OF THE WAR—FIRST ENLISTMENTS OF VOLUN-
TEERS—CAPTAIN JOHN G. BUTLER'S COMPANY—
PETTIT'S BATTERY.

THE late civil war, which had been threatened by the South, was precipitated by an attack upon Fort Sumpter, on Sunday, April 14, 1861. On Monday following Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Simultaneously war meetings were held all over the Northern States. In this county flags were raised in almost every school district. The patriotic spirit needed no urging; such was its intensity that violence actually threatened the few open sympathizers with the South, who, not yet aware of the spirit of their neighbors, dared openly to express

sentiments of sympathy with secession. In a little while the voices of all such were hushed in the general outburst of loyalty and patriotism; and men of all parties, with but few exceptions, forgot their political differences in view of the common danger which seemed to threaten the country. The flag of the Republic had been ruthlessly assailed and the very existence of the Nation was imperiled by armed treason and rebellion. In such a state of things the appeal made to the loyal North for defenders of the Union, accompanied as it was by the authentic announcement that Maj. Anderson's little garrison at Charleston had surrendered, and that a rebel flag waved from the ramparts of Fort Sumpter, awakened the most intense excitement and called forth a response which, for promptness and alacrity, has never been equalled in the history of any nation.

The excitement in this locality was much the same as it was throughout the Northern States generally, except, perhaps, that it was more intense; the strong anti-slavery sentiment of a large portion of the people being kindled into a flame by the first overt act of hostility on the part of the South. The county of Onondaga was behind no other portion of the Empire State in the promptness with which she furnished her quota of men and sent them forward to the seat of war. One company had been formed in Syracuse by Captain John G. Butler before the beginning of the war, in 1860, and was sent on immediately after the attack upon Fort Sumpter and formed a part of the 3d New York regiment, which participated in the first battle fought for the defense of the Union. Immediately upon the call for the 75,000 men in April, 1861, the 12th Regiment was raised and sent to the front, to engage at once in active service. Then followed the 101st, a regiment made up partially of Onondaga men, in the fall of 1861; then the 122d Regiment in the summer of 1862; this was followed in less than a month by the 149th Regiment, and this again by the 185th, in the summer of 1864. The 15th and 22d Cavalry were respectively raised and sent from this county. Besides these Jenney's and Pettit's Batteries and a considerable portion of the 1st Regiment of Light Artillery were furnished from this county in 1861. The 3d New York Cavalry, mustered into the service in August, 1861; the 10th Cavalry, December, 1861; the 12th Cavalry, November, 1862; the 20th Cavalry, September, 1863; and the 24th Cavalry, organized at Auburn and mustered in January, 1864, were in part made up by men from Onondaga county. Also part of the 9th New York Heavy Artillery. This county

and Cortland furnished eight companies of the 2d Regiment of Ira Harris Light Cavalry, recruited in September and October, 1864. In infantry, besides the full regiments, this county furnished a portion of the 44th New York, mustered in, in 1861; the 75th, 1861; the 86th, 1861; and the 101st, 1861. The 193d Regiment was partly raised here in April, 1865, and the 194th, mustered in, the same spring.

Thus it will be seen that, besides the filling of the complete regiments made up from this county, recruiting was going on briskly here from the beginning to the end of the war. Indeed, it began before the war broke out, and continued so long as a man was needed to complete the last great struggle with the Rebellion in front of Richmond in 1865. We have no means of determining the exact number of men furnished to the Government, first and last, by this county, but the aggregate will no doubt approximate 10,000 men. The county raised about 1,000 men over and above her quota.

CAPTAIN BUTLER'S COMPANY.

The tour of the Ellsworth Zouaves through the country in 1860, awakened an unusual degree of military enthusiasm. A Zouave company was immediately thereafter formed in Syracuse, of which John G. Butler was Captain, Samuel Thompson, 1st Lieutenant, and Edwin S. Jenney, 2d Lieutenant. The company was composed of about forty young men of some of the best families in the city.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter, the company tendered its services to the Government, and was at once recruited by Capt. Butler and Lieut. Jenney to the maximum number of 77, officers and men, and became Company D of the 3d regiment, N. Y. Vols.

Before it was mustered into the service Lieut. Jenney recruited another company in Oneida County, of which he became captain. This was organized as Company I of the same regiment. The only other Onondaga County man in this company was Mr. Leon H. Ballard, its 2d Lieutenant.

Captain Butler's company was organized with John G. Butler, Captain; C. H. Burdick, 1st Lieutenant; Jay M. Wicks, 2d Lieutenant; and was the first company organized in Central New York upon the breaking out of the rebellion.

Both Butler's and Jenney's companies proceeded about the middle of April, 1861, to the barracks at Albany, where the regimental organization was completed, thence to New York, where, after a brief encampment at the Battery, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe and incorporated with

Gen. Butler's army. They had immediate experience in active service, the famous movement on Big Bethel, the first actual battle of the war, being ordered June 9, 1861. Gen. Butler had taken command at Fortress Monroe at the head of 15,000 raw but gallant soldiers. It had been decided that no offensive movement should be made prior to the 24th of May (the day after the farce of voting to ratify the ordinance of secession of the State of Virginia)—the Government having apparently resolved that no Union soldier should, on that day, tread the soil of Virginia, save within the narrow limits, or immediately under the frowning walls of Fortress Monroe. So Gen. Butler soon found ten or twelve thousand confederates in his front, under command of Gens. Huger and Magruder, both recently of the regular army, with earthworks and batteries, well mounted with powerful guns from the spoils of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

General Butler found his position so cramped by the proximity and audacity of the rebels, that he resolved upon enlarging his circle, and to that end seized and fortified Newport News, at the mouth of the James River. On the 9th of June he ordered a reconnoissance in force with a view of capturing the rebel position nearest to him, at Little Bethel. The camp here was found deserted, and General Pierce, in command of our force pushed on to Big Bethel, seven miles further, where they found Magruder strongly posted with 1,800 rebel infantry behind his breastworks. General Pierce, who had never seen a shot fired in actual war, planting his small arms in an open field opened an ineffectual fire, his balls burying themselves harmlessly in the rebel earthworks. This action was kept up about four hours—necessarily with considerable loss on our side and little or none on that of the enemy. Finally, a more determined assault was made by a part of our infantry led by Major Theodore Winthrop, Aid to General Butler, who was shot dead while standing on a log, cheering his men to the charge.

Butler's and Jenney's companies, composing the second division of the regiment, and being the fourth and ninth in rank, volunteered and were sent forward as part of the storming party in this first engagement of the war, and lost in proportion to any other troops engaged in the battle. They are mentioned in the reports for gallant conduct. The enemy's position was protected in front by a stream of water which made a successful assault impossible. Our total losses in the advance and attack were about 100 men, while the rebels report their loss at one killed and seven wounded.

Succeeding the battle of Big Bethel the companies were kept at Fortress Monroe till after the battle of Bull Run, when the regiment was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, but was, however, stopped at Baltimore and assigned to garrison duty at Fort McHenry.

In October, 1861, Captain Jenney, being authorized to recruit a battery of light artillery, left the regiment.

On the 4th of February, 1863, Captain Butler was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 147th New York Volunteers, organized at Oswego in September, 1862, of which Andrew S. Warner was Colonel. On the 24th of February, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Butler was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the regiment, which he commanded in the field with distinction till failing health compelled him to leave the army. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 5, 1863.

The Adjutant-General's report says of the 3d regiment: "This regiment was organized at Albany, N. Y., for two years. It was mustered into the service of the United States May 14, 1861. The original members were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, May 21, 1863. The regiment was reorganized in May, 1863, for three years, and finally mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department, August 18, 1865."

They were engaged in the following battles: BIG BETHEL, FORT WAGNER, BERMUDA HUNDREDS, PETERSBURG, FORT GILMER, CHAPIN'S FARM, FORT FISHER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jay M. Wicks, who went out as 2d Lieutenant, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant February 26, 1862, and to Captain, October 4, 1862. He died, of wounds received in action, October 27, 1864.

Charles H. Burdick, 1st Lieutenant of same company, resigned February 4, 1862.

Leon H. Ballard, 2d Lieutenant in Capt. Jenney's company, resigned September 25, 1861.

BATTERY B, FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY, known as Pettit's Battery, was raised at Baldwinsville and composed chiefly of Onondaga county men. It was mustered into the State service at Baldwinsville, August 24, 1861, and into the service of the United States at Elmira, August 31, 1861.

On its arrival in Washington it was the first battery to be fully mounted, and remained in camp in the vicinity of Washington till the spring of 1862. The record of its engagements during the war is as follows:

Warrenton Function, Va., March 28, 1862.

Fair Oaks, Va., June 1-28, 1862.

Peach Orchard, Va., June 29, A. M., 1862.

Savage Station, Va., June 29, P. M., 1862.

White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862.

Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Centerville, Va., September 1, 1862.

Antietam, Md., September 15-17, 1862.

Charlestown, Va., October 19, 1862.

Snicker's Gap, Va., November 3, 1862.

Falmouth, Va., November 17, 1862.

Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-17, 1862.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3, 1863.

United States Ford, Va., May 6, 1863.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863.

Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.

Topopotomoy, Va., May 29, 1864.

Bethesda Church, Va., June 2-3, 1864.

Petersburg, Va., June 16-20, 1864.

Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864.

On the expiration of its term of service the original number, except the veterans, were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits retained in the service. The regiment was finally mustered out by batteries in accordance with an order from the War Department, Battery B being mustered out June 18, 1865.

The following were the officers of Pettit's Battery, with the record of promotions, &c.:

Captain, Rufus D. Pettit, rank from August 29, 1861, resigned May 30, 1863.

Captain, J. M. Rority, temporarily assigned to command July 2, 1863, killed at Gettysburg.

First-Lieutenant, Albert S. Sheldon, rank from August 29, 1861, promoted to Captain, July 27, 1863, wounded at Gettysburg, discharged December 16, 1864.

First-Lieutenant, Thomas O'Shea, not commissioned, resigned October 17, 1862.

Second-Lieutenant, Walter D. Pettit, rank from August 29, 1861, promoted to First-Lieutenant February 27, 1862, discharged April 29, 1863.

Second-Lieutenant, Robert E. Rogers, rank from November 12, 1861, promoted to First-Lieutenant March 6, 1863, promoted to Captain, December 30, 1864, mustered out with battery June 18, 1865.

Second-Lieutenant, Isaac B. Hall, rank from April 1, 1862; assigned to Battery A, December 24, 1862; promoted to First-Lieutenant, February 23, 1864; mustered out on expiration of term of service, October 31, 1864.

Second-Lieutenant, Edward H. Underhill, rank from January 4, 1862; assigned to Battery B, June 9, 1863; promoted to First-Lieutenant, August 26, 1863; assigned to Battery A, September 18, 1863;

promoted to Captain, December 9, 1864; mustered out with Battery, June 23, 1865.

Second-Lieutenant, John Gibson, rank from October 14, 1863; assigned from Battery H, December 15, 1863; promoted to First-Lieutenant, September 27, 1864; mustered out on expiration of term of service, November 16, 1864.

First-Sergeant, Joseph B. Slauson, promoted to Second-Lieutenant, September 10, 1862; First-Lieutenant, April 29, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out on the expiration of term of service, September 27, 1864.

Quartermaster, Joel B. Frisbie, returned to ranks, December 3, 1861; discharged, August 12, 1862.

Sergeant, DeWitt M. Perine, promoted to Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1864; First-Lieutenant, February 28, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out with Battery, June 17, 1865.

SERGEANTS—John M. Stephens, died, date unknown; Harvey Cox, wounded at Chancellorsville, fate unknown; Rufus B. Freeman, died July 25, 1862; Guy W. Plumley, died March 2, 1862; Charles H. Gates, wounded at Chancellorsville; transferred to I. C.; Thomas Coyne, wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner and paroled; Robert Maitland, returned to ranks January 31, 1863.

CORPORALS—James A. Skinner, promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant April 26, 1862; declined commission as Second-Lieutenant August 12, 1864, with rank from May 1, 1864; discharged at the expiration of service.

Anthony Huyck, promoted to Sergeant, December 14, 1862; First-Sergeant, December 24, 1862; discharged at the expiration of service.

Abram S. Attix,* promoted to Sergeant, September 1, 1862.

Andrew J. Hooker, hurt by carriage at Gettysburg, returned to ranks November 1, 1863.

Edward P. Lockwood,* returned to ranks October 19, 1862.

Abiram W. Mathews, died at home.

Stephen Barber, died May 4, 1862.

George L. Elliot, returned to ranks May 1, 1862.

Robert R. Ramsey.*

James Galligher.

Michael Galligher,* returned to ranks.

John McSorley,* returned to ranks January 1, 1863.

Allen F. Mallory,* bugler, returned to ranks January 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg.

Thomas McLaughlin,* bugler.

* Veterans retained in the service.

Hendrick S. Wheeler,* artificer.

Alonzo C. Ketchum,* artificer, returned to ranks.

Sylvester P. Slade,* wagoner.†

CHAPTER XXI.

"JENNEY'S BATTERY," — ITS ORGANIZATION WITH THE THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY—SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

THE Tenth New York Independent Battery, popularly known as "Jenney's Battery," was raised and organized in Syracuse by Capt. Edwin S. Jenney in the fall of 1861. Captain Jenney had entered the service at the very outbreak of the war; he and Captain John G. Butler being the first to organize companies in Central New York immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter. As Captain of Company I, 3d Regiment, New York Volunteers, he had seen enough of war to induce a decided preference for the light artillery branch of the service; and becoming weary of the inactivity of garrison duty at Fort McHenry, to which his regiment had been assigned after the battle of Big Bethel, he obtained leave of absence, returned to New York and received authority from the Governor to raise a battery of light artillery. He soon succeeded in raising the minimum number, and his command was mustered into the United States service as "The 10th New York Independent Battery."

In Hall's "Cayuga in the Field" this organization is spoken of as follows:

"Of this number a full battery of 142 men was raised through the patriotic and vigorous efforts of Captain Edwin S. Jenney, a young lawyer in Syracuse, whose private purse furnished hundreds of dollars for the work. The Captain rented the upper stories of a large building on Salina street. He made Syracuse blaze with his banners and placards, and quickly gathered a band of the very best intelligence and blood. It was his intention to go into the army of the West, into which he had been led by friends to suppose he could be sent. He found, however, that he was required for the army of the Potomac, where, at that time, a rule existed that light artillery should be united into battalions, consisting of one regular and three volunteer batteries, commanded by the Captain of the regular battery. This entailed a sacrifice of independence and gave no chance of promotion. He consented, therefore, to an order of the State authorities to attach him to the 3d New York Artillery, as Battery 'F.' As such he was mustered in, December 18th, 1861, by Lieutenant J. R. Brinkle, 5th United States Artillery, at Syracuse.

Shortly after, he repaired to New York and lay at Palace Garden Barracks some weeks, previous to going to the front. The Lieutenants of the company were Alex. H. Davis, Gustavus F. Merriam, Paul Birchmeyer and James D. Outwater."

While at Palace Garden Barracks the battery was uniformed and furnished with rifles and the men were thoroughly drilled in infantry tactics, in order that, if necessary, they could perform such service until the battery should be equipped.

On the 21st of February, 1862, the Battery proceeded to Washington, D. C., and the next day, with the rest of the regiment, which it had now joined, marched across the Potomac to Fort Corcoran on Arlington Heights.

Here the battery remained with the regiment encamped, doing garrison duty and constantly drilling in infantry and heavy artillery tactics, until March 25th, 1862, when orders came to march to join Burnside's expeditionary army. They arrived at Annapolis the next day, and, on the 28th, embarked on the steamer Fulton for Hatteras Inlet, where they arrived, joining Burnside's fleet on the 30th, and landing at Newbern, North Carolina, on the 2d of April, 1862. For some time Captain Jenney and Captain Morrison, of Battery B, were engaged in equipping and drilling their respective Batteries.

"By the 1st of July, these Batteries had received their full armament. Both had a mixed lot of guns; B had two twenty-four pound howitzers, (brass), two twelve pound howitzers, (brass,) and two twelve pound Wiards, (cannon and rifled); F had two iron six pounders, two iron twelve pounders, and two howitzers. Horses were obtained principally from the baggage wagons of Massachusetts regiments. The old Bay State sent her regiments into the field with everything complete. A large number of her troops were in Burnside's army and their splendid teams were appropriated, as the emergency requiring them arose, to the use of the 3d artillery. By the first of November, however, Battery F was fully equipped with a complete armament of six Wiard rifled twelve pounder guns.

"The summer and fall of 1862 were spent in drilling the several companies in their respective roles as light and heavy artillery, in the perfection of the line of fortifications and in the ordinary routine of camp duties. * * * * *

"With only an occasional skirmish with the enemy until November of that year."*

From that time during most of its service the battery was kept actively at work. From the 3d to the 10th of that month it was with the army in its march upon Tarboro. While no battle occurred during this march, the discipline and fortitude of

* Veterans retained in the service.

† For further list Enlisted Men See Appendix.

* Cayuga in the Field.

the command were constantly tried by the severity of the march, frequent skirmishes and the constant alertness necessary in the near presence of the enemy. If nothing else was accomplished by this expedition, it was of great educational advantage to the troops, for they were veterans ever after.

After this, until December 11th, the command had a resting spell. On that day, leaving only a small garrison at Newbern, the army began the march on Goldsboro. This expedition was planned in aid of the Army of the Potomac. General Halleck ordered that simultaneously with Burnside's crossing the Rappahannock, all the available forces at Newbern, should advance to Goldsboro, N. C., destroy the railroads and bridges, and so far as possible, create a diversion in favor of General Burnside. If it was supposed that this expedition would fight in three successive days three battles and two of them among the severest of the war, considering the number of men engaged, no mistake was made, for the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro are its history. It is not within the scope of our history to give the details of this march nor of these battles. The first two were the severe ones, and in both of them Jenney's Battery distinguished itself. At Kinston the point of our attack was the bridge crossing the river, and owing to the long range of its guns, this battery was at first placed upon a hill in the rear of our advancing troops, to fire over them and thus aid their advance. The enemy held their ground, however, with terrible stubbornness; an almost hand to hand fight raged for hours; when it was discovered that the enemy was being reënforced by troops coming to their left flank, Jenney's Battery with two infantry regiments was ordered to hastily proceed to our right and cut off such reënforcements if possible. Passing through thick woods they came into the open country too late to effect their object, but with the bridge and enemy full in view. The intermediate country had been drained by large trenches which seemed impassable to a battery, but after a moments conference between Gen. Hickman, who commanded the flanking brigade, and Capt. Jenney, the order to advance was given, and the Brigade in two parallel columns (the infantry in one and the battery in the other) moved at double quick and gallop through the trenches and across the field. No halt was made until the battery was within cannister range of the enemy. The report of the Wiard guns was well known to our army. The position of the field was such that this movement upon the flank was not known to our troops until the Wiard guns rang

out in quick succession, and a new musketry fire in the same locality told them the story. There was a momentary lull; then a cheer rang along the line, an advancing shout, and the enemy's lines wavered and in a moment gave way and every man sought his own safety in flight; while the battery turned its fire upon the bridge, now crowded by the retreating enemy, with fearful effect. Several hundred of the enemy sheltered themselves below the river bank and were captured. The enemy in retreating, for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, fired the bridge with turpentine thus torturing to death many of their unfortunate wounded. The work of removing their charred remains occasioned more delay than extinguishing the flames, which was quickly done with the artillery buckets.

One section of the Battery under command of Lieutenant Frederick Dennis, with the 3d New York Cavalry, followed and harassed the retreating enemy until night, but the Battery had been too badly crippled by the loss of men and horses to hastily make up more than a section for pursuit. At 5 o'clock the next morning, however, having brought in reserve horses and disposed the men with reference to the vacant places, Battery F marched out in the place of honor with the advanced brigade.

Conrad Ring, the bugler, bore the colors, in place of poor Dunlap whose horse had been shot under him and who had lost a leg the day before, while others filled the places of the poor fellows left behind as well as their own; yet the Battery marched out elated with the honors of yesterday's battle, well prepared for the arduous duty still before it.

That night the army encamped within three miles of Whitehall, which it was necessary to pass by the route taken, to reach Goldsboro. Early the following morning our cavalry engaged the enemy opposite this village. The main body of our army speedily came up. The artillery was sent to the front, the cavalry and infantry being used mainly as a support and the battle of "Whitehall" was fought.

"Gloomy woods clothed both banks of the river, except on the south side, where a large clearing had been made among the trees, forming a sort of amphitheatre. The ground sloped steeply to the river. The enemy was on the north bank in the woods, 6,000 strong, under General Robertson, with artillery in intrenchments. Reaching the open ground, General Foster halted the infantry regiments to allow the passage of the artillery, which, receiving orders to come to the front with all speed, spared neither lash nor spur, and came thundering into the open ground on a run, battery after battery. As fast as they reported, those having light guns, viz: "F," "H" and "K," and Belger's, were ranged along the line of battle, near the base of the slope,

the heavy guns, those of "E" and "I" near the top. Battery B was not in the fight. As fast as they came into position, our guns opened fire on the woods, gunboat and the rebel battery, and for two hours and over poured shot, shell and cannister into them steadily. The cannonading was furious beyond experience. It seemed to be one continuous peal of deafening thunder. The ground trembled under the sound.*

The enemy had ten or more heavy guns in their intrenchments. Upon our side were full thirty cannon but they were all field pieces. The exposed hillside and close range rendered the battle at once an artillery duel which continued until the enemy's guns were almost wholly disabled, when our infantry advanced to the river bank and quickly dislodged the enemy. During this engagement one of the guns of "Jenney's Battery," too severely tried by the rapid firing, burst into four pieces.

Previous to this march Lieutenant Davis had been promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. His duty in that position at no time of the day called him to the front; yet he advanced into the fight with his old battery and served with it with distinguished gallantry during the whole action.

Lieutenant Dennis, who had succeeded Lieutenant Davis, during the hottest of the fight was sent with his section to the most exposed position in the field to silence one of the enemy's guns which seemed particularly damaging to us, and received special mention for the courage and skill with which he accomplished that result.

After this battle the army again marched on and the next day, reaching the goal of the expedition, fought the battle of Goldsboro. Here, for the first time, Battery F was held in the reserve, short of men, with many draught horses supplying the places of drilled ones left on the field, and with ammunition exhausted, excepting a few rounds of cannister. The battery could no longer be of service and, the fighting over, the men gladly left the field and turned again toward the base of supplies.

"When the artillery came off the field to take its place in the column, the troops greeted it with cheers—regiment after regiment waved their caps and flags enthusiastically and made the welkin ring with stormy hurrahs. 'Here come Jenney's Wiards—three rousers for him,' they would shout as that battery came by and so on to the last. No general orders from headquarters could have better testified to the worth of the services of our artillery in the field than this spontaneous and cordial outburst on the field of the battle.*"

The army reached Newbern on the 20th of the

month. In recognition of the gallant conduct of the battery, Captain Jenney was recommended for promotion and on the 1st of January was made a Major in the regiment.

Immediately after the return of the army an expedition was planned by General Foster to take Wilmington. To that end during the month of January following he moved the 18th Corps to Beaufort, N. C., ready for embarkation. Before this event, however, his authority was revoked by the War Department, and he was ordered to proceed with his corps to South Carolina, to aid in the capture of Charleston.

In obedience to this order the army was, by January 30th, snugly aboard a fleet of about fifty vessels, and on the 31st set sail reaching Hilton Head during the first week of February.

Maj. Jenney, reluctant to surrender the command of his battery, was permitted to accompany it and retained command until July following. By this expedition Battery F was divided. The guns and gunners with only horses enough to draw them were taken, the rest of the battery remaining at Newbern until the next winter, when it joined the main portion of the battery in South Carolina.

This detachment, however, was furnished with two guns and, as a section under Lieutenant Clark, rendered efficient service in several actions during the period of its detention in North Carolina.

Upon the arrival of the battery in South Carolina it was encamped upon St. Helena Island where it remained inactive until April 1st.

General Foster, upon his arrival, found nothing in readiness for operations against Charleston and returned at once to North Carolina, whither most of his army soon followed him. Battery F, however, was detained by General Hunter and served during the rest of the war in South Carolina and Florida.

The 1st of April, 1863, the battery received marching orders and was transported to Folly Island. Here it was incorporated into Vogdes' brigade, Major Jenney becoming chief of artillery and chief of staff, and also retaining command of his battery. Work was commenced at once fortifying the northern end of the island with the view of storming and capturing Morris Island which lay near and next north of Folly at the mouth of Charleston Harbor, its capture being necessary to the storming of Sumpter and capture of Charleston from the sea. This work having been accomplished with great difficulty and under the almost constant fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry from Morris Island, only 400 yards away, on the

* Cayuga in the Field.

9th of July, 1863. At daybreak the artillery opened fire upon Morris Island while Strong's brigade in small boats crossed the inlet under a terrible fire and stormed and captured the works upon the southern end of Morris Island.

To Battery F was assigned the duty of defending the crossing troops from the fire of the enemy from their rifle pits. This work was so well done that twenty-four of their rifle men were found dead in the pits.

General Strong advanced his brigade at once and attempted to capture Fort Wagner at the northern end of the Island by storm, but was twice successively repulsed, July 18th.

A siege was necessary and was at once commenced. During this siege Battery F, now commanded by Lieutenant Birchmeyer, was always in the extreme advance, pushing ahead as the intrenchments were dug until September 6th, when the Fort was taken.

Lieutenants Birchmeyer and Van Housen were especially commended by the commanding General for their bravery and untiring exertions, and John Conway, Riley Fancher and Matthias Thyson were presented with medals by the government for bravery in the trenches.

The battery remained upon Folly Island until April, 1864, and during this time it was by no means inactive.

In April, 1864, the battery went to Beaufort, N. C., where its camp remained until September 5, 1864, when it was ordered to Florida.

While at Beaufort the spirit of the battery was well tested in the battles of John's Island and Bloody Bridge, in both of which it maintained its early reputation.

On the 14th of September the battery arrived at Jacksonville, where it remained in camp until November 29th, when it again returned to South Carolina, to coöperate under General Foster with General Sherman, then marching to the sea.

During the campaign which followed, it fought in the battles of Honey Hill, Dereauxheck, Camden, Ashapo and others of less importance. It moved with Sherman to Raleigh and then returned to Charleston, S. C., where it turned over its guns and equipments to the Government, and in the month of May, 1865, returned home to Syracuse and was mustered out.

In July, 1863, Major Jenney was compelled to leave the battery and assume his duties as Major. He proceeded to regimental headquarters at Newbern, N. C., where he was soon made Judge Advocate and shortly after Provost Judge of the De-

partment. He occupied these positions until September, 1864, when, upon the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee, he was commissioned Colonel of the 185th Regiment, then being organized at Syracuse, and immediately went to Fortress Monroe to obtain leave from the Commanding General to accept such promotion. This leave was granted and he was ordered to return to Newbern and turn over his office to his successor. He returned by the way of the Dismal Canal and was on the little steamer *Fawn*, which was fired upon and captured by a company of rebel marines. At the time the boat was fired upon she was stopped by a draw-bridge suddenly shot across the canal by rebels who had taken possession of it, and the rebel company, about 70 in number, arising from the cover of a hillock fired upon the boat. There were four officers and ten men on the deck, sitting or lounging without apprehension of danger and not more than twenty feet from the muzzles of the rebel guns. Of this party, ten out of the fourteen were killed or wounded—Major Jenney being one of the fortunate ones. There was no opportunity for resistance, as there was not even a pistol on the boat, which was then passing through friendly territory. The prisoners were marched to Elizabeth City, about forty miles distant. In the morning Major Jenney succeeded in persuading the rebel Captain to parole him. The parole being duly signed Jenney pretended to return by the same route he had come, but instead of doing so, went to the river, and capturing a small boat made the best of his way down the river and across the Sound to Roanoke Island. He immediately reported the circumstances of his capture and parole to the Government and hastened home to attend to the organization of his regiment.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS
— ORGANIZATION — MARCH TO THE FRONT —
BLACKBURN'S FORD—BULL RUN—THE PENINSULAR
CAMPAIGN—YORKTOWN—HANOVER COURT
HOUSE.

THE 12th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry was the first organized in Onondaga county and among the first formed in the State at the outbreak of the rebellion. On Monday after the ever-memorable Sunday, April 14, 1861, on which Sumpter was fired upon, the regiment was filled, enlisting in the State service for two years. It was organized as follows:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS—Ezra L. Walrath, Colonel; James L. Graham, Lieut.-Colonel; John Louis, Major; Silas Titus, Adjutant; Edmund B. Griswold, Quartermaster; Roger W. Pease, Surgeon; George B. Todd, Assistant Surgeon; George H. Root, Sergeant-Major; Charles Sedgwick, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Robert C. Daly, Drum-Major; Spencer Eaton, Fife-Major.

LINE OFFICERS—Company A: Morris H. Church, Captain; Ira Wood, Lieutenant; Charles B. Randall, Ensign; Porter R. Alger, Abraham Fredendoll, Abram Farnie and John Cross, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Sergeants; William B. Patterson, George W. Pratt, Charles E. Furman, Jr., and Harrison Waggoner, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Corporals; Daniel Relyea, Drummer.

Company B: Jacob Brand, Captain; Peter Strauss, Lieutenant; John P. Spanier, Ensign; Michael Auer, Julius Hintz, George Boiteu, and Max Fix, Sergeants; Michael Welter, Jacob Simon, Albert Hoffmann, and John Dauer, Corporals; Moritz Schwarz, Drummer.

Company C: Dennis Driscoll, Jr., Captain; James Randall, Lieutenant; John P. Stanton, Ensign; Michael Foley, George Travis, John Lighton, and John Carroll, Sergeants; Richard J. Wright, James Lewis, William Stanton, and John R. Bailey, Corporals; Hiram Foote, Drummer.

Company D: George W. Stone, Captain; Lucius C. Storrs, Lieutenant; George Snyder, Ensign; Origen S. Storrs, Charles W. Greene, John M. Couch, and Davis Jones, Sergeants; Albertus Webb, John Muldoon, Charles H. Davis, and Henry Shirley, Corporals; Jay F. Bates, Drummer.

Company E: Jabez M. Brower, Captain; Frederick Horner, Lieutenant; Samuel J. Abbott, Ensign; Richard N. Booth, Frank W. Clock, Cortland Clark and Thomas J. Behan, Sergeants; Abijah P. Mabine, Byron Gilbert, Hiram G. Howland and Daniel W. Barker, Corporals; Charles A. Taylor, Drummer.

Company F: Milo W. Locke, Captain; William Gleason, Lieutenant; Stephen D. Clark, Ensign; Edwin R. Dennis, Charles S. Wells, Watson E. Hart and Erastus P. Kinne, Sergeants; Jacob Van Alstyne, George W. Blackman, Handley Lamb and James Harroun, Corporals; John Robinson, Drummer; Seth S. Thomas, Fifer.

Company G: Joseph C. Irish, Captain; John H. Johnson, Lieutenant; Erskine P. Woodford, Ensign; George F. Ballou, Oliver T. May, Levi J. Irish and Rush Parkhurst, Sergeants; Irving Tuttle, John H. Light, Francis A. Darling and Eliakiam Winchel, Corporals; Jay H. Roberts, Drummer; Sylvester Edwards, Fifer.

Company H: George W. Cole, Captain; George Truesdell, Lieutenant; Albert M. Wiborn, Ensign; Edward Pointer, James Giberson, Thomas Bartlett and Silas Carpenter, Sergeants; Charles Coon, Lester C. Herrick, Augustus H. Wilkins and Jefferson Button, Corporals; Randolph Phillips, Drummer; Alvin Harder, Fifer.

Company I: Henry A. Barnum, Captain; Hamilton R. Comb, Lieutenant; Edward Drake, Ensign; Andrew V. Urmy, Randall McDonald, John H. Phillips and Joab W. Mercer, Sergeants; William F. Johnson, Dexter Smith, John H. Leonard and Asabel W. Smith, Corporals; Willett Britton, Drummer; Seth H. Kingsley, Fifer.

Company K: Augustus J. Root, Captain; William P. Town, Lieutenant; Lucius Smith, Ensign; Samuel D. Sudden, Charles F. Rand, James F. Taylor and Thomas Tangey, Sergeants; Samuel McChesney, William P. Jones, James P. Taylor and Joseph L. Hunt, Corporals; Albert A. Mead, Drummer; Francis M. Lincoln, Fifer.

The regiment left Syracuse May 2, 1861, for Elmira, and was there mustered into the United States service for three months, May 13. Receiving its uniform and equipments at Elmira, it left for Washington, in company with the 13th New York, from Rochester, June 2d, and after quartering a few days at Caspari's House, went into camp on East Capitol Hill.

July 15, the regiment was ordered across Chain Bridge into Virginia, and was the first to be under fire at Blackburn's Ford on the 18th, preliminary to the first Bull Run engagement. Lieut. Randall of this regiment, having command of about twenty of our men as skirmishers, was the first to attack the enemy. George N. Cheney, a private of Company A, was the first man killed. In this engagement six of the 12th Regiment were killed and thirteen wounded.

The movement of the Union forces under Gen. McDowell (directed from Washington by Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott) commenced on Tuesday July 16th. The advance column, under Gen. Tyler, bivouacked that night at Vienna, four and a half miles from Fairfax Court House, rested next morning at Germantown, two miles beyond Fairfax, and on Thursday at 9 o'clock, A. M., pushed on through Centerville, the rebels retiring quietly before it. Three miles beyond Centerville the rebels were found strongly posted at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run; and, on being pressed by Tyler's force, a spirited engagement ensued, at about half-past one P. M. The rebels were in heavy force under the immediate command of General Long-

street. The attacking force on our side was Sherman's Battery, under Captain Ayres, supported by Colonel J. B. Richardson's brigade, consisting of the 12th New York, the 1st Massachusetts, and the 2d and 3d Michigan infantry. In this engagement the losses were nearly equal—83 on our side and 68 on that of the enemy. Considered as a reconnaissance in force it might be termed a success. The result demonstrated that the main body of the rebel army was in position along the wooded valley of Bull Run, half way between Centerville and Manassas Junction, and proposed to remain. As this was the first experience of the 12th Regiment in actual fighting, and as the campaign of Bull Run was a memorable one, it may be well to introduce here a few facts respecting the general engagement. The following is substantially the account given by Greeley, in his *American Conflict*, p. 539-43 :

"General McDowell's army being concentrated around the ridge on which Centerville is situated, on the 18th and 19th of July, the intention was to advance on the rebels posted along Bull Run and between that and Manassas Junction on Saturday, the 20th. But delay was encountered in the reception of subsistence, which did not arrive till Friday night. During Saturday, three day's rations were distributed, and every preparation made for moving punctually at 2 o'clock next morning. Meantime, Beauregard, maintaining an absolute quiet and inoffensiveness on his front, and fully informed by spies and traitors of every movement between him and Washington, had hastily gathered from every side all the available forces of the Confederacy, including 15,000, or nearly the full strength of Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, and had decided to assume the offensive and attack our forces before General Patterson could come up and join them. Had our advance been made on Saturday, as was originally intended, it would have encountered but two-thirds of the force it actually combatted ; had it been delayed a few hours longer, we should have stood on the defensive, with the immense advantage of knowing the ground and of choosing the position whereon to fight. Such are the overruling casualties and fatalities of war."

Bull Run afforded a good position for planting batteries to command the roads on the opposite side, so screened by the woods and brush as to be neither seen nor suspected until the advancing or attacking column was close upon them. This fact explains and justifies Gen. McDowell's (or Scott's) order of battle, which was briefly as follows : To menace the rebel right by the advance of our 1st division on the direct road from Centerville to Manassas Junction, while making a more serious demonstration on the road running due west from Centerville to Groveton and Warrenton, and crossing Bull Run by the Stone Bridge. The real or main attack was to be made

by a column 15,000 strong, composed of the 2d (Hunter's) and the 3d (Heintzelman's) divisions, which, starting from their camps a mile or two east and southeast of Centerville, were to make a considerable détour to the right, crossing Cub Run, and then Bull Run, at a ford known as Sudley Spring, three miles above the Stone Bridge ; thus turning the rebel left, and rolling it up on the center, where it was to be taken in flank by our 1st division (Tyler's), crossing the Stone Bridge at the right moment, and completing the rout of the enemy. The 5th division (Miles') was held in reserve at Centerville, not only to support the attacking columns, but to guard against the obvious peril of a formidable rebel advance on our left across Blackburn's Ford to Centerville, flanking our flank movement, capturing our munitions and supplies, and cutting off our line of retreat. The 4th division (Runyon's) guarded our communications with Alexandria and Arlington, its foremost regiment being about seven miles back from Centerville.

The movement of our forces was to have commenced at half-past 2 o'clock A. M., and the battle should have been opened at all points at 6 A. M. But our raw troops had never been brigaded prior to this advance, and most of their officers were utterly without experience ; so that there was a delay of two or three hours in the flanking divisions reaching the point at which the battle was to begin. Gen. Tyler, in front of Stone Bridge, opened with his artillery at half-past 6 A. M., eliciting no reply ; and it was three hours later when Hunter's advance, under Colonel Burnside, crossed at Sudley Spring. His men, thirsty with their early march, that hot July morning, stopped as they crossed to fill their canteens. Meantime, every movement of our forces was made manifest to Beauregard, watching them from the slope two or three miles west, by the clouds of dust which rose over their line of march ; and regiment after regiment was hurried northward by him to meet the imminent shock. No strength was wasted by him upon, and scarcely any notice taken of, our feint on his right. But when Burnside's brigade, after crossing at Sudley, had marched a mile or so through woods down the road on the right of Bull Run, and come out into a clear and cultivated country, stretching thence over a mile of rolling fields down to Warrenton turnpike, he was vigorously opened upon by artillery from the woods in his front, and as he pressed on, by infantry also. Continuing to advance, fighting, followed and supported by Hunter's entire division, which was soon joined on its left by Heintzelman's, having crossed the stream a little later and further down, our at-

tacking column reached and crossed the Warrenton road from Centerville by the Stone Bridge, giving a hand to Sherman's brigade of Tyler's division, and all but clearing the road of the rebel batteries and regiments, which here resisted our efforts, under the immediate command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Here Griffin's Battery, which, with Rickett's, had done the most effective fighting throughout, was charged with effect by a rebel regiment, which was enabled to approach it with impunity by a mistake of our officers, who supposed it one of our own. Three different attacks were repulsed with slaughter, and the battery remained in our hands, though all the horses were killed. At 3 P. M., the rebels had been driven a mile and a half, and were nearly out of sight, abandoning the Warrenton road entirely to our victorious troops. Gen. Tyler, on hearing the guns of Hunter on our right, had pushed Sherman's, and soon after Keyse's Brigade, over the Run to assail the enemy in his front, driving them back after a severe struggle, and steadily advancing until checked by a heavy fire of artillery from batteries on the heights above the road, supported by a brigade of rebel infantry strongly posted behind breastworks. A gallant charge by the 2d Maine and 3d Connecticut, temporarily carried the buildings behind which the rebel guns were sheltered, but the breastworks were too strong, and our men recoiling from their fire, deflected to the left, moving down the Run under the shelter of the bluff, covering the efforts of Capt. Alexander's Pioneers to remove the heavy abatis whereby the rebels had obstructed the road up from the Stone Bridge. This had at length been effected, and Schenck's brigade and Ayres's battery of Tyler's division were on the point of crossing the Run to aid in completing our triumph.

But the rebels, at first outnumbered at the point of actual collision, had been receiving reinforcements nearly all day, and at this critical moment, General Kirby Smith, who had that morning left Piedmont, fifteen miles distant, with the remaining brigade of General Johnston's army, appeared on the field. Cheer after cheer burst from the rebel hosts, but now so downcast, as this timely reinforcement rushed to the front of the battle. General Johnston had been heard to exclaim but a moment before to General Cocke, "Oh, for four regiments!" His wish was answered. Smith, in riding to the front, almost instantly fell from his horse wounded. Colonel Arnold Elzey promptly assumed command of his brigade, and rushed forward, backed by the whole reassured and exultant rebel host, who felt that the day was won. Our soldiers, who had been

thirteen hours marching and fighting, hungry, thirsty, weary, and continually encountering fresh rebel troops, without seeing even a company hurrying to their support, became suddenly dismayed and panic stricken. Elzey's and Early's fresh battalions filled the woods on their right, extending rapidly toward its rear, firing on them from under cover, and seeming by their shots and cries to be innumerable. Two or three of our regiments recoiled and then broke, rushing down to the Run. Johnston again ordered Ewell to advance and attack, which he did, but was received by the 2d Brigade (Colonel T. A. Davis) with so rapid and spirited a fire of grape and cannister that he precipitately retreated.

There were still more than three hours of good daylight when the rebels saw our routed right rushing madly from the field, like frightened sheep, yet their pursuit amounted to nothing. They came across Bull Run, preceded by their cavalry, and seem to have taken a deliberate though rather distant survey of the 5th division, drawn up in good order along the slope west of Centerville, and eagerly expecting their advance. But they appear to have been aware that their victory was a lucky accident, and they did not choose to submit its prestige to the chance of another fray. Our 5th division, constituting the reserve, now became the rear guard of our army, and remained in position till after midnight, when, under peremptory orders from Gen. McDowell, it commenced its deliberate retreat to the environs of Washington. Although the retreat from the battle field of Bull Run, was a panic-stricken flight on the part of a considerable number of raw and undisciplined troops and a multitude of stragglers and spectators who went out of Washington on that fine Sunday to witness the battle, yet a portion of our army retired in good order. Says Major Berry, our chief of Artillery in the battle:

"The army having retired upon Centerville, I was ordered by General McDowell in person, to post the artillery in position to cover the retreat. The batteries of Hunt, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, Green and the New York 8th regiment (the latter served by volunteers from Wilcox's brigade) 20 pieces in all, were at once placed in position; and thus remained till 12 o'clock, P. M., when orders having been received to retire upon the Potomac, the batteries were put in march, and covered by Richardson's brigade retired in good order and without haste, and early next morning reoccupied their former camps on the Potomac."

The 12th Regiment during this expedition was brigaded with the 1st Massachusetts and the 2d and 3d Michigan, under command of Col. J. D. Richardson. On Monday, the 22d of July, they

returned from Bull Run, as rear guard of the retreating army, and on the 24th occupied a portion of the camp of the 8th Militia at Arlington Heights, where they remained a few days and then encamped upon the flats near the Long Bridge turnpike. On the 13th, they removed to Fort Albany and relieved the 25th New York Militia, and thence on the 30th to a camp south of the Arlington House, and constructed Fort Craig—one of a continuous line of fortifications from Alexandria to Chain Bridge. On the evening of August 26, three companies under Captain Barnum, were detailed on picket duty towards Upton's Hill, and had a lively skirmish with the rebels lasting nearly all day. They were repulsed by the rebels to Ball's Cross Roads. Sergeant-Major Estes and private Hitchcock were wounded, the latter mortally, and Fred. Darby, of Company D, taken prisoner. On the 27th of September, a general advance was made upon Upton's Hill, and the 12th Regiment established permanent camp in which they remained till early in the month of February.

On the 3d of February, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the 12th New York Militia, so called, a body of 550 recruits raised by Henry A. Weeks in the city of New York. Up to this time the 12th Regiment had been about nine months in service, and through losses in the field and sickness had been reduced to 450 officers and men. When General McClellan was at this time making up the Army of the Potomac, this remnant of the 12th Volunteers was to be left out and kept for garrison duty in the defences of Washington, to serve as heavy artillery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Richardson. Colonel Richardson did not feel satisfied with this idea, and being desirous that another regiment should be put in active service at the front, he obtained leave of absence, went to New York and found Henry A. Weeks with 550 recruits, called the 12th New York Militia, made arrangements for the consolidation of these recruits with the remnant of the 12th New York Volunteers, on condition that Mr. Weeks should be Colonel of the new regiment; thus relinquishing the command of his own regiment in order to effect the new organization.

In the consolidation the ten companies of the 12th Regiment were reduced to five, the 12th Militia furnishing five. The companies of the 12th New York Volunteers, which retained their organizations were companies A, G, H, I and K, officered respectively by Captains Root, Randall, Wood, Truesdell and Coombs. The field officers were Henry A. Weeks, Colonel; R. M. Richard-

son, Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry A. Barnum, Major; George W. Watson, Adjutant; Porter R. Alger, Quartermaster; A. B. Shipman, Surgeon; George B. Todd, Assistant Surgeon. The officers rendered supernumerary by the consolidation were mustered out of the service. Most of them reenlisted, and in other organizations attained considerable distinction during the war.

On the 13th of March, 1862, Gen. McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac. At that date the 12th Regiment was attached to Gen. Butterfield's brigade, consisting of the 12th, 17th and 44th New York, the 16th Michigan and the 83d Pennsylvania regiments; and thus organized accompanied the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula. They were engaged in the siege of Yorktown, daily furnishing a large detail of men to work in the trenches, and on the 14th of April, engaged in a sharp skirmish with the rebels who had attacked our picket lines.

On the 4th of May, General Magruder evacuated Yorktown with his forces. McClellan had been thirty days in front of the works, and was intending to open the siege on the 6th of May, but he found, two days earlier, that Magruder had abandoned his works, including Yorktown, during the preceding night, and had retreated up the Peninsula. While the pursuit of the rebels was prompt and energetic under Stoneman and Hooker to Williamsburg, where Hooker's division withstood 30,000 of the rebel force during an entire day without reenforcements, General McClellan remained at Yorktown supervising the embarkation of Franklin's, Butterfield's and other troops, including our 12th New York Regiment, for West Point, whence they moved up the Pamunkey River and thence across to New Bridge on the Chickahominy. Here the 12th Regiment was in the 3d Brigade, under General D. C. Butterfield, 1st Division (General Morrell's) 5th Corps, commanded by General Fitz-John Porter; and so remained throughout the service. On the 24th of May, fighting commenced on the Chickahominy, near New Bridge. The 4th Michigan (Colonel Woodbury) waded the stream and assailed and drove off a superior rebel force, losing but 8 men in all, and taking 37 prisoners, of whom 15 were wounded. Directly afterwards Gen. Fitz-John Porter, commanding the 5th Corps, on our right, was ordered to advance from New Bridge *via* Mechanicsville to Hanover Court House, in order to facilitate and render secure Gen. McDowell's expected junction from Fredericksburg. Starting at 3 A. M., May 27, in a pouring rain, our cavalry advance, under Gen. W. H. Emory, had reached, at

noon, a point two miles southward of the Court House, where the road forks to Ashland, and where the enemy were found in position to bar our further progress. The 25th New York and Berdan's sharpshooters speedily coming up, they were deployed by Gen. Emory, with a section of Benson's battery, and thus advanced slowly towards the enemy until reinforced by Gen. D. C. Butterfield, with four regiments of his brigade, when the enemy was charged and quickly routed, one of his guns being captured by Col. Lansing's 17th New York. The cavalry, Benson's battery, and Gen. Morrell's infantry and artillery, keenly pursued the fugitives while Martindale's brigade with a section of artillery, advanced on the Ashland road, pushing back the enemy in his front, until ordered to reform his brigade and move up the railroad to the Court House. One regiment having taken that course, Gen. Martindale was left with but two and a half regiments and one section of Martin's battery, when he was attacked by a superior force and compelled to maintain the unequal contest for an hour. Meantime Gen. Porter, at the Court House, learning that his rear was thus attacked, faced his whole column about and moved rapidly to the rescue, sending the 13th and 14th New York, with Griffin's battery, directly to Martindale's assistance, pushing the 9th Massachusetts and 62d Pennsylvania, through the woods on the right to take the enemy in flank, while Butterfield with the 83d Pennsylvania and 16th Michigan hastened through the woods, still further to the right, and completed the rout of the enemy. Their loss is stated by Gen. McClellan at 2,000 killed, 730 prisoners, including wounded, one 12-pound howitzer, many small-arms, two railroad trains, and their camp at Hanover Court House captured and destroyed. Our loss was 53 killed and 344 wounded. The rebel force thus defeated consisted of Gen. Branch's division of North Carolina and Georgia troops, estimated at 9,000 strong.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TWELFTH REGIMENT CONTINUED — MECHANICSVILLE—RETREAT ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY—FLANK MOVEMENT TO THE JAMES—MALVERN HILL—HARRISON'S LANDING—SECOND BULL RUN—ANTHETAM—FREDERICKSBURG—RETURN HOME—LIST OF PROMOTIONS—THE TWIST REGIMENT.

OUR Corps returned to camp at Gaines's Mill, and on the 26th of June were ordered up to Mechanicsville to support the Pennsylvania

reserves, under Gen. McCall. This force which had recently been sent down to reinforce Gen. McClellan, and had never till now been in action, were posted on advantageous ground across Beaver Dam Creek. The supporting corps of Gen. Porter consisted of Morrell's Division and Sykes's Regulars, about 27,000 men. Prior to the opening of this series of battles Gen. Robert E. Lee had succeeded to the chief command of the Rebel Army, and had cautiously concentrated about 70,000 men on the Chickahominy. The movement on Mechanicsville was to have been made early on the morning of the 26th of June, at which time the batteries on the southern bluff of the Chickahominy were to open fire. But the rebels were delayed by the non-arrival of Stonewall Jackson, and did not attack our lines till 3 P. M. His advance had been discovered three hours before, so that our pickets were called in before it, and the regiment and battery holding Mechanicsville fell back, fighting, to the strong position held by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and Porter's (5th) corps. This brought the reserves and 5th corps into action against the great body of the rebel force under the two Hills and Longstreet, which came rapidly on attempting to turn our left flank, but were repulsed with fearful carnage. "Night," says Greeley, "fell on a decided and animating success of our mainly green soldiers, though the fighting did not cease till after dark, and the rebels remained in force not far from our front. Our total loss in this affair was less than 400, while that of the rebels must have been many times larger; and when near the close of the battle, fresh troops came up to relieve the exhausted reserves, they refused to give place, but, replenishing their ammunition, lay down on their arms to await the encounter of the morrow."

On the 27th, before daylight, an order from Gen. McClellan (who had learned, meantime, that Jackson was approaching,) directed the evacuation of our strong position and a retreat to Gaines's Mill. This was a very difficult movement to effect, as the rebel attack was renewed a few minutes afterwards. Still, the enemy was repulsed, though our men were retiring at the same time, Meade's, Griffin's, Reynolds' and Morrell's commands moving steadily off the field, as if on parade; our dead all buried, our wounded and arms brought away, with the loss of no caisson, hardly a musket, by a little after 7 A. M., leaving the rebels unaware for the moment that there was no longer an enemy before them. Before noon the splendid retreat was completed; each regiment and battery had taken the new position assigned it at Gaines's Mill, our brigade (with the

12th Regiment,) under command of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, forming the extreme left, resting on the Chickahominy.

Soon after noon on the 27th, the rebels arrived in front of our new position. A. P. Hill, who had been awaiting Jackson's arrival, opened the battle at 2 P. M. Sykes's regulars received him with heroic bravery. They were staggered and temporarily repulsed. At this juncture, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Jackson and Ewell, came into the battle, with the whole of Lee's forces; a general advance from right to left was ordered and made, under a terrific fire of cannon and musketry from both sides.

General Porter had a strong position on the side of a ravine formed by a small creek and screened in part by trees and underbrush, with Morrell's and Sykes's divisions in front, and McCall's forming a second line behind them. His cavalry, under P. St. George Cooke, in the valley of the Chickahominy, watched the rebels in that quarter. His siege guns, which had been withdrawn across the Chickahominy during the night, were planted in battery on the right bank of the stream, so as to check the advance of the rebel right and prevent their turning our left. He could have presented a formidable covering of abatis on his front and right, had he been supplied with axes, but these were unaccountably wanting. His request for them to General Barnard reached McClellan too late. He finally received some without handles, and while these were being supplied the opportunity for using axes was past. His first call on McClellan for reinforcements likewise miscarried. His next was made at 2 P. M., when Slocum's Division of the 6th Corps was ordered to his support, arriving on the field at 3:30, after our position had been assailed in force at every point, and after McCall's Division had been ordered up to support our sorely pressed front. So urgent and instant was the pressure that Slocum's Division had to be divided and thrown by brigades and even regiments to the points where the need of aid seemed greatest. Reynolds, with one brigade of McCall's Reserves, having reached the front and driven the enemy before him, hearing the noise of a terrific contest on his left, moved immediately to that point where his assistance seemed necessary. And thus the battle raged for hours; repeated charges on our lines being repulsed, but fresh brigades advancing promptly to replace them, until our wasted regiments, having exhausted their ammunition, were obliged to retire and replenish it. Porter, though he had lost little ground, telegraphed to McClellan for reinforcements, who ordered forward French's and

Meagher's brigades of the 2d corps; but, before they could reach the field, the rebels, rallying all their forces, just at sunset, stormed our entrenchments right and left, driving back their brave defenders with mutual carnage, and capturing several of our guns.

"General Porter, seeing his infantry beaten, now called into action all his reserved and remaining artillery, and thus bringing at once some 80 guns into action, was covering the retreat of his infantry and dealing fearful retribution on their assailants, whose advance was suddenly checked; when Gen. Cooke, without orders, undertook to charge with a battalion of cavalry, the right flank of the rebels advancing on our left, and still covered in good part by woods. This charge being met by a withering fire of musketry, amidst the roar of a hundred belching cannon, resulted in instant rout; the frightened horses, whether with or without the consent of their riders, wheeling abruptly and crashing through our batteries; leading our gunners to suppose, for the moment, that they were charged by regiments of rebel horse." "To this alone," says Fitz-John Porter, in his report, "is to be attributed our failure to hold the field, and to bring off all our guns and wounded."

"In another moment the cheering shouts of French's and Meagher's men were heard, as they advanced rapidly to the front. Rallying behind these two fresh brigades, our wearied, decimated regiments advanced up the hill, down which they had recently been driven, ready to meet a fresh attack, had one been attempted. But the enemy, perceiving that they were confronted by fresh combatants, and not knowing our force, halted for the night on the field they had so hardly won."*

During the night our forces were withdrawn across the Chickahominy, leaving 19 guns on the battle field and three run off the bridge into the stream. Our losses in this action have been estimated at 6,000 killed and wounded; Greeley foots them up to "hardly less than 8,000 men," the rebels losing probably "about two-thirds as many." Our 12th Regiment lost heavily, among whom were Captain Truesdell, severely wounded, also Captain Crombie, Lieut. S. A. Estes, Lieut. Fisher, mortally; Lieut. Barton, killed; Lieut. Paul A. Oliver, severely wounded in the scalp, but not fatally. Quite a large number (144) of this regiment were killed and taken prisoners.

McClellan having now determined on a flank movement through White Oak Swamp to the James, our regiment followed the next day to Savage's Station, crossed White Oak Swamp on the 29th of June, and on Tuesday, July 1st, were engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill. The rebels, as soon as they had discovered McClellan's movements, crossed the Chickahominy and pursued after

him. Without recounting the battles and hardships of this march, the terrible conflict of the 30th of June, in which a portion of our army was engaged on the road leading from New Market to Long Bridge, we shall follow more directly the fortunes of the 12th Regiment, which reached Malvern Hill at 9 o'clock A. M., June 30th. Gen. Porter, with his corps, had been delayed in crossing White Oak Swamp, and hence did not reach Malvern Hill till the time above stated. The entire wasted and way-worn army had been concentrated on the battle ground on the 1st of July, the rear guard arriving that forenoon, closely pursued by the converging columns of the rebels. "The anxious days and sleepless nights of the preceding week; the constant and resolute efforts required to force their forty miles of guns and trains over the narrow, wretched roads which traverse White Oak Swamp; their ignorance of the locality, and exposure to be ambushed and assailed at every turn, rendered this retreat an ordeal for our men long to be remembered."

General McClellan had reached Malvern Hill the day before the battle, and selecting his position, left orders with General Barnard to post the troops as they arrived, while he went down the river on the gunboat Galena to select a position at which he proposed to terminate his retreat. The rebels consumed considerable time in getting into position and bringing up the artillery necessary to respond to our heavy and well placed batteries. At length the battle was opened by D. H. Hill's division at 3 P. M. on our left, and directly in front of that portion of our army in which the 12th Regiment was stationed. The order of our troops is thus described: "Porter, with Sykes's and Morrell's divisions, held our left, with Couch's division next, then Kearney and Hooker, forming Heintzelman's corps; next to these Sedgwick and Richardson, under Sumner, with Smith and Slocum, under Franklin, on our right; while McCall's shattered Pennsylvania Reserves and our cavalry were posted in the rear, near the river. Batteries above, batteries along the brow of the hill, rendered the attack little less than madness." Yet, as we have said, the attack on Porter's Corps was made at 3 P. M., under general orders to break our lines by a concentric fire of artillery, and then "charge with a yell" on our entire front with columns of infantry, which should rush over our defences, as they did in the final assault at Gaines's Mill, and drive our fugitive army into the James. The infantry attack was made with great spirit, amidst fearful carnage, and for some time raged along nearly our entire line; but Hill, being

unsupported by the general advance which had been ordered, was hurled back with heavy loss.

At the opening of this action just as our 12th Regiment was taking position, Major Henry A. Barnum was wounded by a rebel shot, the bullet passing through the left hip, inflicting a very critical and dangerous wound, which kept him many months out of the service.

After the first fruitless attempt of the enemy to break our lines, a considerable pause ensued during which both sides were getting ready for the main battle of the day. The sheltering woods enabled the rebels to form their columns of assault within a few hundred yards of our batteries. At about 6 P. M., when the attack was renewed, they emerged upon a full run, and rushed upon our lines in utter recklessness of their withering fire, assaulting in such desperation, that Sickles's brigade of Hooker's division, and Meagher's brigade of Richardson's division, were ordered up to the support of Porter and Couch, who now held our right front, which Jackson was charging furiously; but not one of our guns was temporarily captured or seriously imperiled throughout the fight. The loss of the rebels is supposed to have been treble that of our own—in this battle over 10,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. McClellan reports the aggregate losses of his army in the seven days fighting, from Mechanicsville to Harrison's Landing, at 1,582 killed, 7,709 wounded, and 5,958 missing; total, 15,249.

After the battle of Malvern Hill, our regiment, together with the army, removed to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. The rear guard moved into camp on the evening of the 3d of July, and the army was at rest, after their hard fighting and marching. During the night of July 31st, Gen. French, having been sent by Lee with 43 guns, to approach Harrison's Bar stealthily on the south side of the James, opened a fire on our camp and vessels, whereby 10 of our soldiers were killed and 15 wounded. Our guns were brought to bear upon him and he fled before daylight. His cannonade lasted only about half an hour. This is the only incident of any importance that occurred while in camp at this point.

Left Harrison's Landing on the 14th of August, and came down the river, halting at Yorktown, camping on the same ground occupied by our regiment during the siege. General Porter was under orders to halt the advance here; but intercepting a letter informing him that the enemy were concentrating rapidly on Pope with intent to crush him before he could be reenforced, he took the re-

sponsibility of pressing on to Newport News, which he reached on the 18th, having marched sixty miles in three days. On the 20th he embarked his corps on transports to Aquia Creek, whence they were sent by rail to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Moved up the Rappahannock, joined Pope's army and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

Porter, on arriving at the scene of action, was ordered, (supported by King,) to advance down the Warrenton turnpike and attack the enemy, who in that quarter were greatly superior in numbers. The result was that Porter's corps was hurled back in confusion. The rebels pursued eagerly and joined battle along our entire front, struggling desperately to overwhelm and turn our left, where Schenck, Milroy and Reynolds, reenforced by Ricketts, maintained the unequal contest throughout the afternoon. Porter's corps was rallied, reformed and pushed to their support, rendering such good service that for a time the attack seemed likely to prove successful. But our advancing troops soon began to be mowed down by the cross-fire of four batteries from Longstreet's left, which decimated and drove them back in confusion. Jackson, seeing them recoil, immediately ordered an advance. Longstreet supported it, pushing forward his whole command against our center and left. At dark, our left had been forced back considerably, but still stood firm and unbroken, and covered the turnpike, which was our only safe line of retreat. That night the retreat began by order of Gen. Pope, and was pursued quietly and in good order, until his whole army was drawn back within the intrenchments along the south bank of the Potomac, covering the approaches to Washington, when Pope resigned and was succeeded by Gen. McClellan.

In this battle the 12th Regiment lost heavily. Among the wounded were Col. Henry A. Weeks, who on that day had commanded a brigade; Capt. Root and Lieut. Behan. The muster of the regiment next morning showed only 106 men, one staff officer and six line officers. The brigade went into the fight with over 1,500 men, and came out with only about 600.

On the night of September 2d, our brigade went into camp at Arlington Heights, near the site of the old camp occupied by the 12th Regiment, the previous winter. Here the brigade was strengthened by the addition of the 20th Maine regiment, as fine a regiment as ever appeared on a field, and moving across into Maryland, passed up *via* Frederick City and across South Mountain to the vicinity

of Sharpsburgh, and on the 17th of September participated in the battle of Antietam.

Lee had crossed the Potomac into Maryland with a portion of his army, leaving the remainder of it on the south side menaced by a considerable force under General Miles at Harper's Ferry. The obvious intent of McClellan was to follow and conquer that portion of Lee's army in Maryland, while it was separated from its reenforcements, and then send forces to the rescue of Harper's Ferry, before the rebels on that side of the river should compel its surrender and evacuation. But delays thwarted this object. After two severe battles in the passes of South Mountain, Lee's army in Maryland reached Antietam, where the most advantageous position was selected. Harper's Ferry fell, and the whole of Lee's army was soon on the ground at Antietam, making it necessary for McClellan to fight the entire rebel army at that point, strengthened and elated by their success at Harper's Ferry.

When our army advanced in sight of Antietam, the whole rebel force was there, save A. P. Hill's division. "The regiments and brigades, hitherto so ostentatiously paraded, seemed to have sunk into the earth; and nothing but grim and frowning batteries were seen covering each hill-crest, and trained on every stretch of open ground whereby our soldiers might attempt to scale those rugged steeps."

"The struggle was inaugurated on the afternoon of the 16th." On the 17th the great battle was fought, the details of which we cannot enter into here, save so far as to indicate the position of the 12th Regiment. Porter's Corps was in our center, holding the road from Sharpsburg to Middletown and Boonsborough, and remained unengaged east of the Antietam Creek till late in the afternoon; two brigades of it were then sent to support our right; six battalions of Sykes's regulars were thrown across the bridge on the main road, to drive off the rebel sharp-shooters, who were annoying Pleasanton's horse-batteries at that point; Warren's brigade was detached and sent to the right and rear of Burnside, leaving with Porter only about 3,000 men. Burnside's corps held our extreme left, opposite the lowest of the three bridges crossing the Antietam. At 1 P. M., he charged with the 51st New York and 51st Pennsylvania, and took the bridge. At 3 P. M., under peremptory orders, he charged up the heights, carrying them handsomely, some of his troops reaching even the outskirts of Sharpsburg. But now, just as victory seemed about to smile upon our arms, A. P. Hill's division (which had been ordered from Harper's

Ferry that morning, and had started at half-past 7 o'clock) came upon the field, and covered by a heavy fire of artillery charged our extreme left, which during the day had sustained repeated charges of the enemy, and drove it back in great confusion. Gen. Rodman, who commanded our left, fell mortally wounded. The enemy rallied with great spirit, redoubled their fire of artillery, charged in front and flank, and drove our men in confusion down the hill toward Antietam, pursuing till checked by the fire of our batteries across the creek. Our reserves, on the left bank, now advanced and our batteries redoubled their fire. The rebels wisely desisted without attempting to carry the bridge and retired to their lines on the heights, as darkness put an end to the fray. "Thus closed, indecisively, the bloodiest day America ever saw."

In killed and wounded, according to their own report, the enemy lost 13,533 men in this engagement. McClellan makes his entire loss in this battle to consist of 12,469 men. Speaking of the whole series of engagements in Maryland, he reports, 13 guns, 39 colors, upwards of 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, as the trophies which attested the success of our arms in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam. Not a single gun or color was lost by our army during these battles.

On the 19th of September, our division was ordered across the river at the Shepherdstown Ford, where they met the enemy and were driven back, taking shelter in the canal from which the water had been drawn off, and which afforded an excellent breastwork already constructed to our hand. After the short engagement here, our brigade was ordered to the Antietam Iron Works, to guard the ford across the river; Companies E and G, of the 12th Regiment being detailed as Provost Guard of Sharpsburg, under Lieut. Estes of Company G, as Provost Marshal. William P. Cobbitt was here killed by the accidental bursting of a shell picked up on the Antietam battle-field.

From Sharpsburg, or the Antietam Iron Works, our regiment was removed to Stoneman's Switch on the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad, about four miles from Fredericksburg, and remained till December 13th, 1862, the day on which Burnside made his memorable, but fatal attempt to cross and storm the fortified heights of Fredericksburg. Pontoon bridges had been laid across the Rappahannock to effect this object. Lee, with an army fully 80,000 strong, was stretched along and behind the southern bluffs of the Rappahannock from a point a mile or so above Fredericksburg to one four

or five miles below. These heights were girdled with batteries rising tier above tier to their crest, all carefully trained upon the approaches from Fredericksburg, while a fatal stone wall, so strong that no artillery could make an impression upon it, sheltered a brigade of the enemy in the very front of the storming column. Against such impregnable defences our brave soldiers were thrown across to meet their fate. Braver men never smiled at death than those who climbed Marye's Hill that fatal day; their ranks plowed through and torn to pieces by rebel batteries, even in the process of formation; and when at heavy cost they had reached the foot of the hill, they were confronted by a solid stone wall, four feet high, from behind which a rebel brigade of infantry mowed them down like grass. Never did men fight better or die, alas! more fruitlessly, than did most of Hancock's corps, especially Meagher's Irish brigade, composed of the 63d, 69th and 88th New York, the 28th Massachusetts, and the 11th Pennsylvania, which dashed itself repeatedly against those impregnable heights, until two-thirds of its number strewed the ground; when the remnant fell back to a position of comparative safety, and were succeeded, as they had been supported, by other brigades and divisions, each to be exposed in its turn to like pitiless, useless, hopeless slaughter.

Thus the fight was maintained till after dark, assault after assault being delivered by divisions advancing against twice their numbers, on ground where treble the force was required for the attack that sufficed for the defence, while a hundred rebel cannon posted on heights which our few guns on that side of the river could not reach, swept our men down from the moment they began to advance, and where they could do nothing but charge, fall and die. Not to go into details of this terrible days fighting, we may say here that our loss was not less than 15,000 to that of the rebels 5,000, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Night mercifully closed the scene of carnage.

Throughout the 14th and 15th the two armies stood facing each other, Lee strengthening his defenses and awaiting a renewal of the attack. He was probably aware that such was Burnside's intention, from which, however, he was finally dissuaded, and decided to recross his entire army on the night of the 15th. Only a few pickets and some ammunition were left in Fredericksburg, and "not a gun was abandoned as a trophy of this ill-starred advance on Richmond." Our pontoons were all taken up and brought off. The 12th Regiment lost heavily, among others, several commissioned officers

The regiment lay all night the day of the battle and the next day among the dead and wounded, after the cessation of the battle of the 13th, no movement being made in the army whereby they could get out of their position. On the retreat they were the last to reach the pontoon bridge, and were upon it as it was cut loose from the Fredericksburg shore by our engineers.

After the retreat from Fredericksburg, our regiment went back to its old camp at Stoneman's Switch, and on the 27th of April, 1863, at the time of the advance of Hooker on Chancellorsville, orders came for them to return to Elmira and be mustered out of the service. Being two years men, their time had expired. The three years men from New York City, formerly consolidated with the 12th Regiment, were organized into five companies forming a separate battalion under Col. Henry A. Weeks, and remained in the service. The 12th Regiment reached Elmira in a few days, and were mustered out on the 17th of May, 1863.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE 12TH REGIMENT.

The following is the official list and line of promotions of the 12th Regiment :

Ezra L. Walrath, Colonel, rank from May 7, 1861, resigned September 26, 1861; George W. Snyder, Colonel, commissioned October 1, 1861, declined; Henry A. Weeks, Colonel, rank from February 3, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service; Benjamin A. Willis, Colonel, commissioned February 27, 1864, not mustered; James L. Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank from May 7, 1861, resigned June 19, 1861; Robert M. Richardson, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank from June 19, 1861, resigned February 6, 1863; Augustus J. Root, Major, rank from September 22, 1862, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, February 13, 1863, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; John Lewis, Major, rank from May 7, 1861, killed by fall from his horse, October 21, 1861; Henry A. Barnum, Major, rank from October 25, 1861, promoted to Colonel 149th N. Y. Vols., September 22, 1862; Henry W. Rider, Captain, rank from February 3, 1862, promoted to Major, February 27, 1864; Silas Titus, Adjutant, rank from May 13, 1861, promoted to Colonel 122d N. Y. Volunteers, August 28, 1862; George F. Watson, Adjutant, rank from February 3, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Edmund B. Griswold, Quartermaster, rank from May 13, 1861, resigned September 6, 1861; Porter R. Alger, 1st Lieutenant rank from September 21, 1861, promoted to Quartermaster February 27, 1862, brevet Major N. Y. Vols., mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Roger W. Pease, Surgeon, rank from May 7, 1861, resigned August 28, 1861; Azariah B. Shipman, Surgeon, rank from September 13, 1861, resigned May 23, 1862; Chas. L. Hubbell, Surgeon, rank from April 2, 1862, dis-

charged August 5, 1862; Chas. C. Murphy, Surgeon, rank from December 31, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; George B. Todd, Assistant Surgeon, rank from May 7, 1861, resigned October 7, 1862; John L. Eddy, Assistant Surgeon, rank from November 3, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; George V. Skiff, Assistant Surgeon, rank from August 22, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; C. S. Percival, Chaplain, resigned October 20, 1861; Henry P. Barton, Chaplain, rank from October 21, 1861, resigned April 20, 1862; Morris H. Church, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned September 21, 1861; Ira Wood, Captain, rank from September 21, 1861, resigned October 14, 1862; Thomas H. Behan, Captain, rank from October 16, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Jacob Brand, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned October 25, 1861; William Huson, Captain, rank from February 3, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Dennis Driscoll, Jr., Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; William Fowler, Captain, rank from February 3, 1862, discharged February 3, 1863; George W. Stone, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned July 9, 1861; William H. Hoagland, Captain, rank from February 3, 1862, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; James A. Bates, Captain, rank from December 14, 1862, discharged April 11, 1864; Joseph Hilton, Captain, rank from April 11, 1864, not mustered; J. M. Brower, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; Paul A. Oliver, 2d Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, May 30, 1862, to Captain, April 4, 1864, transferred to 5th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1864; Milo W. Locke, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned November 14, 1861; James Cromie, Captain, rank from February 3, 1862, discharged April 7, 1863; Joseph C. Irish, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned September 3, 1861; Charles B. Randall, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May, 1861, promoted to Captain, September 25, 1861; mustered out at the expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; George W. Cole, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, transferred to 3d N. Y. Cavalry, September 20, 1861; George Truesdell, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 13, 1861, promoted to Captain October 20, 1861, resigned December 2, 1862; Michael Auer, 2d Lieutenant, rank from February 22, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, December 1, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Peter Strauss, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, promoted to Captain, December 26, 1862, mustered out on expiration of service, May 17, 1863; Henry A. Barnum, Captain, rank from May 1, 1861, promoted to Major, October 29, 1861, promoted to Colonel of 149th N. Y. Vols., September 22, 1862; Hamilton R. Combs, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, promoted to Captain November 11, 1861, resigned October 27, 1862; Edward Drake, 1st Lieutenant, rank from October 1, 1861, promoted

to Captain, December 1, 1862, Brevet Major, N. Y. Vols., mustered out at expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Cortland Clark, 1st Lieutenant, rank from October 16, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; James A. Boyle, 1st Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; James Randall, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; Richard J. Clark, 1st Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Lucius C. Storrs, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned October 23, 1861; Henry C. Burton, 1st Lieutenant, rank from Feb. 3, 1862, killed in action June 27, 1862; Wm. P. Walton, 2d Lieutenant, rank from Feb. 3, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1862, discharged Sept. 26, 1863; Joseph Hilton, 2d Lieutenant, rank from June 20, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant December 26, 1862, transferred to 5th N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1864; Frederick Homer, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned July 30, 1861; Samuel J. Abbott, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, promoted to 1st Lieutenant August 27, 1861, resigned September 20, 1861; William F. Gardner, 1st Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, resigned May 18, 1862; William Gleason, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; James A. Bates, 1st Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, promoted to Captain December 26, 1862, discharged April 11, 1864; Henry A. Downing, 2d Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant December 26, 1862; John H. Johnson, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned October 10, 1861; Stephen A. Estes, 1st Lieutenant, rank from September 21, 1861, promoted to Captain October 30, 1862; Oliver T. May, 2d Lieutenant, rank from March 20, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant October 30, 1862, to Captain 149th regiment, March 26, 1863; Edward Pointer, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, not mustered; Thomas Gaffney, 1st Lieutenant, rank from September 1, 1861, resigned October 23, 1862; John P. Stanton, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, promoted to 1st Lieutenant December 26, 1862, resigned April 15, 1863; William P. Town, 1st Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned August 6, 1861; William G. Tracy, 1st Lieutenant, rank from August 6, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; S. Dexter Ludden, 2d Lieutenant, rank from September 3, 1861, promoted to 1st Lieutenant November 10, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; William S. Woods, 2d Lieutenant, rank from June 27, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 29, 1864, transferred to the 5th N. Y. Vols., June 2, 1864; George W. Cartwright, 1st Lieutenant, resigned November 5, 1861; Ulysses D. Eddy, 2d Lieutenant, rank from September 20, 1861, discharged March 17, 1862; Abraham Fredendall, 2d Lieutenant, rank from March 17, 1862, resigned October 13, 1862; Abram Farnie, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 13, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; John P. Spanier, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1,

1861, resigned December 27, 1861; Charles E. Gould, 2d Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, resigned October 13, 1862; John M. Scannell, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 13, 1862, resigned April 13, 1863; Robert J. Ellis, 2d Lieutenant, rank from April 11, 1863, not mustered; Ellis Smith, 2d Lieutenant, rank from February 3, 1862, resigned November 4, 1862; Christopher Eddie, 2d Lieutenant, rank from November 5, 1862, mustered out at the expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; George Snyder, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned October 25, 1861; Frank W. Clock, 2d Lieutenant, rank from September 21, 1861, resigned March 19, 1862; Edward M. Fisher, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 17, 1862, killed in action at the Chickahominy June 27, 1862; Stephen D. Clark, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; John L. Mease, 2d Lieutenant, rank from December 14, 1862, dismissed November 17, 1863; William Thompson, 2d Lieutenant, rank from November 20, 1863, transferred to the 5th N. Y. Vols. June 2, 1864; Erskine P. Woodford, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned December 1, 1861; Frederick O. Waters, 2d Lieutenant, rank from September 22, 1862, mustered out on the expiration of term of service May 17, 1863; Charles S. Coon, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 20, 1861, discharged February 3, 1862; George Boiteau, 2d Lieutenant, rank from December 3, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Andrew Urmy, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 22, 1861, resigned February 22, 1862; Dexter Smith, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 27, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Lucius Smith, 2d Lieutenant, rank from May 1, 1861, resigned September 3, 1861; John B. Foote, 2d Lieutenant, rank from October 22, 1862, mustered out on expiration of term of service, May 17, 1863; Gustavus Webber, 2d Lieutenant, rank from December 18, 1862, resigned February 2, 1863; John Corney, 2d Lieutenant, rank from January 28, 1863, mustered out on expiration of service, May 17, 1863.

REGIMENTAL FLAG OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

In the list of regimental flags presented to Gov. Fenton at Albany, we find the following memorial of the colors of the 12th Regiment:

"1 *National Flag*, silk. Presented to the regiment by the ladies of Syracuse, May 2, 1861, and carried by the regiment through every service in which it was engaged.

"The regiment was organized at Syracuse in the spring of 1861. It was engaged in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, and at 1st Bull Run was in the reserve. After spending several months in building and grading forts in front of Washington, it was sent to the Peninsula, and was subsequently engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run and 1st Fredericksburg. It returned to the State in the

spring of 1863, at the expiration of its term of service."

Represented at the presentation by Col. Henry A. Weeks.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS was raised in the Counties of Onondaga, New York and Delaware. It was organized at Hancock, N. Y., to serve for three years, and was mustered into the United States service from September 2, 1861, to February 28, 1862. It was consolidated with the 37th New York Volunteers, December 24, 1862, and the officers mustered out of service.

The officers of this regiment from Onondaga County were Lieutenant Colonel Johnson B. Brown, discharged November 7, 1862; Captain Gustavus Sniper, of Company C, promoted to Major on the organization of the regiment at Hancock, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel November 29, 1862, and mustered out at the consolidation, December 24, 1862; Assistant-Surgeon David B. Van Slycke, promoted to Surgeon, October 23, 1862, and mustered out December 24, 1862; Captain James F. O'Neil, rank from October 1, 1861, discharged May 31, 1862; Captain George W. Herick, rank from March 31, 1862, discharged February 22, 1862; Captain Peter Ohneth (*Brevet-Major N. Y. V.*), rank as Captain November 24, 1861, mustered out December 24, 1862; Captain Peter McLennon, rank from December 5, 1861, mustered out December 24, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Orrin F. Plumb, rank from November 14, 1861, mustered out December 24, 1862; 1st Lieutenant James H. Bradt, rank from October 25, 1861, promoted to Captain October 29, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Thomas K. Brown, rank from October 22, 1861, mustered out December 24, 1862; 1st Lieutenant Monroe C. Worden, rank from October 7, 1861, died at Washington, D. C., April 25, 1862; 1st Lieutenant William Noble, rank from November 16, 1862, not mustered; 1st Lieutenant Orlando J. Rowe, on records of War Department, not commissioned, resigned January 31, 1862; 2d Lieutenant William H. Warner, rank from December 1, 1861, promoted to 1st Lieutenant October 29, 1862, mustered out at the consolidation, December 24, 1862; 2d Lieutenant Silas H. Hinds, rank from June, 1862, mustered out December 24, 1862; 2d Lieutenant Adam Listman, rank from November 24, 1861, resigned July 24, 1862; 2d Lieutenant George Pfohl, rank from July 25, 1862, mustered out December 24, 1862; 2d Lieutenant Henry D. Ford, rank from December 15, 1861, promoted 1st Lieutenant Oct. 3, 1862, mustered out December 24, 1862; 2d Lieu-

tenant George B. French, rank from September 9, 1863, not mustered; Amos M. Scranton, on records of War Department, not mustered, discharged February 22, 1862.

In the catalogue of flags presented to Governor Fenton at Albany after the war, we find this mention of the colors of the 101st Regiment:

"1 National Flag, silk, with original staff. This flag was presented to the regiment by the Union Defence Committee of New York City. It was borne in the battles of Seven Pines, (May 31 and June 1) Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg."

The regiment was sent forward from Hancock, N. Y., to Washington in March, 1862, and was for some time on duty in and about Washington. It was also engaged in garrison duty for some time at Fort Lyons, seven miles south of Alexandria. Before engaging in the first of the series of battles above enumerated, it was organized as part of Birney's brigade, Kearney's division and Heintzelman's corps, and arrived at Fair Oaks just at the close of the battle. The regiment was one of the best in the service. It received a high compliment for its gallantry from Gen. Kearney the night before he was killed at Chantilly. In his report after the battle of Fredericksburg, Brig.-Gen. Berry said: "I have also to mention the good conduct of the 101st New York Volunteers, Col. Chester commanding. They nobly performed their duty during the fight; also as pickets on the night of the retreat. This regiment, though small in numbers, did good service, and its conduct, together with that of all its officers, was unexceptionable."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS — ORGANIZATION — MARCH TO THE FRONT — SOUTH MOUNTAIN — ANTIETAM.

THE 122d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry was one of the regiments furnished by the State under the call of the President for 300,000 men in the summer of 1862. The war for the suppression of the Rebellion was just beginning to develop the magnitude of its proportions, and to show that the North must put forth its manly energy in good earnest, if it would save the Republic from dismemberment, anarchy and destruction. The issue of the struggle upon the Peninsula for the capture of Richmond was being surrounded with doubt,

when on the 1st of July, the President called for 300,000 additional troops. On the day following, Governor Morgan issued a proclamation of which the subjoined is an extract :

"This appeal is to the State of New York: it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. Let the glorious example of the Revolutionary period be our emulation. Let each feel that the Commonwealth now counts upon his individual strength and influence to meet the demands of the Government.

"The period has come when all must aid. New York has not thus far stood back. Ready and more than willing, she has met every summons to duty. Let not her history be falsified nor her position be lowered."

Three days after the appearance of the above appeal, there was issued from the Adjutant-General's office of the State a circular directing the division of the State into regimental districts, corresponding to the senatorial districts, with a rendezvous camp in each. At the same time and by the same authority, a committee was appointed in each district, called the Senatorial War Committee, to whom was given the general charge and direction of affairs in their district in regard to the raising and organization of troops.

In Onondaga county, composing the 22d District, the following gentlemen were named as the Committee: Hon. Charles Andrews, Hon. Grove Lawrence, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, Hamilton White, Esq., Hon. Austin Myres, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, L. W. Hall, Esq., Hon. Thomas T. Davis and Col. J. Dean Hawley.

On the 15th of July, 1862, the above committee held a meeting and organized by the election of Hon. Charles Andrews, President, and L. W. Hall, Esq., Secretary.

A resolution was passed requesting the inhabitants of the various towns of the county to appoint a committee of three in each town to act in conjunction with them. Also a resolution was passed requesting the Governor of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature forthwith, to insure uniform action as regards the bounty to be offered volunteers. The committee resolved to hold a session every evening at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, at half past seven o'clock, until further notice.

At this time the expedition against Richmond had failed. Pope's army, by his bold advance to cooperate with McClellan, was imperiled, and was being driven back, though not without able and gallant resistance, to the defences of Washington; while the people were looking anxiously to see whether the foiled, yet powerful, Army of the Potomac, would be brought up in time to his assistance, or whether he would be able to fight his way back

with what means he had within his reach. All clearly perceived that it was only a question of time whether our armies already in the field would be able to maintain a successful defensive until the reinforcements which the great loyal North were preparing and sending forward, in response to the call of the President, could reach the front.

It was under such circumstances as these that the War Committee, in the summer of 1862, called upon the people of Onondaga for further enlistments. The first response under this call was the 122d Regiment, N. Y. V. I. It was raised in one month, enlistments fairly commencing on the 20th of July and the rolls closing on the 20th of August.

The first Company (A) was filled at Baldwinsville, from the towns of Lysander and Van Buren, August 6, with Joshua B. Davis, Captain; Alonzo H. Clapp, 1st Lieutenant; and Herbert S. Wells, 2d Lieutenant. Captain Davis was promoted to Major, August 16, 1862, and was succeeded in the command of the company by J. M. Brower, formerly a Captain in the 12th Regiment, N. Y. V.

Company B was filled August 14, from the city of Syracuse and the towns of Geddes, Cicero and Clay, with Webster R. Chamberlain, Captain; Charles G. Nye, 1st Lieutenant, and William J. Webb, 2d Lieutenant.

Company C was organized from the towns of Manlius and DeWitt, at Fayetteville, August 14, with Alfred Nims, Captain; Joseph E. Cameron, 1st Lieutenant, and Arthur J. Mead, 2d Lieutenant.

Company D, from the towns of Onondaga, Spaford, Otisco and the city of Syracuse, was organized August 14, with Cornell Chrysler, Captain; Davis Cossitt, 1st Lieutenant, and Edward P. Luther, 2d Lieutenant.

Company E was organized in the city of Syracuse, August 15, with Augustus W. Dwight, as Captain; Horace H. Walpole, 1st Lieutenant, and Henry H. Hoyt, 2d Lieutenant. On the 22d of August, Captain A. W. Dwight was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment, 1st Lieutenant, Horace H. Walpole, was promoted to Captain of Company E, and Jacob Brand was appointed 1st Lieutenant, *vice* Walpole, promoted.

Company F was mainly from the town of Marcellus, and was organized August 15, with Lucius Moses, Captain; George W. Platt, 1st Lieutenant, and James Burton, 2d Lieutenant.

Company G, from the town of Elbridge, was organized August 15, Harrison H. Jilson, Captain; Drayton Eno, 1st Lieutenant, and Peter A. Blossom, 2d Lieutenant.

Company H, mainly from the town of Camillus, organized August 15th, James M. Gere, Captain ; Morton L. Marks, 1st Lieutenant, and Oscar F. Swift, 2d Lieutenant.

Company I, from Syracuse and Salina, chiefly, organized August 16, John M. Dwight, Captain ; Morris H. Church, 1st Lieutenant, and Lucius A. Dillingham, 2d Lieutenant.

Company K, chiefly from the towns of Tully and Skaneateles and the city of Syracuse, organized August 19, Noah B. Kent, Captain ; Justin Howard, 1st Lieutenant, and Frank M. Wooster, 2d Lieutenant.

The organization was completed and the regiment mustered into the United States service, at Syracuse, August 28, 1862, with the following field and staff officers, viz :

Silas Titus, Colonel, rank from August 31, 1862 ; Augustus H. Dwight, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank from August 28, 1862 ; Joshua B. Davis, Major, rank from August 28, 1862 ; Andrew J. Smith, Adjutant, rank from July 26, 1862 ; Frank Lester, Quartermaster, rank from July 24, 1862 ; Nathan R. Teft, Surgeon, rank from July 24, 1862 ; John O. Slocum, Assistant Surgeon, rank from August 14, 1862 ; Edwin A. Knapp, 2d Assistant Surgeon, rank from August 19, 1862 ; L. M. Nickerson, Chaplain, rank from August 28, 1862.

It was expected that the regiment would remain in camp over Sunday, and thus give their many friends an opportunity to visit them before their departure to the seat of war. But, contrary to their expectations, it was announced that they would leave on Sunday morning. Much excitement was created in camp and among the friends of the soldiers outside. Before daylight they began to gather around the enclosure and at sunrise not less than three thousand people were on the ground, pressing eagerly to gain admittance to their friends, while hundreds of the soldiers were pressing from the inside, all anxious to get together and make their little arrangements and say their good-byes before separating. It was well that, on such an occasion, military stringency should yield to the dictates of affection and friendship, and there was time enough for a visit, for three hours would intervene before the time for departure. This view of the case being laid before Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight, who was the chief officer in camp at that time, permission was given for the gates to be opened and the people let in. As the guard fell back, the crowd surged in through the gate, while the soldiers within rent the air with their cheers. Then followed for two or three hours a free intermingling and greeting, and finally, the parting words and salutations, which were not soon for-

gotten either by the members of the regiment or their friends.

Taking a special train, the regiment arrived in New York City on Sunday night, where they spent the next day in receiving their arms and accoutrements, and at 4.30 P. M. the next day, went by boat to Perth Amboy, and thence the same day to Baltimore. They lay all night in the depot at Baltimore alongside a train loaded with wounded soldiers from Pope's battle-fields in Virginia. This first sight of the sad contingencies of war affected their nerves more seriously than did afterwards the battle-field itself. The following data, from the notes of Col. J. M. Gere, furnish us with a knowledge of some of the further movements of the regiment :

Wednesday, Sept. 3. Rode to Washington, where they heard that Pope had been defeated at Chantilly and that Lee was crossing into Maryland. Slept that night in the barracks near the depot, and the next day marched through the streets of Washington to Long Bridge, supposed to be on their way to Fort Pennsylvania for drill. But they were halted at Long Bridge, and their drill proved to be of quite a different character. That night they slept on the grass on the bank of the Potomac ; the next day marched back through Georgetown to a quarter of a mile above Chain Bridge, where tents were issued and camp pitched. The next day, in light marching order, joined the column moving to the front.

The regiment was brigaded with the 65th and 67th New York and the 23d and 61st Pennsylvania regiments, under command of Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, of Couch's division, and joined the brigade at Orfutt's Cross Roads. The campaign of three weeks up to Antietam was a severe one to the raw and inexperienced troops. At South Mountain, after a day of severe marching, they came up just in time to see Slocum's splendid charge up the heights above Crampton's Pass, but not to take part in it. The next morning they marched over the battle-field, from which the dead had not yet been removed, and halted for the night about four miles beyond.

McClellan's army had been marching up the country from Washington, with the Potomac on his left, in three heavy columns, the 122d being in the left column next the river. At this time, those of Lee's forces which were north of the river were scattered in several bodies, threatening and demonstrating upon the State of Maryland. His forces upon the south bank of the Potomac were pushing the attack upon Gen. Miles at Harper's Ferry, who, while he held his strongly fortified position,

was keeping Lee's army divided, and at the same time acting as an obstacle to the withdrawal of Lee's forces from Maryland, in case it should become necessary for him to retreat.

The interest of the Union Army lay in attacking and crushing the detached portions of Lee's army north of the Potomac, while Miles held his position at Harper's Ferry, and having done this, to reach Gen. Miles in time to relieve him. On the other hand, the interest of the rebel army was to delay the Union forces, so that they could overpower or compel the surrender of Miles at Harper's Ferry, and then concentrate their whole army against McClellan in Maryland. This they actually accomplished through the fall of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Antietam, although the results of the campaign were far from being flattering to the Confederate cause.

That portion of Lee's army already in Maryland had occupied South Mountain, a range of hills running southwestwardly across Maryland to the Potomac east of Harper's Ferry, the principal passes of which they had fortified. Gen. McClellan, learning of Lee's plans through a general order discovered at Frederick, pushed on in pursuit, encountering the enemy in their stronghold's at Turner's and Crampton's Gaps, where, after desperate resistance, the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. At Turner's Gap the loss to the enemy in killed and wounded was about 2,000 and 1,500 prisoners, while at Crampton's our trophies were 400 prisoners, one gun and 700 small arms. These battles were fought on the 14th of September, by Gens. Meade and Hooker, of the right, and Gen. Franklin commanding the left wing, of McClellan's army. Could Franklin but have realized how precious were the moments, he was still in time to have relieved Harper's Ferry. He was but six miles distant when it surrendered at eight o'clock next morning.

As already stated, our 122d Regiment was in neither of these engagements. On the 15th, after the battle, it passed up through Crampton's Gap to about four miles beyond, where it lay all day on the 16th, and while there heard of the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The advance of our forces from South Mountain towards Antietam began to be made on the morning of the 15th of September, led by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, who overtook at Boonsborough the rebel cavalry rear-guard, charged it with spirit, and routed it, capturing 250 prisoners and two guns. Richardson's division of Sumner's corps followed, pressing eagerly on that afternoon, and, after a march of ten or twelve miles, discovered the rebels

posted in force across Antietam Creek, in front of the little village of Sharpsburg. Here the entire rebel force under Lee was soon concentrated. Richardson halted and deployed on the right of the road leading in from Keedysville; Sykes, with his division of regulars, following closely after, came up and deployed on the left of that road. Gen. McClellan himself with three corps in all, came up during the evening. Hooker moved at 4 P. M., and making a long detour, crossed the Antietam out of sight and range of the rebel batteries. Turning at length sharply to the left, he came to an open field with woods in front and on each side, when he halted and formed his lines: Rickett's division on the left; Meade, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, in the center; while Doubleday, on the right, planting his guns on a hill, opened at once on a rebel battery that had begun to enfilade our center. By this time it was dark and the firing soon ceased. The infantry of the opposing lines lay down for the night within half musket shot of each other.

At daylight next morning (Sept. 17) the battle opened in earnest. Meade's left and the right of Rickett's line became engaged at nearly the same moment, the former with artillery, the latter with infantry; while a battery was pushed forward beyond the woods directly in Hooker's front, across a plowed field, to the edge of a cornfield beyond it, destined before night to be soaked with blood. Twice during that bloody day was this cornfield taken and lost, and the third time it was taken by our forces and held. On this part of the field the most terrible fighting of the day was done. In one of these charges, the 34th New York, which had broken at a critical moment, while attempting a maneuver under a terrible fire, was almost literally cut to pieces; and the 15th Massachusetts, which went into the action 600 strong, was speedily reduced to 134.

During the battle of Antietam the 122d Regiment was not engaged in actual fighting, but their division (Couch's) had been ordered to the left to outflank a supposed flanking movement of the enemy. Greeley in his American conflict, referring to this movement, says: "Gen. Couch's division, 5,000 strong, had been sent away towards Harper's Ferry — evidently through some misapprehension — and only arrived at a late hour next morning." Some of the officers say they returned to the battle-field on the night of the 17th. However, the difference is immaterial.

September 18th and 19th were spent upon the battle field, and on the 20th Couch's division (including the 122d) marched to Williamsport, where, after some skirmishing, they drove off the rebel

cavalry under Stewart, which had crossed the Potomac at this point. Here private Hunn, the first man wounded in the regiment, received a flesh wound in the leg. One man in Company A was wounded. The regiment remained here two days, and on the 23d went into camp in a pleasant clover meadow at Downsville, where they received shelter tents and remained under drill about two months, Major Jos. E. Hamblin, of the 65th New York (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) being detailed by Gen. Cochrane, commander of the brigade, as the drill-master. He was very competent, and under his excellent drill the regiment soon became one of the most efficient in the army.

October 18th and 19th, Saturday night and Sunday, marched 28 miles up the river to Hancock. On the 21st, left Hancock and marched (most of the distance by night) eight miles down the river to Cherry Run; and after lying two weeks at Indian Spring, returned to Downsville, and the next day marched as wagon-guard, crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Berlin on the 3d day of November.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, CONTINUED — FREDERICKSBURG — BURNSIDE'S MUD EXPEDITION — CHANCELLORSVILLE — GETTYSBURG — RAPPAHANNOCK STATION — SANDUSKY, OHIO — RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY UNDER LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

ON the 8th of November, 1862, Gen. Burnside superseded Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac, and immediately thereafter planned his campaign to move upon Richmond *via* Fredericksburg. The 122d Regiment was now in the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac (Franklin's), 1st brigade (Gen. John Cochrane), 3d division (Gen. D. A. Couch), 6th corps (Sedgwick's), then commanded by Gen. W. F. Smith; and joined the march towards Fredericksburg, November 10, halting till the 15th, at New Baltimore, thence in two days to Stafford Court House, and in four days to Belle Plaine and thence to Fredericksburg. Pontoon bridges had been laid opposite the city and also two miles below, on the night of the 10th, by our engineer corps, and troops were then crossing. Our brigade lay near the bank of the river at Franklin's Crossing during the night, and crossed at 4 A. M., on the 11th of December.

Gen. Lee, having learned of Burnside's purpose, had occupied Fredericksburg with a brigade of

sharp-shooters (Barksdale's) and had posted his entire force of not less than 80,000 men in strong intrenchments along the heights for two miles up and down the river in the rear of the city. Gen. Sumner, with the advance corps of our army, had arrived on the 7th of November, and on the 21st had summoned the city to surrender. The inhabitants had mostly abandoned the place; the sharp-shooters had been driven out by the shells of Burnside from the heights of Falmouth and by an infantry raid across the river in boats, and the pontoon bridges had been successfully laid. Such was the state of things when our army began to pour across on the night of the 10th of December.

The attempt of Burnside to storm the heights of Fredericksburg on that memorable 13th of December, 1862, must ever remain as the darkest, bloodiest and most fruitless sacrifice of our brave soldiers during the whole war. Lee, with 80,000 troops, was posted behind his breastworks for miles along the bluffs. In and before Fredericksburg were the grand divisions of Hooker and Sumner, numbering 60,000. While 300 rebel guns were advantageously placed on every eminence, and raked every foot of ground by which they could be approached, Marye's Hill, directly in the rear of the city, and in front of our storming column, was defended by an impregnable stone wall, four feet in height, behind which was posted Barksdale's brigade of rebel infantry. Our heavy guns were mostly on the north side of the river where they could hardly reach the enemy. Our storming column consisted chiefly of Hancock's and French's corps, in which Meagher's Irish brigade suffered the severest losses. It dashed itself repeatedly against those impregnable heights until two-thirds of its numbers strewed the ground. General Meagher, in his official report, says:

"Of the 1,200 I led into the action only 280 appeared on parade next morning." Says the correspondent of the *London Times*: "That any mortal man could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, it seems to me idle for a moment to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battle fields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862."

Franklin's grand division on the left, had crossed about two miles below the city, his whole force numbering about 40,000, and having assailed the right of the enemy, with heavy loss in Meade's and

Hooker's divisions, were unable to carry their works. Meade's division alone lost 1,760 men out of some 6,000 engaged. Three repeated charges were made at this point to take a rebel battery and although the fighting was terrible and the loss of life great, no particular advantage was gained on either side. And so ended one of the bloodiest days in the annals of the war.

Our 122d Regiment was placed well to the left in support of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was under heavy artillery fire four hours and had four men wounded.

Monday, December 15. Recrossed the Rappahannock at night and went into camp near Falmouth, where the regiment remained doing ordinary camp and picket duty till January 20, 1863.

January 20. Marched in Gen. Burnside's famous "mud campaign." This movement contemplated a crossing in force at Bank's and United States' Fords, above Fredericksburg, while, at the same time, to attract the attention of the enemy in that direction, a feint of crossing was to be made at the Sedden House, six or seven miles below. His preparations were perfected and his army put in motion on the 20th of January. The morning was fair, but at 10 o'clock, P. M., rain and sleet began to fall, and during the next day rain poured down in torrents, taking the frost all out of the ground and letting the army trains, artillery and baggage, into the mud so inextricably that it was impossible to move. After lying there two days in mud and discomfort, order was given to return to camp, and all made their way back as best they could. The movement was intended to have been made under cover of night, but, on account of the impediment of the storm and mud, daylight revealed them hopelessly floundering in view of the enemy, who, though they immediately guarded the fords, were not foolish enough, had they been able, to squander their men and animals in an attempt to assail our stalled and struggling forces.

Gen. Hooker having assumed command of the Army of the Potomac on the 16th of February, 1863, devoted the following two months to improving the discipline, perfecting the organization, and exalting the spirit of his men. During this time our 122d Regiment was engaged chiefly on picket duty. Hooker soon had an army equal in numbers and efficiency to any ever seen on this continent, nearly 100,000 strong, its artillery not less than 10,000, and its cavalry 13,000. Being at length ready, Hooker dispatched Stoneman, with most of his cavalry up the north side of the Rappahannock with instructions to cross at discretion above the

Orange and Alexandria Railroad, strike Fitz-Hugh Lee's cavalry (computed at 2,000) near Culpepper Court House, capture Gordonsville, and then pounce on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad near Saxton's Junction, cutting telegraphs, railroads, burning bridges, &c., thence towards Richmond, fighting at every opportunity, and harrassing by every means the retreat of the rebel army, which, it was calculated, would now be retiring on Richmond. This order was issued on April 13. The rains and the swollen river caused the delay of the army, and the recall of the cavalry, which had already effected a crossing of the Rappahannock; the main army did not move till the morning of the 25th, our 122d Regiment and brigade marching at 2 P. M., in the 6th (Sedgwick's) corps, carrying pontoons to Franklin's Crossing two miles below Fredericksburg. The 122d were engaged all night in laying the pontoons. Before daylight Brook's division had crossed in boats and drove off the rebel pickets. Gen. Wadsworth, commanding the advance of Reynold's division, and Sickles's (3d) corps, being now apparently ready to cross in force, the 3d corps was ordered to move silently and rapidly to the United States' Ford and thence to Chancellorsville, while part of the pontoons were taken up and sent to Banks's Ford. Reynolds, after making as great a display as possible, and exchanging some long shots with the rebels in front, followed on the 2d of May, raising Hooker's force at or near Chancellorsville to 70,000 men.

Gibbon's division of the 2d corps, 6,000 strong, was left at Falmouth, to guard our camps and stores. Sedgwick's (6th) corps, with our 122d Regiment, remained at the crossing (Franklin's) in front of the rebel works, covering the withdrawal of Sickles's (3d) corps and Reynold's division, after the feint of crossing at that point, and remained till Saturday, May 2d. At this date an order was received for the 6th corps to cross the Rappahannock and move to join Hooker at Chancellorsville. That night they crossed the river at the lower crossing, and after skirmishing up through Fredericksburg, found themselves at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning in front of Marye's Heights before the fatal stone wall where fell so many of our brave soldiers on that memorable 13th of December, 1862. To protect themselves from the rebel fire, which opened upon them from the fortifications, they moved back to the edge of city before daylight, and were joined by Gibbon's division crossing from Falmouth, raising Sedgwick's force to nearly 30,000 men. Meanwhile, the rebel troops still remaining in this quarter had been concentrating on Marye's Hill, where they had several

guns in position, while a canal covering their left, with the bridges all taken up, increased the difficulty of carrying the hill by assault. One attempt to clear the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the hill was repulsed; another, and a successful assault, was made at 11 A. M. by three storming columns of Gen. Howe's (2d) division under Gen. Neill and Cols. Grant and Seaver, carrying the lower work and Marye's Hill with little loss and scarcely without being checked in their advance, and capturing 200 prisoners. In carrying the rebel front line Capt. Church was wounded by a case shot. In carrying the hill about 900 men were killed and wounded in eleven minutes. The 122d was in the supporting column and passing over the hill, turned to the right, and in about a mile came in front of a fortified hill occupied by a force of the enemy and two guns, which the regiment was ordered to carry, and did it promptly, losing nine killed and wounded.

Sedgwick having carried the heights, reformed his brigades, and leaving Gibbon at Fredericksburg, moved out on the Chancellorsville road. Our regiment moved with the other troops at 1 P. M., about four miles to Salem Church. The fortified position of the rebels here was unsuccessfully attacked. The enemy, reenforced by about 30,000 men, flushed with victory from Chancellorsville, assailed us in return, and for about two hours the battle raged furiously. Our forces held their own at all points. Towards night the battle lulled, and the 122d was thrown to the extreme right front of our position, which they held all night.

Monday, May 4. Morning broke, and Sedgwick's position was fast becoming critical. The enemy were in force on his front, and feeling around his left, back towards the heights of Fredericksburg. Should Hooker remain inactive, the brunt of fighting the whole rebel army was imminent. He received several dispatches from his chief during the day, evincing a very uncertain state of mind. At 1 P. M. the enemy moved in force, striking Sedgwick in flank, and pushing him down towards the river, and during the night over it at Bank's Ford, with a loss of hardly less than 5,000 men.

In this movement the enemy attempted to cut off our forces from the river, but their effort was successfully resisted. A bridge was laid by the 50th New York (engineers) and the corps recrossed the Rappahannock in the course of the night, the 122d Regiment, holding the bridge-head in the face of the enemy till 3 o'clock in the morning, being the last to recross. By the 8th, the regiment occupied a new camp in a pine woods, called Camp Shaler, further east and nearer the river than the old one.

June 3. Lee began to put his forces in motion up the southern bank of the Rappahannock, preparatory to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movements were carefully screened from the observation of our army. On the 6th, Hooker threw over Gen. Howe's division of the 6th corps (containing the 122d) a little below the city, to ascertain if the enemy were still in force there. Hill, who had been left to guard the place, soon convinced him that there had been but little reduction of the rebel strength in that quarter, and after some careful skirmishing, in which three of the 122d were wounded, he withdrew again to the north side of the river, June 13.

June 14-18. Marched to Fairfax Court House. June 21st. Firing within hearing at Adlie and Snicker's Gaps, east of Winchester.

June 14th. Marched to Centerville, camped for the night, and at 5 P. M., June 25, went on picket to the front on the old Bull Run battle ground.

June 26. Marched to near Drainsville; (27), marched at 4 o'clock A. M., and crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, eighteen miles distant, at 4 P. M.; (28) marched toward Frederick City, just skirting Sugar Loaf Mountain; (29) marched all day northwardly; and (30) marched sixteen miles to near Manchester, Maryland.

July 1. Heard that the 1st corps had struck the enemy at Gettysburg, and that battle was joined; started at sundown, and after marching all night, (thirty miles,) arrived upon the field at 3 P. M. of the 2d, and went immediately into the front line. On the 3d of July, from 8 till 11:30 A. M., the 122d Regiment was at the right under General Geary, of Slocum's corps, and lost heavily, but defeated the enemy. The 149th Regiment was at the left side of the 122d through part of the fight. Slocum, who commanded the right wing of our army during the battle of Gettysburg, had been crowded back from his rifle-pits on the night of the 2d of July, and on the morning of the 3d, in the action just referred to, he had advanced and retaken them, but not without a fierce struggle which lasted over three hours. Two Onondaga Regiments, the 149th and the 122d, had the honor of participating in this achievement, under one of Onondaga's honored sons as commander of the right wing of the army—General H. W. Slocum. In front of their position that morning fell 1,200 rebel dead. The following day was spent on the battle field, taking care of the wounded. When the rebels retreated our brigade followed to Middletown, and thence across the mountain to Funkstown, arriving on the 14th, where they found the rebels strongly posted

behind breastworks, and so sheltered by a piece of wood, that our artillery could not be brought to bear upon them. Some 90 men of the brigade volunteered to chop down the timber, though right in front of and exposed to the rebel guns, that the artillery might have full rake; and at work they went with axes, keeping their rifles by their side; but in the morning, when the attack was to have been made, it was found that the enemy had gone in the night. Our army followed them four miles to Williamsport, capturing their rear-guard, recrossing the Potomac and arriving at Warrenton about July 24th, where they remained till September 15th; thence to White Sulphur Springs, camping at Stone House Mountain, till October 1, when they started at 11 A. M., and marched all next day in a heavy rain, reaching Catlett's Station on the 3d, where our brigade remained guarding the station for ten days.

October 13. At 1 o'clock A. M. marched to Warrenton Junction, and lay in line of battle one mile east of the junction through the day, to protect our trains and the flank of our army moving northward. Towards night the brigade moved to Kettle Run, a mile from Bristow Station, arriving at 3 A. M., and the next day marched to Centerville and went to the front on picket duty. This movement appears to have been caused by the enemy's moving around our right flank and threatening our communications with Washington. They had pushed for Centerville with the intention of occupying the fortifications there, expecting that we would attack them; but on arriving in front of the position, they found three of our corps in possession of the works. Judging that our trains must be just behind, the rebels turned sharp to the right, and found them where they expected, moving alongside of the railroad track under the escort of the 2d corps. The highway was just at the left of the railroad; as they were coming up, and as they struck the train, they likewise struck the 2d corps in flank. The troops of this corps immediately jumped over the railroad bank, and with their artillery at the head of the column, pointing down the road, were in splendid position, from which they repulsed the attack handsomely, inflicting heavy loss. This affair is known as Bristow Station.

October 16. Marched four miles north of Centerville and took position, awaiting the enemy. Considerable fighting for two days past. October 19. Pushing the enemy towards Gainesville. October 20. Marched to New Baltimore and Warrenton, sending the enemy across the river. Lay in camp near Warrenton till November 7.

The rebels having retired south of the Rappahannock, after having chased our army almost up to Washington, and having gained a decided advantage in the only important collision that marked his retreat, Meade sought permission, by a rapid movement to the left, to seize and occupy the Heights of Fredericksburg; and accordingly, sent forward Sedgwick, with the 5th and 6th corps, at daybreak, November 7, from Warrenton to Rappahannock Station, where the rebels had strongly fortified the north bank of the river, covering their pontoon bridge. Arriving at noon opposite the station, our troops were halted behind a hill a good mile off, rested and carefully formed, and our skirmish lines gradually advanced to the river both above and below the enemy's works. Just before sunset it was decided that these works could be carried by assault, and without a moment's delay our brave soldiers dashed forward to the charge, carrying the position, capturing four cannon, six limbers, three caissons, 1,600 prisoners, 2,000 small arms, the 122d Regiment losing 13 killed and wounded. In ten minutes the 6th Maine lost 16 out of 23 officers, and 123 out of 350 enlisted men, three of their veteran Captains lying dead, with Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, of this regiment, and Major Wheeler, of the 5th Wisconsin, severely wounded. Adjutant Clark, of the former, and Lieut. Russell, were also wounded. The rebels also lost heavily, Col. Gleason of the 12th Virginia, being killed. Gen. Hayes surrendered, but afterwards escaped. Two of his colonels swam the river. The whole achievement was the work of two brigades numbering less than 3,000 men. The charge was made with fixed bayonets without firing a shot. Our command of the ford was complete, and Lee fell back to Culpepper that night, and across the Rappahannock the next day.

Our force moved to Brandy Station about November 10; left camp on the 26, (Thanksgiving Day); crossed the Rapidan at 8 A. M.; remained across the river marching and fighting more or less to Mine Run, till December 2d, when they recrossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine Ford and returned to their old camp at Brandy Station, where the regiment remained till the 3d of January, 1864.

At this date the brigade broke camp and started for Sandusky, Ohio, *via* Washington and Wheeling, West Va., arriving at Sandusky January 13. The 122d Regiment quartered in the town, the rest of the brigade on Johnson's Island guarding 2,600 rebel prisoners. They remained at Sandusky just three months, until April 13, when they started back to Virginia, arriving at their old camp at

Brandy Station with three regiments of the brigade April 19.

Gen. Grant having been appointed by Congress Lieutenant-General of the Army, February 24, 1864, was summoned from the West by telegraph, and on the 8th of March repaired to Washington to receive his commission and instructions, as commandant of all the Union forces. The residue of March and nearly the whole of April were devoted to careful preparation for the campaign against Richmond. The Army of the Potomac, still commanded immediately by Gen. Meade, was completely reorganized, its five corps being reduced to three, commanded respectively by Gen. Hancock (2d), Warren (5th), and Sedgwick (6th). Maj. Gens. Sykes, French and Newton, with Brig. Gens. Kenly, Spinola and Sol. Meredith, were relieved and sent to Washington for orders. Gen. Burnside, who had been reorganizing and receiving large accessions to his (9th) corps in Maryland, crossed the Potomac March 2d, and joined Meade's army, though the formal incorporation therewith was postponed till after the passage of the Rapidan. This junction again raised the positive or fighting strength of the army to considerable over 100,000 men.

In the reorganization this spring, the old 3d division was broken up and divided between the 1st and 2d divisions, our brigade being attached to the 1st division as the 4th brigade, and the 3d division of the 3d corps transferred to our corps as the 3d division of the 6th corps; so that now the 122d Regiment belonged to the 4th brigade, 1st division, 6th corps.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, CONTINUED — CAMPAIGN OF THE WILDERNESS — BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR — SOUTH OF THE JAMES — EXPEDITION TO THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY — PETERSBURG — LIST OF PROMOTIONS — FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

THE history of the 122d Regiment, with the brigade and division of which it was a part, during the campaign of the Wilderness and up to the sanguinary battle of Cold Harbor, is given in the following extracts from the Diary of Major T. L. Poole, of Geddes, which recorded each day's events as they transpired till the time he was wounded and left the army. The notes of this diary were made at the front, in the midst of the stirring scenes which they describe, and will add the zest of personal interest to our narrative :

May 4, 1864. Left camp near Brandy Station at daylight. Our brigade is rear-guard and is with the wagons of the corps. At about 11 P. M., marched eastward and went into camp at Gold Mine Ford. At the ford we found the entire wagon trains of the army, and they were then crossing the Rapidan. We spread our blankets on the ground and slept till daylight.

May 5. Did not cross the river until late in the afternoon, when we marched about two miles and encamped, still being the wagon-guard. A battle was in progress all day in front of us, continuing till late at night. It is impossible to learn anything definite.

Friday, May 6. We were awakened at midnight, and leaving the wagons behind us, marched several miles to the right and took up line of battle. Crossed over a portion of the battle ground of yesterday, and saw many of the dead. The battle commenced at daylight; but at this hour (6 A. M.) we have taken no part. Word has come that we shall soon make a bayonet charge. 2 o'clock P. M. Attempted the charge and failed. We advanced twenty rods and halted, took what cover we could and opened fire. Continued firing about twenty minutes, when both sides ceased; our skirmishers, however, kept up fire during the day. Our losses up to this time in the regiment are, one man killed and 41 officers and men wounded. Besides these 15 are missing, and we have reason to suppose some of them are killed or wounded. My company (I) lost Captain Dwight, wounded in the left leg below the knee, not supposed to be serious; privates Howard and Brooks, both wounded severely; Lieutenant Wilson, of Company A, wounded in the shoulder (proved fatal); Lieutenant C. B. Clark, wounded in the leg; (Captain Dwight, wounded early in the morning at 8 o'clock, and I have since been in command of the company.) Corporal Isaac, of my company, is missing, and I suppose him killed (was killed); Corporal F. Patterson, of Company D, belonging to my color-guard, is also wounded.

The 126th Ohio regiment are now building breastworks a few rods in our rear; and so matters remain at present, 2 P. M.

At 6:30 P. M., the rebels made an attack upon our works, in front, right flank and rear, the attack being made by Gordon's division. Our regiment and the entire brigade were driven back in great confusion and with heavy loss, many of our regiment being killed and wounded and others falling and being taken prisoners. The extreme right, consisting of our division, was driven back and completely broken to pieces, being left in fragments

in the woods. We retreated nearly two miles, seeking to rally the men, but the panic was such that we found it impossible. Captain Clapp and myself finally got half a dozen of our regiment together, and as we had our regimental flag, it gave us a rallying point; and with our little band we started back to the front. Other small squads were found, and we soon had quite a force together. I only had three men in my own company out of 30. Our force went back a quarter of a mile or so, gathering strength as we went. Here we were joined by Lieut.-Col. Dwight, Capt. Walpole, Lieuts. Hoyt and Wells and five or six more of our men. Col. Upton, of the 121st New York, took command of our division (what was left of it) and soon formed a line of battle. We and the 1st Long Island regiment (67th N. Y.) consisting of about forty men, were made the second line. At 11 P. M. we were attacked in force, but we drove the enemy back easily. At about 1 o'clock P. M., we moved to the right again, and lay down behind a battery and rifle-pits. I have no idea what the loss of our regiment is, but it is very great. Capt. Platt, Lieut. Ostrander and Lieut. Luthur, are wounded. Capt. J. M. Gere and Lieut. Hall are missing, and are probably in the hands of the rebels, and I presume Luther and Ostrander are both prisoners. (Proved true.) I think our entire loss so far will be nearly or quite 2,000. Out of nine sergeants and corporals belonging to my color-guard, only one is with me.

Col. J. M. Gere, who was Captain of the 122d, and taken prisoner at the time of the action just narrated, gives some personal recollections of the time the division was broken into pieces in that engagement. He was in one squad and Major (then Lieut.) Poole in another, as they were all broken up in the woods, and of course had different experiences. Johnston, he says, had formed in our rear and Gordon's division was drawn up across our right flank, where the 122d Regiment was, on the extreme right of our infantry, with only the 22d New York cavalry to the right of them. At night Johnston opened fire in our rear and Gordon charged our right flank, driving in our skirmish line and striking our cavalry; and as the rebels kept pressing and breaking our right, the attack swept down till it struck the 122d, which was driven back to the left about a quarter of a mile. Here Gen. Shaler made a rally with about 500 men, fronting to the right and charging Gordon as he came up within a dozen rods. The enemy stood till our line was within two or three rods of them, and then broke and ran. As the 500 rushed to the charge, Gen. Shaler, who

was the only mounted man present, turning to ride to the rear to bring up reinforcements, rode directly into the line of the enemy, who had moved round to our rear, and emerging from the woods, fired into our backs. Gen. Shaler was taken prisoner. The rest kept on with their charge and drove the enemy to near the position where the engagement had begun, the rebels in the rear following and firing into the backs of the charging squad. The chargers then turned upon them, scattered their line and made their way back to the road from which they had started. At this point no other troops were visible, no one was in command, and by common consent each went to look for his regiment. In half or three-quarters of an hour, the rebels were heard cheering up through the woods. There was with us one stand of colors belonging to a Maine regiment; this was planted in the road, and in a minute about 150 men rallied around it facing the enemy. Raising a yell, they charged the on-coming brigade of rebels with such fury that (probably thinking the little squad was only the advance of a heavy charging column) they broke and ran, and were pursued a mile, till they joined a larger body of the rebel army.

In the squad of 500, there were a good many of the 122d Regiment; in the 150 were Col. Dwight, Adjutant Tracy and Capt. Gere, of the officers, and a number of the men. The effect of the charge was to completely neutralize the enemy's advantage to the right.

At night our men had mustered about 60, under command of Colonel Dwight, and had made their way to the left, where they lay in front of the lines and battery of the 2d corps (not knowing that the 2d corps was there,) until about 2 o'clock A. M. At this early hour the rebels (supposed to be Gordon's brigade,) came up to make an attack upon the 2d corps. The little company lay still till the rebels were within close range when they all discharged their pieces with such effect that the enemy was repulsed and hastily retreated, supposing that the volley of musketry which burst thus suddenly and unexpectedly upon them was but the precursor of an attack by a large body of the Union army. The 2d corps had made ready to open upon the enemy with artillery, but fortunately for our little squad in front of their batteries, they had heard the volley and the rebels retreating and withheld their fire.

In one of these isolated situations, while attempting to break out through the enemy's lines on the right, Adjutant Tracy and Captain Gere were taken prisoners, as already referred to in Major Poole's diary. The former remained a prisoner about one

month, while the latter was kept about six months in various rebel prisons, and finally escaped from the prison at Columbia, South Carolina, in company with Captain Horace H. Walpole, taken prisoner at Spottsylvania.

MAJOR POOLE'S DIARY CONTINUED. — May 7. Soon after daylight, the rebels attacked us once more, but we drove them back, our battery doing us great service. Adjutant Tracy is missing and is supposed to be wounded and a prisoner. Col. Dwight has detailed me as Adjutant, and Lieut. Wilkins has taken my company. Lieut. Hall and a squad of men have just come in. At 8 A. M., moved again to the right about two miles and occupied rifle-pits, where we lay quietly all day. At 9:30 P. M., fell in, moving towards the left and marching all night.

May 8. Passed through Chancellorsville and took the road to Spottsylvania Court House. About noon our advance met the enemy and engaged them. During the afternoon we supported a battery, and at 5 o'clock moved into some breastworks, together with the 6th Maine and 119th Pennsylvania. Here lost one man. At 9 P. M., were attacked, but there had been no general engagement during the day. Our entire loss up to this time has been 130—less than 30 of them prisoners. Gen. A. Shaler and Gen. Seymour are among the latter. The Chasseurs (65th N. Y.,) and 1st Long Island (67th N. Y.,) have lost very heavily. Capt. Tracy, (of the Chasseurs) and Capt. Cooper, of the Long Island, are both killed, and a number of officers are wounded in both regiments.

May 9. Moved at daylight to the line, and lay upon an open plain supporting a battery. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the 6th corps, was killed this morning by sharp-shooters. During the afternoon we were exposed to the enemy's shells and sharp-shooters, but met with no loss. Up to this time officers and men have behaved splendidly; but all are worn down with fatigue, hard marches, continued fighting and loss of sleep. During Monday night we were attacked three different times by the enemy. I am almost sick, and many are worse off than I am. We have about 200 men left for duty and eight officers, besides the colonel and myself. Some of the best men of our regiment are gone, but I hardly have time to think about them.

Tuesday, May 10. Orders came at 2 o'clock this morning that we, in conjunction with our entire force in front, would advance upon the enemy at daylight. Daylight came, however, and we did not move. During the afternoon Col. Dwight was sent back to hospital sick and worn out, and Capt. Walpole took

command of the regiment. The battle commenced early in the morning and up to this time (4 P. M.,) has raged with terrible fury. Fortunately for us, we have not suffered much along our portion of the line, and our brigade has not been harmed.

Orders have come. The Chasseurs have taken knapsacks and haversacks, and started forward. The Long Islands and our own regiment have moved into some rifle-pits to the left. The charge took place at about 6 o'clock, and lasted some forty minutes. We could hear but not see what was going on. Directly in our front the charge was successful, but we were finally driven back with heavy loss. The charging column consisted of the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin and 14th and 56th New York regiments. They took 1,500 prisoners and a battery of four guns; the guns, however, they were compelled to leave.

May 11. Our regiment went out on picket to the left. Sharp picket firing all day. Lost five men, wounded; also Capt. Walpole, supposed to be taken prisoner. He had given me orders early in the morning to advance the left wing, which I had charge of, and at the same time directed the right wing to advance. We drew upon us a heavy fire, and Walpole has not been seen since. He was either shot or went through the lines and was taken prisoner. (Was taken prisoner, and made his escape from Columbia prison, South Carolina.) The right wing of our regiment was relieved at night, Captain Clapp now assumed command and sent for me to report to him, sending Lieut. Wells to take command of the left wing. We returned to the place we had started from in the morning and remained till daylight.

May 12. Our brigade fell in at daylight and marched off to the left. Early this morning, Gen. Hancock, with his (2d) corps, made a grand charge on the enemy's lines and was successful, capturing 5,000 prisoners, including three Major Generals and about 20 cannon. In going through a piece of woods, our regiment, which was in the rear, was cut off by another column. We were exposed to a heavy musketry fire, and also to rain which lasted all day. We could find nothing of our brigade, and as we were near the front, our little band of about 100 decided to go in, and accordingly, attached ourselves to the 2d corps, and went forward into some breastworks which had been taken by Hancock this morning. Here we remained till late in the afternoon, fighting hard all day.

Just behind us was a spot so exposed to the rebel fire from their breastworks in front of us, that no soldier could live there a moment. One section of

a battery, two guns and caisson, came down on a run to occupy this spot, with a view of shelling out the rebels about thirty rods in front of us, when they were fired upon and every man and horse killed instantly. Not one escaped. The rebels made desperate attempts to drive us out of our works and partially succeeded. We lost but few men ourselves, but the carnage around us was fearful. About 4 o'clock we were relieved, and as night set in found the rest of our brigade.

Friday, May 13. Our brigade moved and occupied the same rifle-pits we had occupied the day before. The rebels during the night had fallen back, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Our skirmishers were sent out immediately, and soon reached the skirmish line of the enemy. Col. Dwight rejoined us this morning from the hospital and Captain Cossitt from a sick-leave. Gen. Meade published an order this morning which I read to the regiment, announcing that so far we had been successful, capturing 18 cannon, 22 colors and 8,000 prisoners.

We remained in these pits all day and until two o'clock at night, when we fell in again and marched to the left, to the support of Gen. Burnside.

Saturday, May 14. Crossing the Po River and skirmishing. No battle. After crossing the stream, threw up breastworks, and our regiment, detailed for picket duty, immediately went out. Heavy rains for three days, impeding the progress of the army.

Monday, May 16. Our regiment relieved from picket duty. May 17. A false alarm brought us all to the rifle-pits, but nothing came of it. Soon after dark we fell in quietly and took up our line of march to the extreme right of the army, where we arrived about daylight. May 18. Found that our corps formed a line of battle, column-by-divisions, appearances indicating that a charge in that form was contemplated. Our brigade was sent to the extreme right and flank, as a guard against a flank movement by the rebels. The Chasseur's and Long Island regiments are on picket and we on reserve. So matters stand at 9 o'clock, A. M. The charge was attempted and failed, and in the afternoon we were marched back to our former position. Here we remained till daylight, May 19. Early in the morning moved to a new position still further on the left, where we were busy all day building breastworks. An attack was made near night upon our right flank and rear, the object being the capture of our wagon trains. Moved about 11 o'clock, P. M., to the support of the 2d corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The battle was over be-

fore we reached the ground, and we encamped for the remainder of the night.

May 20. Engaged in building breastworks. Portions of the army engaged with the enemy.

Saturday, May 21. About 9 A. M., marched off to the extreme left. Found the entire army moving in the same direction. Halted near the position occupied on the 20th, and half our regiment sent back on picket to the rear. About dark, the rebels made an attack a little to the right of us, which was easily repulsed. Our position is strongly posted with 16 pieces of artillery. At 11 P. M., ordered to fall in, and marched again to the left, marching all night. Halted at Holladay's for breakfast, thence to Guinea's, a station of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, distant from the latter place about 45 miles. We can hear cannonading in the direction of Bowling Green, towards which our advance is making. Remained here in camp at the farm on which is the negro hut in which Stonewall Jackson is said to have died after his wound at Chancellorsville. At 6 P. M., moved again, marching about five miles, when we encamped, and remained till 9 o'clock, A. M., Monday, May 23.

May 23 and 24. Marching all day. Our division occupied on the 25th in tearing up the Gordonsville Railroad, which was effectually destroyed for about a mile; and on the 26th marched all night and until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 27th, when we crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanoverton, less than twenty miles from Richmond.

May 29. Our division marched several miles bearing to the north, and finally halted about a mile south of Hanover Court House. At this point the rear of the column was attacked by rebel cavalry. The 67th New York and four companies of the 122d were deployed as skirmishers and remained here all night undisturbed. The column counter-marched, and taking the direct road to Richmond, marched about two miles and then halted. Marched again in the afternoon taking another road towards Richmond, formed a line of battle in a dense woods and rested for the night.

May 31. A brisk skirmish fire was kept up all day and in the afternoon we were shelled. About midnight we left our station and moved to the left, marching till noon, June 1st, and arrived at Cold Harbor. Here we met our cavalry which had been engaged in a severe battle the day before, and skirmishing was still going on. Our corps immediately formed in line of battle and relieved the cavalry, which moved to our left. We are less than ten miles from Richmond and about two miles from Savage's Station. About 2 o'clock P. M., the enemy

opened on us with artillery, to which we replied with three batteries. The enemy had a good range and killed and wounded a large number. Captain Clapp and 20 men of our regiment were on picket duty. During the artillery duel the 6th and 18th corps were formed in line of battle four lines deep, the 122d being placed in the fourth line. The three front lines were composed of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, a regiment which never till now had been under fire, having been in the defences at Washington. It was a three-battalion regiment of fine looking men, under Col. Kellogg. At 6:30 p. m. orders came to attack the enemy. We passed over an open field a few rods, then through a pine grove about 20 rods, and the balance of the way over open fields, the entire distance being less than half a mile. As we emerged from the woods the rebels opened fire and our men commenced dropping. The enemy's fire being too severe for the 2d Connecticut, they broke up in great confusion, retreating through our lines, so that we became the front line. The loss of the 2d Connecticut was over 400, including the Colonel, who was a brave officer and fell at the head of his regiment riddled with rebel bullets. Our line continued to advance in good order until we had reached within thirty rods of the rebel works, when an order came to fall back to a small ravine in the rear, but before the order could be obeyed the rebels had discharged their heaviest fire fearfully thinning our ranks. Out of 140 men, 75 were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Wooster, of Company G, killed; Lieut. T. L. Poole, wounded in the side and left arm and shoulder, resulting in the loss of his arm. The regiment returned to the ravine and threw up breastworks on the crest of a small ridge. During the night the rest of the army arrived at Cold Harbor.

Thus far Major Poole's diary. A few notes may be made of the general history of this action. Cold Harbor is on four cross roads a short distance southeast of the Chickahominy. On the 31st of May, Sheridan, with his cavalry, had seized and held the focus of these roads, on which the 6th corps, moving in the rear from our right to our left, was immediately directed, reaching it next day (June 1,) just before Gen. W. F. Smith, with 10,000 men detached from Butler's army and brought around by steamboats to White House, came up and took position on the right. The two were met here by an order from Meade to advance and attack the army in their front, with a view to forcing a passage of the Chickahominy. The attempt was made, resulting as we have described above. Night fell with the rebels still in possession of their works, our ad-

vance holding and bivouacking on the ground it had gained at a cost of 2,000 killed and wounded. The main body of the army having arrived the day following, and Grant and Meade being now at Cold Harbor, it was resolved that the rebel lines should be forced on the morrow. The two armies held much of the ground covered by McClellan's right under Fitz-John Porter, prior to Lee's bold advance, nearly two years before, Gaines's Mill being directly in the rear of the confederate center. At sunrise on June 3, the assault was made along our whole front and was repulsed by the enemy with terrible slaughter. Twenty minutes after the first shot was fired, fully 10,000 of our men were stretched writhing on the sod, or still and calm in death, while the enemy's loss was probably little more than 1,000; and when some hours later orders were sent by Gen. Meade to each corps commander to renew the assault at once, the men simply and unanimously refused to obey it. They knew that success was hopeless, and the attempt to gain it murderous; hence they refused to be sacrificed to no purpose. Our losses in and around Cold Harbor were 13,153, of whom 1,705 were killed, 9,042 wounded, and 2,406 missing. Among these were quite a large number of brigadier-generals, colonels and field and line officers.

General Grant now decided to cross the Chickahominy far to Lee's right, and thence move across the James to attack Richmond from the south. Having established his headquarters and depot of supplies at City Point, he invested Petersburg, destroyed the Weldon railroad and gradually tightened his cordon of forces around the rebel defences of Richmond. Our regiment remained in the army in front of Petersburg till they were sent with the 6th corps in August, 1864, to Fort Stevens, at Washington, and thence with Sheridan upon the famous Shenandoah Valley campaign. Sheridan had been sent, August 2, 1864, to take command of the Middle Department, including Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley. The battle of Winchester, in which our regiment and the 6th corps were engaged, was fought August 19. "I saw," says Gen. Grant, in his report, "that but two words of instruction were necessary—'Go in!'" So he gave them, and Sheridan went in. The rout of the enemy was complete, our victorious army following till dark, close upon the heels of the fugitive foe, gathering up prisoners and spoils of war, as they hurried through Winchester in utter rout and disintegration. In this battle our army took 3,000 prisoners and five guns, and our loss was about 3,000, including several generals.

Early fell back to Fisher's Hill, eight miles south of Winchester, regarded as the strongest position in the Valley. Sheridan followed sharply, allowing but two days to intervene between his first and second victory. The 6th corps led the advance on the front, and the 122d Regiment was the first in the enemy's works, where the vigorous attack broke the rebel center, and rendered the victory even more decisive than that at Winchester, or Opequan, as it is more commonly called. Here our army took 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns.

At Cedar Creek (October 18) our regiment was at the turning-point of the battle, first turning the enemy back, as Sheridan, in his famous ride, came up behind their line. In this engagement we lost about 3,000, the rebel loss being still heavier. In fact, Early's force was virtually destroyed, so that there was no longer occasion for further fighting in the Valley. Our forces were afterwards returned to Petersburg.

It may be well here to sum up the losses of our regiment during the year. The campaign of 1864 was entered upon by the 122d Regiment with 26 officers and 400 enlisted men for duty. The casualties for the year were 26 among the officers and 318 among the enlisted men. No one day of especial disaster, but steady service all the time at the front.

March 25, 1865. They were engaged in the afternoon at the left of Squirrel Level Road, Col. Dwight being killed by a shell. On the morning of the 2d of April they were in the storming brigade which broke through Lee's lines, having been under arms all night and on the picket line; and were afterward engaged through the day till 3 o'clock, P. M., forcing Lee back into Petersburg, cutting off the South Side Railroad and compelling the immediate evacuation of Richmond. They followed in the pursuit of Lee's army to its surrender at Appomattox Court House, and after two days rest, had a lively march to Burksville, where they remained a week, and then marched in four days and a half to Danville, to stop the last gap on Johnston's army, now in the clutches of Sherman. After a month in Danville, they returned to Richmond, were reviewed through its streets by Gen. Halleck, and sent thence to Washington, where the 6th corps was reviewed by itself by the President. Receiving the orders for mustering out June 23, they started the same day for home, and were finally discharged June 27, 1865.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE 122D REGIMENT, WITH
LIST OF PROMOTIONS.

Silas Titus, Col., rank from Aug. 31, 1862, dis-

charged Jan. 23, '65; Augustus W. Dwight, Lieut. Col., rank from Aug. 28, '62, promoted to Col. Feb. 28, '65, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25, '65; Horace H. Walpole, Capt., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to Lieut. Col. Feb. 28, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; James M. Gere, Capt., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to Lieut. Col. April 22, '65, with rank from March 25, '65, (Brevet Col. N. Y. Vols.,) mustered out June 23, '65; Joshua B. Davis, Major, rank from Aug. 28, '62, (Brevet Lieut. Col. N. Y. Vols.,) discharged Jan. 15, '64; Jabez M. Brower, Capt., rank from Aug. 6, '62, promoted to Major Feb. 2, '64, killed in action Oct. 19, '64; Alonzo H. Clapp, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 6, '62, promoted to Capt. Nov. 13, '63, promoted to Major Dec. 2, '64, died June 23, '65; Morton L. Marks, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to Capt. Feb. 10, '64, to Major, Aug. 2, '65; Andrew J. Smith, Adjutant, rank from July 26, '62, promoted to Capt. Nov. 10, '62, (Brevet Major and Col. of U. S. V.,) discharged June 6, '65; Morris H. Church, Adjutant, rank from Oct. 8, '62, promoted to Capt. Mar. 5, '63, discharged Jan. 15, '64; Osgood V. Tracy, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 3, '62, promoted to Adjutant Mar. 1, '63, to Capt., Oct. 15, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; Robert H. Moses, Adjutant, rank from Sept. 17, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; Frank Lester, Quartermaster, rank from July 24, '62, promoted to Capt. Jan. 14, '63, discharged Dec. 23, '64; John S. Cornue, Quartermaster, rank from Dec. 3, '62, (Brevet Capt. and Major U. S. V.,) mustered out June 23, '65; Nathan R. Tefft, Surgeon, rank from July 24, '62, resigned April 8, '64; Edwin A. Knapp, Assistant-Surgeon, rank from Aug. 19, '62, promoted to Surgeon May 27, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; John O. Slocum, Assistant-Surgeon, rank from Aug. 14, '62, promoted to Surgeon 121st N. Y. Vols., July 1, '63; Charles B. Fry, Assistant-Surgeon, rank from July 30, '63, not mustered; James Sanders, Jr., Assistant-Surgeon, rank from Sept. 30, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; L. M. Nickerson, Chaplain, rank from Aug. 28, '62, mustered out June 23, '65; Lucius A. Dillingham, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 16, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut., Nov. 10, '62, to Capt. Feb. 10, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; Herbert S. Wells, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 6, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut., Jan. 14, '64, to Capt. Sept. 30, '64, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.,) mustered out June 23, '64; Webster R. Chamberlain, Capt., rank from Aug. 14, '62, resigned Feb. 24, '63, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.,) David A. Munro, 1st Lieut., rank from Dec. 15, '64, promoted to Capt., Aug. 2, '65; Alfred Nims, Capt., rank from Aug. 14, '62, resigned Dec. 23, '62; Stewart McDonald, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 19, '64, to Capt. Sept. 15, '65; Cornell Chrysler, Capt., rank from Aug. 14, '62, discharged Feb. 28, '63; Davis Cossitt, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, promoted to Capt. Mar. 5, '63, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.,) discharged Dec. 15, '64; Dudley G. Shirley, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 3, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. July 6, '64, discharged Nov. 26, '64; Francis Calahan, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, promoted to

1st Lieut. Dec. 7, '64, to Capt. Jan. 17, '65, discharged May 15, '65; Joseph S. Smith, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Jan. 15, '65, to Capt. June 16, '65; Samuel P. Carrington, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 7, '64, to Capt. May 11, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Lucius Moses, Capt., rank from Aug. 15, '62, discharged Feb. 24, '63; George W. Platt, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to Capt. March 5, '63, discharged Oct. 25, '64; Edward P. Luther, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 5, '63, to Capt. Dec. 7, '64, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) discharged Feb. 6, '65; Theodore L. Poole, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 10, '64, to Capt. Feb. 15, '65, with rank from Feb. 6, '65, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) discharged May 15, '65; Charles B. Clark, 2d Lieut., rank from July 28, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. July 8, '64, to Capt. March 8, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Harrison H. Jilson, Capt., rank from Aug. 15, '62, died at Relay House, Md., Oct. 8, '62; Robert H. Moses, 1st Lieut., rank from May 23, '64, promoted to Capt. Aug. 2, '65; Martin Ryan, 1st Lieut., rank from Dec. 17, '64, promoted to Capt. March 25, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; John M. Dwight, Capt., rank from Aug. 16, '62, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) discharged Sept. 17, '64; Noah B. Kent, Capt., rank from Aug. 19, '62, discharged Oct. 2, '63; Andrew W. Wilkin, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 3, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, '63, to Capt. Dec. 24, '64, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) mustered out June 23, '65; James B. Hall, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 6, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut., July 4, '63, Capt. Sept. 17, '64, discharged Jan. 8, '65; George H. Gilbert, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 9, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Oct. 24, '63, (Brevet Capt., N. Y. V.) discharged May 24, '64; Francis M. Potter, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Sept. 19, '64, mustered out Feb. 9, '65; Samuel C. Trowbridge, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut., Feb. 28, '65, (Brevet Capt., N. Y. V.) mustered out June 23, '65; Charles G. Nye, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, resigned Feb. 10, '63; William Webb, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 25, '63; Francis M. Wooster, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 19, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 5, 1863, killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64; Amasa Chase, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 6, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Joseph E. Cameron, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, resigned Dec. 3, '62; James Burton, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Jan. 14, '63, discharged Sept. 19, '63; Martin L. Wilson, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 3, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, '63, died of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, June 19, '64; John V. Simms, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 9, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. July 8, '64, killed in action near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, '64; Curtis L. Rich, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 31, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 16, '65, mustered out as 1st Sergt., Co. F, June 23, '65; Alexander Tome, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 25,

'65, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 23, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Michael Donovan, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Jacob Brand, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, resigned Feb. 1, '64; Henry H. Hoyt, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. May 11, '63, killed near Petersburg, Va., June 21, '64; George G. Gilson, 2d Lieut., rank from June 21, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 30, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; Guy J. Gotchis, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 3, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 5, '63, discharged May 26, '64; Drayton Eno, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, resigned Dec. 3, '62; Adolph Wilman, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Sept. 3, '63, discharged July 7, '64; Hiram A. Britton, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 9, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 15, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Ruell P. Buzzell, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 3, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 15, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Otto W. Parrisen, 1st Lieut., rank from Jan. 15, '64, discharged Sept. 22, '64; Justin Howard, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 19, '62, discharged Oct. 4, '63; Dennis Murphy, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 6, '65, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 25, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Merrick C. Smith, 2d Lieut., rank from May 15, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; George A. Wait, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 24, '63, not mustered; Arthur J. Mead, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 14, '62, discharged Sept. 29, '63; William H. La Rue, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 29, '62, discharged Sept. 29, '63; John W. Taylor, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '63; discharged Oct. 11, '63; Charles W. Ostrander, 2d Lieut., rank from May 25, '63, (Brevet 1st Lieut., N. Y. V.) discharged Mar. 10, '65; Charles A. Eaton, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 10, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; George E. Fisher, 2d Lieut., rank from June 20, '65; mustered out June 23, '65; Geo. H. Devoe, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 6, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Thos. H. Scott, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 6, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Charles H. Eldridge, 2d Lieut., rank from March 6, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Gates D. Parish, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 31, '64, mustered out June 23, '65; Robert Ealdon, 2d Lieut., rank from June 20, '65, mustered out June 23, '65; Peter A. Blossom, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, resigned Dec. 3, '62; Morris E. Wright, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '63, discharged Sept. 28, '63; Oscar F. Swift, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 15, '62, resigned Dec. 3, '62; William G. Tracy, 2d Lieut., rank from Nov. 3, '62, discharged July 28, '63; Daniel F. Hammell, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 1, '64, discharged May 31, '65; George H. Casler, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 6, '65, mustered out June 23, '65.

THE FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

The 15th New York Cavalry was organized at Syracuse, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Oneida, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Erie and Tompkins. It was mustered into the service of the

United States from August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864. It was consolidated with the 6th New York Cavalry, June 17, 1865, and the consolidated force designated the 2d New York Provisional Cavalry. The following are the dates of the mustering in of the respective companies :

Co. A—Michael Auer, Capt., Aug. 8, 1863.
 Co. B—Thomas G. Putnam, Capt., Aug. 8, 1863.
 Co. C—Jefferson C. Bigelow, Capt., Aug. 8, 1863.
 Co. D—Orson R. Colgrove, Capt., Aug. 26, 1863.
 Co. E—George M. Ellicott, Capt., Aug. 15, 1863.
 Co. F—L. F. Hathaway, Capt., Aug. 26, 1863.
 Co. G—Wallis M. Boyer, Capt., Aug. 26, 1863.
 Co. H—John F. Moshell, Capt., Sept. 5, 1863.
 Co. I—Seth J. Steve, Capt., Nov. 30, 1863.
 Co. K—John S. Hicks, Capt., Oct. 15, 1863.
 Co. L—Marshall M. Loyden, Capt., Jan. 20, 1864.

This regiment was an important one to Onondaga county and the city of Syracuse, inasmuch as it saved the draft pending in 1863. It was slow in being made up, but late in the year Col. Richardson succeeded in securing an order from the War Department granting a bounty of \$300 to each enlisted man, which had the effect to secure the quota required and save the draft, which had been ordered, from being executed. The rolls were sent in to the War Department, and upon their examination it was found that the quota of the district was full, and an order was immediately sent for the draft to be stopped.

The officers of the 15th Cavalry from Onondaga county were :

Robert M. Richardson, Col., rank from Jan. 6, '64, resigned Jan. 19, '65; Augustus J. Root, Lieut.-Col., rank from Sept. 16, '63, killed in action April 8, '65; Michael Auer, Capt., rank from July 24, '63, promoted to Major Nov. 9, '64, discharged Mar. 6, '65; J. H. Wood, Major, rank from Sept. 16, '63, discharged April 14, '65; F. Mann, Adjutant, rank from May 22, '64, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Edward R. Trull, Quartermaster, rank from June 12, '63, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Isaac O. Fillmore, Chaplain, rank from April 25, '64, not mustered; Thomas G. Putnam, Capt., rank from July 30, '63, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Jefferson C. Bigelow, Capt., rank from Aug. 30, '63, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; George N. Truesdell, 1st Lieut., rank from Jan. 6, '64, promoted to Capt. June 17, '65, with rank from May 8, '65; Orson R. Colgrove, 2d Lieut., rank from July 30, '63, promoted to Capt. Nov. 30, '63, mustered out on expiration of service, Dec. 24, '64; Charles G. Hampton, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 5, '63, promoted to Capt. April 11, '65, with rank from Feb. 13, '65, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; George M. Ellicott, Capt., rank from Aug. 13, '63, promoted to Major, June 17, '65, with rank from June 9, '65, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Cortland

Clark, Commissary, rank from Jan. 6, '64, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Burritt N. Hurd, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 5, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 29, 1863, promoted to Capt. Nov. 9, '64, mustered out on expiration of term of service, Dec. 12, '64; John F. Moshell, Capt., rank from Sept. 5, '63, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry, June 17, '65; William F. Weller, 1st Lieut., rank from Dec. 26, '63, promoted to Capt. June 17, '65, with rank from June 8, '65, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry June 17, '65; Joseph LaBeff, 1st Lieut., rank from July 24, '63, discharged Nov. 30, '63; Edgar N. Johnson, 2d Lieut., rank from Nov. 9, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 15, '65, discharged by reason of consolidation June 17, '65; William P. Shearer, 1st Lieut., rank from July 30, '63, missing since Oct. 30, '64; William Stanton, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 14, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 15, '65; Edgar L. Miller, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 14, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 9, '65, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry, June 17, '65; Joseph Herron, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 5, '63, discharged Dec. 28, '63; Edward Pointer, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 12, '65, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry, June 17, '65; Lorenzo Hatch, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 14, '64, killed in action; James Holahan, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 12, '65, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry, June 17, '65; John W. Frazer, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 25, '65, discharged June 28, '65; John Gallagher, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 12, '65, transferred to 2d Provisional Cavalry June 17, '65; Levi Kraft, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 5, '63, discharged Dec. 11, '63; Peter Boehm, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 3, '63, discharged by reason of consolidation, June 17, '65; Anthony Dever and Emory Ormsby, 2d Lieuts., on records of War Department, not commissioned.

The 15th Cavalry participated in the following battles and engagements: Lynchburg, (Hunter's raid) 1864; New Market, (under Sigel) 1864; Winchester, July 10, 1864; Piedmont (near Stanton); capture of Martinsburg, and the series of battles about Petersburg, resulting in the capture of Lee's Army.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—ORGANIZATION—CAMP AT BOLIVAR HEIGHTS—CHANCELLORSVILLE—GETTYSBURG—LOSSES OF THE REGIMENT—LAST EXPERIENCE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was a full regiment of Onondaga County men, organized at Syracuse, and mustered into the United States service September 18, 1862. Henry A. Barnum, formerly Major of the Twelfth New York, was Colonel; John M. Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel; Abel G. Cook, Major; Walter M. Dallman, Adjutant;

Moses Summers, Quartermaster ; James V. Kendall, Surgeon ; Horace Nims, Assistant Surgeon ; and Rev. Arvine C. Bowdish, Chaplain. The companies were organized under the following line officers : Company A—Solomon Light, Captain ; Samuel Bonner, 1st Lieutenant ; Mathew Westcott, 2d Lieutenant. Company B—Nicholas Grumbach, Captain ; Philip Eckel, 1st Lieutenant ; Jacob Knapp, 2d Lieutenant. Company C—James Lynch, Jr., Captain ; Edward D. Murray, 1st Lieutenant ; William Savage, 2d Lieutenant. Company D—J. Forman Wilkinson, Captain ; Park Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant ; William M. Mosely, 2d Lieutenant. Company E—Ira B. Seymour, Captain ; Orson Coville, 1st Lieutenant ; Edward F. Hopkins, 2d Lieutenant. Company F—Judson H. Graves, Captain ; Henry H. Burhans, 1st Lieutenant ; Theodore E. Stevens, 2d Lieutenant. Company G—E. G. Townsend, Captain ; Byron A. Wood, 1st Lieutenant ; Thomas A. Benedict, 2d Lieutenant. Company H—Robert E. Hopkins, Captain ; Ohio L. Palmer, 1st Lieutenant ; Thomas Merriam, 2d Lieutenant. Company I—David J. Lindsay, Captain ; George K. Collins, 1st Lieutenant ; John T. Bon, 2d Lieutenant. Company K—James E. Doren, Captain ; John Van Wie, 1st Lieutenant ; Benjamin F. Breed, 2d Lieutenant.

Company A, of this regiment, was composed of Jewish citizens, organized in the Synagogue ; Company B was a solid German company, and Company C consisted of Irish, with but few exceptions. At the time of its organization, Col. Barnum lay wounded at his home in the city, having been shot through the hip by a rifle ball while doing gallant service as Major of the Twelfth Regiment at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was, however, elected Colonel of the Hundred and Forty-Ninth, and joined his regiment at Fairfax in January, 1863.

On the 23d of September, 1862, the Hundred and Forty-Ninth regiment left Camp White, at Syracuse, *en route* for the general rendezvous at the National Capital ; whence they were ordered to Harper's Ferry *via* Frederick city, and occupied a camp in Pleasant Valley till about the 30th of October. No incident of importance occurred while here except an expedition a few miles down the river to Knoxville, and the loss of about forty men who enlisted in an Engineer regiment encamped in the vicinity. On the 31st of October they were ordered to Loudon Valley, where they remained long enough to construct comfortable quarters, but were not permitted to enjoy them, being soon ordered to Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Ferry, where they remained till Dec. 10th, relieving the monotony

of camp life by two raids towards Charlestown and Winchester, and taking their first lessons in those foraging expeditions for which the regiment subsequently became famous.

In the absence of Colonel Barnum, Lieutenant-Colonel Strong had command of the regiment, but here the latter was obliged to resign in consequence of a dangerous illness, and the command devolved upon Major Cook, a youthful yet energetic and competent officer ; the regiment was attached to General Geary's division, and assumed the white star as its emblem of military glory. December 10, in the depth of a Virginia winter, they broke camp at Bolivar Heights, and marched to Fairfax Station. The Quartermaster, who was also the scribe of the regiment and who has furnished the materials for this history of the 149th, refers to one or two expeditions from camp at this point towards Dumfries, speaking of it as "a locality which calls up vivid recollections of an ocean of mud and the hardest kind of fare." After spending a dismal Christmas and New Year's in this fearfully muddy region, on the 28th of January, they marched through the memorable Dumfries mud to Aquia Creek where the regiment was comfortably quartered in an old camp just vacated by a German regiment of engineers. The camp here was beautifully located and a little labor soon sufficed to make it a model of neatness and taste. But the place was unhealthy ; fever soon broke out in the camp and the ranks were rapidly thinned by its ravages. On the 15th of February the regiment moved to a more healthy location at Brook's Station, where it remained till the stirring events of Chancellorsville called them from camp life and idleness to meet the enemy, on a field which though hotly contested, was disastrous to the regiment and the Union cause. They broke camp and marched towards Chancellorsville on the 9th of April, 1863. The battles in and about Chancellorsville were fought on May 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1863, the heaviest engagement being on Sunday, May 3d. The Union forces met with a severe defeat, and the 149th suffered their share of the disaster.

On Sunday, May 3, in the great battle in which Slocum's corps (12th) was engaged, nearly 4,000 of his men were disabled, including three of his division commanders ; Berry and Whipple killed, and Gen. Mott of the New Jersey brigade wounded. Says Greeley, "the ground was lost by misfortune or bad generalship, not by lack of valor or endurance in our soldiers." As an evidence of this, on Saturday, May 2d, Pleasanton, in order to gain time to get his batteries in readiness to sweep the

on-rushing masses of the rebels, ordered Major Keenan, of the 8th Pennsylvania, to charge into the woods at whatever cost. "I will," was the calm, smiling reply, although he well understood that the order was his death-warrant. Ten minutes later he was dead and a large part of his regiment lay bleeding around him. But this gallant action gave the artillery time to get in readiness and to deal death and destruction into the rebel ranks. In front of these batteries, on that memorable day, fell Stonewall Jackson mortally wounded. His loss was the greatest yet sustained by either party in the fall of a single man.

The day was probably lost to the Union army because Gen. Hooker could not send aid to Slocum, he having been stunned by a rebel shot striking the "Chancellorsville House," against which he had been leaning, so that when the message came to him from Gen. Slocum he was unconscious and could not attend to it. So testified Slocum before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

On Monday, the 4th of May, in the forced retreat of Sedgwick's division, about 5,000 men were lost. Hooker gives the total loss in the series of battles while across the Rappahannock at no less than 17,197 men, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Sedgwick's (6th) Corps | 4,601 |
| Slocum's (12th) " | 2,883 |
| Couch's (2d) " | 2,025 |
| Reynolds' (1st) " | 292 |
| Sickles' (3d) " | 4,039 |
| Howard's (11th) " | 2,508 |
| Meade's (5th) " | 609 |
| Cavalry, &c | 150 |

The rebel loss was 18,000—Gen. Paxton killed and Gen. Heth wounded.

In these severe battles the 149th participated, receiving its first baptism of blood, which consecrated it to the national cause thenceforth to the close of the war.

Major Cook was severely wounded in the foot and the command devolved upon Captain May, who had recently been transferred to the 149th from the old 12th regiment. He was a gallant officer, and assuming command in an emergency, proved himself fully competent.

The regiment returned to its old camp at Aquia Creek. It soon received orders to remove to a position near Falmouth, but the order was immediately changed to a lively pursuit of Lee, who, meantime, had invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. Marching over their old track through Dumfries, Fairfax, Leesburg, Frederick City, and other well known localities, they at length encountered the enemy at Gettysburg, on the borders of Pennsylvania, where

one of the most sanguinary battles of the war was fought.

GETTYSBURG.—The engagements began on the 1st of July and lasted till the 3d. Gen. Buford, with a division, arrived first at Gettysburg June 30, and encountered the van of the rebel army, under Gen. Heth, of Hill's corps; the rebels were driven back on the division, and in turn drove our forces. At this moment the advance division of Reynolds (1st) corps, under Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, coming in from Emmitsburg, at the familiar sound of volleys, quickened their pace, and rushing through the village drove back the rebel van, seizing and occupying the ridge that overlooks the place from the northwest. Gen. John F. Reynolds arrived with 22,000 men, 1st and 11th army corps; while Wadsworth was forming his advance division, 4,000 strong, Reynolds went forward to reconnoiter and was shot by a rebel sharp-shooter. Gen. Doubleday, arriving half an hour later, assumed command, falling back and occupying Seminary Ridge, just west of the village, where the 1st and 11th army corps were soon drawn up in line of battle. Howard, ranking Doubleday, assumed command, assigning the 11th corps to Schurz. Here the struggle was renewed with great spirit, our men having the better position and the best of the fight. At 1 o'clock P. M. Ewell's corps came rapidly into the battle, arriving from York, Rhode's division assailing the 11th corps in front, while Early's struck hard on its right flank. The corps were outnumbered and put to rout, falling back in disorder to Gettysburg, under heavy rebel fire, mingling and obstructing each other in horrid confusion in the streets. The debris of these two corps, which half an hour before marched proudly through the streets, now fell back with scarcely half their number to Cemetery Hill, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. Thus ended the first day's fight, July 1, the rebels not seeking to renew the contest.

During this engagement Meade was at Taneytown, ten miles away, and did not hear of the battle or the death of Gen. Reynolds till 1 P. M. He immediately sent Gen. Hancock to command, ordering him to turn over his (2d) corps to Gibbon. Hancock arrived on the field just as the broken 1st and 11th were retreating in wild disorder through the village, hotly pursued by the triumphant foe.

The 149th, in Geary's division of Slocum's (12th) corps, was in advance and reached Gettysburg soon after Gen. Hancock. Slocum, outranking Hancock, assumed the chief command.

During the night our army was all concentrated before Gettysburg, except Sedgwick's (6th) corps,

(15,400 strong) which was at Manchester, 30 miles distant. Meade, in view of this fact, and because the rebels were in full force, resolved upon fighting only a defensive battle. The line was drawn up in the following order: The 12th corps (General Slocum's) held our extreme right, facing Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which had been recently strengthened by Lockwood's Marylanders, 2,500 strong, raising it to a little over 10,000 men; Sickles' (3d) corps held the left, opposite Longstreet, supported by the 5th (Sykes's), with Hancock's (2d) in our center, touching its right; what was left of Howard's (11th), reenforced by 2,000 Vermonters under Stannard, and Reynold's (1st), now Doubleday's corps, held the face of Cemetery Hill looking towards Gettysburg and Early's division, but menaced also by Johnson's division on the right, and by Hill's corps, facing the left.

The battle of the 2d was brought on by the temerity of Gen. Sickles, who in his eagerness to fight, had thrown forward his corps from half to three-quarters of a mile in the immediate presence of half the rebel army. Meade remonstrated; but before the mistake could be remedied, Lee, seeing the advantage, ordered Longstreet to attack Sickles with all his might, while Ewell should assail Slocum, and Hill, facing the apex of our position, should only menace, unless our troops should be withdrawn to reenforce either the left or the right, in which case he should charge through our line. The position which Sickles had taken was commanded by the rebel batteries posted on Seminary Hill in front, and scarcely half a mile distant. At the order to attack, a line of battle a mile and a half long swept up to his front and flanks, crushing him back with heavy loss, and struggling desperately to seize Round Top, a hill to his left which Meade regarded as vital to the situation. A fierce and bloody struggle ensued, Humphreys, on the right of Sickles, with one of Sykes's divisions, being attacked in front and flank and beaten back with a loss of 2,000 out of 5,000 men. A division of the 12th corps was thrown in on the enemy's front, which turned the scale; they, in turn, were repulsed with heavy loss, falling back to their original position and leaving our line as Meade had intended to place it. Meanwhile, the withdrawal of a division from Slocum had enabled Ewell to attack our right wing with a superior force, but he gained no decided advantage, only crowding a part of the line back and seizing a few rifle-pits. So ended the day of the second of July.

Night closed with the rebels decidedly encouraged and confident. Of the seven corps composing

our army, three had been severely handled. At least half their effective strength had been demolished. Reynolds, commanding the 1st, and Brig. Gen. Zook, of Sickles' corps, had been killed; Sickles, of the 3d, had had his leg shattered with a cannon ball, and was out of the fight; our total losses up to this hour were scarcely less than 20,000 men; and none were arriving to replace them. They had suffered heavily, but had reason for the hope that to-morrow's triumphs would richly repay all their losses.

The battle opened July 3d, on our right; the division sent to relieve Sickles' corps, having returned, Slocum pushed forward to retake his lost rifle-pits, and did it after a sharp conflict. Both sides were reenforced, the rebels with three fresh brigades under Pickett,* and our side by the arrival of Sedgwick's corps. Every preparation was made for the grand decisive battle.

The battle of the 3d of July opened with the most brilliant artillery duel on record. The rebels had massed a battery of 115 heavy guns on the hill in front of the centre of their line, and on Cemetery Hill, in front of Meade's headquarters, the Union artillery numbering about 100 guns was stationed; and all was in readiness for action. "There was a pause of anxious expectation, fitfully broken by spirts of firing here and there, while the rebels were finishing their preparation for the supreme effort which was to decide this momentous contest." At length at 1 P. M., the signal was given and the batteries on the rebel side opened their throats of fire; for nearly two hours the hill, just over the crest of which was Meade's headquarters, was gashed and seamed by round-shot and torn by bursting shells, while 100 guns from our side made fit reply. Gen. Doubleday said in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War: "They had our exact range, and the destruction was fearful. Horses were killed in every direction * * and quite a number of caissons were blown up." This cannonading was but the prelude to a grand infantry charge, and was designed by the rebels to disorganize the opposing forces. Our side was ready for it; our infantry, according to orders, crouched behind every projection and lay concealed in every hollow, awaiting the onset, when they should spring up at the right moment to meet the advancing columns of the enemy. The signal was given, and from behind the rebel batteries emerged columns of infantry in line of battle three or four miles in length, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers and supported by lines of reserves. On they came

* See 122d Regiment.

swiftly to the charge, directing their main force against Hancock's center and in the direction of our batteries, and upon the entire front westward to Round Top. The charge was made in three lines with additional lines called wings, the object of which was to prevent the main force from being flanked. They came with such resistless sweep that in some places they seemed to lift up and push back our lines. Hancock was wounded. Gibbon succeeding to the command. Brave officer! As the tempest of fire approached its height, he walked along the line and renewed his orders to his men to reserve their fire. The rebels, three lines deep, came steadily up. They were in point blank range. At last the order came! From thrice six thousand guns there came a sheet of smoky flame, a crash, a rush of leaden death. The line literally melted away, but there came the second, resistless still. The instant was too brief to allow our men to gather themselves for a second effort, and on came the sweeping torrent! Up to the rifle-pits, across them, over the barricades, the momentum of the charge, the mere machine-like strength of their combined action, swept them on. They were upon the guns, were bayoneting the gunners, were waving their flags above our pieces. But they had penetrated to the fatal point. A storm of grape and cannister tore its way from man to man, and marked its track with corpses straight down their line. They had exposed themselves to the enfilading fire of the guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill, and that exposure sealed their fate. The line reeled back, disjointed, and in an instant was in fragments. Our men were just behind the guns. They leaped forward upon the disordered mass; but there was little need for fighting now. A regiment threw down its arms, and, with colors at its head, rushed over and surrendered. All along the field smaller detachments did the same. Webb's brigade brought in 800, taken in as little time as it requires to write this sentence. Gibbons' old division took 15 stand of colors. The battle was over. On the field of Gettysburg was crushed the first and last great attempt of the rebels to gain a decisive victory on the soil of the North. The 149th had the proud consciousness, under their brave officers, and a gallant son of Onondaga, Gen. Slocum as chief commander in the first days' engagement and commander of the right wing during the battle, of contributing their share towards the grand victory.

Meade states our losses in this series of battles at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, (mainly taken prisoners on the 1st of July): total,

23,186. He only claims three guns as captured this side of the Potomac, with 41 flags and 13,621 prisoners—many of them wounded; 24,978 small arms were collected on the field. The confederate loss was about 18,000 killed and wounded.

Returning in pursuit of the rebel army, the chase led the 149th for the fourth time through Frederick City. They reached the Rappahannock at Ellis Ford, on the 1st of August, and remained in camp several weeks. On the 16th of September, they were at Raccoon Ford, and on the 18th the division was ordered out to witness the execution of two deserters—the last of their experience in the Army of the Potomac.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH WITH SHERMAN—THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—ENTRANCE INTO ATLANTA—FALL OF SAVANNAH—MARCH THROUGH THE CAROLINAS—SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON—LIST OF PROMOTIONS.

AFTER the battle of Gettysburg, the 11th and 12th corps were consolidated, forming the 20th army corps, commanded by Gen. Hooker, and was sent south under Gen. Sherman. Gen. Hooker resigned in front of Atlanta, and Gen. Slocum was promoted to the command of the 20th army corps. From this change of organization, the fortunes of the 149th were identified with Sherman's movements till the close of the war.

On the 29th of September, 1863, they started from Bealton Station for the Southeast, and *via* Nashville reached Murfreesboro on the 7th of October, just in time to be ordered into the intrenchments to repel an attack of rebel cavalry. On the 25th of October they started for the front, reaching the Wauhatchie Valley on the first of November. Here the regiment and division experienced one of the very few night attacks of the war, and a short but bloody and decisive battle was fought, about midnight of the first night of their occupation of the valley. The Union forces were victorious, but the 149th suffered severely; among the killed was their brave and gallant Color-Bearer, William C. Lilly, who was fatally wounded in the battle and died at Bridgeport, Alabama, a few days afterwards. This victory was one of the most important events of the war, as it effected an entrance for our army into the valley and finally enabled us, by the capture of Lookout Mountain, to open a communication with the Union forces at Chattanooga, who were suffering for want of supplies,

and would have soon been obliged to retreat, and thus lose an important objective point on the route to the heart of the Rebel Confederacy. A lodgment being effected in the valley, the regiment and division remained encamped in the vicinity of Kelley's Ford, near the Tennessee River and under the frowning shadow of Lookout Mountain.

On the 24th of November occurred the celebrated "Battle above the Clouds." The advance was led by the 149th, which added to its already well-established fame by the capture of four stand of rebel colors, and a number of prisoners, arms and ammunition.

The following letter, written on the spot, is a truthful and graphic description of the battle and of the position of the 149th :

"The advance was led by the troops of General Geary's division of the 12th corps. The men commenced ascending the mountain over a mile from the front, and, regardless of the rebel picket fire, a line was formed leading from the base of an almost perpendicular ledge of rocks, on the left, to our own picket line, about three-fourths of the distance down the mountain. Three lines were formed, the 2d division leading the advance and the 149th occupying the left of the first line. When the order to advance was given, our men started forward with a cheer over the rugged sides of the mountain, totally regardless of any obstacle in their way and almost ignoring the sharp fire of the rebel infantry, who attempted to stop their progress. With an enthusiasm which knew no bounds, they rushed over hills and through gorges, climbing towering rocks, dashing through brushwood and fallen timber, and scarcely stopping even to take prisoners. They swept over the side of the mountain and around its frowning front with the rapidity and force of the whirlwind, completely overcoming and conquering every obstacle, both natural and artificial, which attempted to impede their progress.

"No military achievement of this or any other war, exceeded, for dash and daring, personal bravery, contempt of extraordinary obstacles and complete and perfect success, this charge of the 2d division around the point of Lookout Mountain. The rebel forces were literally swept from the mountain side, driven from fastnesses and intrenchments they had considered impregnable, captured in their strongholds, and every vestige of their power swept before us like leaves before the autumn gale."

The battle of Lookout Mountain was followed by an immediate advance of the whole army, in which the 149th bore an active part. On the second of December, another severe fight took place, which resulted in the capture of the valley of the Ringgold and its occupancy by the Union forces, with an officer of the 149th as Provost Marshal of the captured town. The campaign ending with the capture of Mission Ridge, our men fell back to their

old camping ground at the base of Lookout Mountain, where they remained till after New Year's, 1864, enduring severe hardships and almost starvation, in consequence of the impossibility of forwarding supplies. During this period the 149th was complimented by a public delivery of their captured rebel flags to Gen. Hooker; and after being almost reduced to starvation were removed to Stevenson and remained till spring in preparation for the next campaign. The stay here was a season of comparative ease and festivity; rations plenty, supplies abundant and labor light. The few inhabitants treated them kindly. Capt. Park Wheeler was detailed to "keep hotel," and proved himself no unworthy landlord of the "Soldiers' Home." Among the attractions which rendered the stay in Stevenson pleasant to many of the 149th was the presence of ladies, the wives of several of the officers, who, during this season of quiet, visited their husbands and friends at camp—Mrs. Col. Ireland, Mrs. Surgeon Kendall, Mrs. Capt. Wheeler and others, whose presence lent a charm to camp life not elsewhere experienced during the war.

May 2, 1864, began the movement of the troops in the famous Atlanta campaign. Their progress was first intercepted at Resaca where the rebel force under Johnston was concentrated and had burned the bridge across the Coosawattee River. Howard had entered Dalton on the heels of Johnston's force and had pressed him down to Resaca. Sherman at once set on foot a flanking movement to drive him out. Johnston made a counter movement by attacking Hooker and Schofield on his front and left. He was defeated in the bloody contest which ensued, Hooker driving the enemy from several hills, taking four guns and many prisoners. The rebels retreated across the Oostenaula during the night, and our army entered Resaca in triumph next morning. From this time to the final triumphal entrance into Atlanta, was a constant series of skirmishes, battles and active military operations. For nearly one hundred days and nights our men were constantly under fire, passing through the thrilling experiences of the battles of Villanow Mill Church, Nickajack Creek, Burnt Hickory, Calhoun, Dallas, Cassville, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Paices' Ferry, Chattahoochee River, Ackworth, Marietta, Big Shanty and Kennesaw Mountain.

The most severe and disastrous battle of the campaign in which the 149th were engaged was at Peach Tree Creek on the 20th of July, 1864, where a partial surprise was effected, and almost in an instant of time the regiment lost 19 brave and

generous soldiers, among whom were Col. C. B. Kendall and Capt. D. J. Lindsay, both as gallant officers as ever drew a sword in defence of their country.

During this campaign Gen. Hooker resigned his position at the head of the corps, and Gen. Slocum, who had commanded the old 12th corps, was appointed to the command of the 20th; arriving just in time to accompany the triumphal entry into Atlanta, on the 2d of September. The losses of the 149th during the campaign amounted to 34 men killed, 138 wounded and 10 missing. But the objective point was gained and the regiment was one of the first to enter Atlanta and hoist the Stars and Stripes upon the public hall. Col. Ireland, who commanded the 3d brigade, died shortly after entering Atlanta, and the command devolved upon Col. Barnum, promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, leaving the 149th under the command of Major Grumbach, promoted to the colonelcy.

Among the interesting incidents of the camp at Atlanta was the voting of the soldiers at the November election for President. The vote of the 149th, with but few exceptions, was cast for "Honest Old Abe," showing that they had no desire to "swap horses while crossing the river," as Mr. Lincoln predicted would be the verdict of the American people.

After the refitting of the troops and sending the sick and lame to the rear, the commissary wagons were loaded with hard-tack, coffee and sugar, and trusting to their own energy and perseverance to subsist upon the country, on the 16th of November the army left Atlanta, to plunge out of sight and hearing into the heart of the Rebel Confederacy. The famous "march to the sea" had been determined upon. Experience proved that Sherman had not overestimated the abundance of supplies in the country through which the army was to pass, nor miscalculated the capacity of his men to obtain their full share of the necessaries of life. The marching of an army composed of 60,000 infantry and 5,500 cavalry through an interior country of such extent was a scene probably never witnessed before, and must have been an astonishing spectacle to the people of the country through which they passed. Thousands of negroes, sometimes in torch-light processions, followed the army "on the road to freedom." The army was formed into two grand divisions or wings: The right led by Gen. O. O. Howard, comprising the 15th corps, Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, and the 17th, Gen. Frank P. Blair; the left, led by Gen. H. W. Slocum, comprising the 14th corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and the 20th, Gen. A.

S. Williams. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick led the cavalry, which careered in front and on either flank of the infantry.

The 149th, with Slocum's wing, advanced by Covington, Madison and Eatonton, concentrating on Milledgeville, which was entered without opposition. Sherman thus far accompanied the 14th corps. Slocum moved out of Milledgeville simultaneously with Howard's advance from Gordon, and concentrated at Sandersville, driving out a small party of Wheeler's cavalry; thence he followed the Central Railroad, breaking it up to the Ogeechee, which he crossed at Louisville, and thence kept north, striking out towards the Savannah.

At Millen, on the Central Railroad, half way from Sandersville to Savannah, was a great prison camp where some thousands of our captured soldiers had long endured unspeakable privations. Sherman was intent on reaching and liberating them, and for this purpose sent forward Kilpatrick with his cavalry; but the enemy took the alarm and removed the prisoners. Kilpatrick being harrassed and kept back by skirmishes with Wheeler's cavalry. Our army visited this prison on their march after the prisoners had been removed. The 20th army corps, (Gen. Slocum's,) including the 149th, was the first to reach Savannah. It passed Morgan's and Carlin's divisions encamped about ten miles out, and hastened on to the city. On the 10th of December, 1864, Savannah was completely beleaguered, and Fort McAllister was that day carried by storm. Hardee, with 15,000 men, evacuated the city on the night of the 20th, escaping across the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge. He was unobserved by our pickets, as the night was dark and windy. Under cover of fire which he had kept up the day previous, he had destroyed the Navy Yard and two iron clads. Our troops now took possession, the 149th being in advance and raising the flag on the dome of the City Hall.

The taking of Fort McAllister by Hazen's division was a brilliant achievement. While the steamer sent by Gen. Foster and Admiral Dahlgren, to communicate with our army, was hesitating whether or not to approach the fort, at that moment Hazen's bugles sounded the charge; when his division rushed over torpedoes and abatis, through a shower of grape, up to and over the parapet, and after a brief but desperate struggle, McAllister was ours. Her garrison of 200 surrendered, having 40 or 50 killed and wounded to our 90. Among the spoils were 22 guns and much ammunition. Fort McAllister fell on the 13th of December; on the 17th, Hardee was formally summoned to surrender

the city; on the 20th, the bombardment of the city commenced, and on that night Hardee evacuated, moving his force towards Charleston.

The 149th was stationed as Provost Guard of a portion of the conquered city, and in this capacity had a season of relaxation and rest from the fatigues of the campaign, mingling in the social life of the city and enjoying balls and other pastimes. A loyal newspaper was printed and edited by a member of the 149th during their stay in Savannah. After being supplied with provisions and clothing, and leaving the city in charge of another corps, they were again on the march, and reached Sisters' Ferry with great difficulty on account of the floods and next to impassable condition of the roads. After some detention they crossed the Savannah River on pontoons and entered the State of South Carolina. Along their route the rebels had buried torpedoes, which exploded and severely injured several of the regiment. The march through South Carolina involved unusual hardships; the weather having become exceedingly wet, the swamps flooded and the river high and swift.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, was reached on the 12th of March, 1865. Here the enemy halted three days, completely destroying the United States Arsenal and the costly machinery which had been brought here from Harper's Ferry at the time of its capture by the rebels in 1861.

Sherman's movements from this point were very cautiously made. An immense army was concentrating in his front; Hardee from Savannah and Charleston, Beauregard from Columbia, Cheatham from the Tennessee, with considerable force drawn from North Carolina and her seaward defences under Bragg and Hoke, with Wheeler's and Hampton's cavalry, making up a force of not less than 40,000 men, mostly veterans, under the command of the able and wary Joe Johnston. It would no longer answer to move as hitherto; our columns must be kept well closed up, the corps within easy supporting distance, on peril of surprise and disaster. True to his favorite policy, Sherman, on the 15th of March, pushed four divisions of his left wing, covered by Kilpatrick's cavalry, directly northward to Averysboro, as a feint on Raleigh; while Slocum's train, his two remaining divisions, and the right wing, moved by various roads nearly east, towards Goldsboro, his true destination. Sherman was on the left with Slocum, including the 149th, but had ridden across to the right wing, intent on reaching Goldsboro and meeting Gen. Schofield, when the sound of guns on the left again challenged his attention. Slocum, approaching Bentonville, had

been assailed by Johnston with the entire rebel army. The divisions of the right wing were ordered at once to move on rapidly to the assistance of the outnumbered left. Slocum had encountered Dibrell's cavalry, which he was driving, when he ran headlong upon the whole Confederate force, the two leading brigades of Carlin's division being hurled back upon the main body, with a loss of three guns and their caissons. Slocum thereupon very properly stood on the defensive, showing a front of four divisions, and throwing up slight barricades, while Kilpatrick came into action on the left. Here our left withstood six assaults from Johnston's army inflicting heavy loss with our artillery, the enemy having brought up little or none. Johnston had hurried to this point by night from Smithfield, expecting to crush Slocum before he could be supported, but he was mistaken. Night fell without giving him any ground, and before morning Slocum got up his wagon train, with its guard of two divisions, while Hazen's division of the 15th (Logan's) corps, came up on the right, rendering his position secure. The enemy not risking further attacks, Slocum awaited the arrival of Howard with the entire right wing. In the night Johnston retreated on Smithfield and Raleigh, so precipitately as to leave his pickets and his severely wounded behind.

Our total loss here was 191 killed, 1,108 wounded, and 344 missing, in all 1,643. We buried here 267 rebel dead, and took 1,625 prisoners, many of them wounded.

No further resistance being made, our army moved on to Goldsboro, where it rested and was re clothed, much to the satisfaction of our 149th, for having passed through the tar regions of North Carolina and burned a number of rosin manufactories, they were so blackened and begrimed with the smoke and cinders as to resemble more a regiment of colored troops than white soldiers. Their clothes were also worn and tattered, so that, as remarked by their Quartermaster, "fat, ragged and saucy," was a more apt description of them than any other combination of words in the English language.

From Goldsboro the troops containing our regiment were marched to Raleigh, where they arrived on the 14th of April. While here news of the surrender of Lee and his forces to Gen. Grant at Appomattox reached our headquarters and was hailed with tumultuous rejoicing by the whole army. A demonstration was made towards Johnston, but like a prudent commander, he also, after some formal negotiations, surrendered, and the great civil war was at an end.

The order, "On to Richmond"—now much more

easily executed than at the beginning of the war—was heard through the ranks, and our army moved forward, reaching the "Rebel Capital" on the 10th of May, passing in review through its principal streets. From Richmond to Washington, they passed through Chickahominy swamp and over their old stamping grounds, crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and pausing a few moments on the field of their first battle at Chancellorsville. A rapid march brought them to Alexandria, whence they were moved across the Potomac to Washington and soon after mustered out of the service.

The remnant of the 149th soon returned home to receive the warm welcome of a grateful and generous people, who had watched their career in the army with pride and satisfaction. It is not too much to say that the 149th had as varied an experience and made for themselves as honorable a record during the war of the rebellion, as any volunteer regiment in the Union service. Their dead sleep in honored graves, and their living, many of them, have won that respect, both in military and civil affairs, to which their merits and sacrifices justly entitle them.

OFFICIAL RECORD AND LIST OF PROMOTIONS OF THE 149TH REGIMENT.

Henry A. Barnum, Col., rank from September 17, '62, promoted to Brig.-Gen., May 31, '65; Nicholas Grumbach, Capt., rank from September 2, '62, promoted to Major August 2, '64, to Lieut.-Col. May 11, '65, to Col. June 7, '65, (Brevet Col., U. S. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; John M. Strong, Lieut.-Col., rank from September 5, '62, resigned March 1, '63; Abel G. Cook, Major, rank from Sept. 8, '62, promoted to Lieut.-Col. March 1, '63, (Brevet Col., N. Y. V.) discharged July 20, '64; Charles B. Randall, Major, rank from March 17, '63, promoted to Lieut.-Col. June 5, '63, killed in action July 20, '64; Edward D. Murray, Jr., 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 4, '62, promoted to Capt. March 4, '63, to Lieut.-Col. July 20, '64, mustered out June 12, '65; Henry H. Burhans, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 8, '62, promoted to Capt., Nov. 24, '62, to Major May 11, '65, mustered out June 12, '65; Walter M. Dallman, Adjutant, rank from Aug. 29, '62, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) discharged Mar. 15, '65; Bela P. Hitchcock, Adjutant, rank from Mar. 15, '65, (Brevet Capt., N. Y. V.), mustered out June 12, '65; Moses Summers, Quartermaster, rank from Aug. 28, '62, promoted to Capt. and A. Q. M. July 1, '64, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.); Hamilton D. Borden, Q. M., rank from July 1, '64, (Brevet Capt., N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; James V. Kendall, Surgeon, rank from Aug. 22, '62, (Brevet Lieut.-Col., N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Horace Nims, Assist.-Surgeon, rank from Sept. 19, '62, resigned March 17, '63; Henry F. Adams, Assist.-Surgeon, rank from April 2, '63, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12,

'65; Albert W. Phillips, Assist.-Surgeon, rank from Oct. 9, '62, resigned Nov. 24, '63; Arvine C. Bowdish, Chaplain, rank from Sept. 18, '62, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.), resigned Sept. 3, '63; Solomon Light, Capt., rank from Aug. 30, '62, resigned Jan. 17, '63; Oliver T. May, Capt., rank from Jan. 17, '63, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Jacob Knapp, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 2, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. April 4, '63, to Capt. Aug. 2, '64, (Brevet Major, N. Y. V.), mustered out June 12, '65; James Lynch, Jr., Capt., rank from Sept. 4, '63, resigned Feb. 15, '63; Thos. Gaffney, 1st Lieut., rank from April 24, '63, promoted to Capt. Oct. 31, '64, resigned June 3, '65; Morris K. Baker, 1st Lieut., rank from April 12, '64, promoted to Capt. June 7, '65, mustered out June 12, '65; J. Forman Wilkinson, Capt., rank from Sept. 4, '62, resigned Dec. 7, '62, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.); Park Wheeler, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 4, '62, promoted to Capt. Dec. 30, '62, resigned Aug. 7, '64 (Brevet Major N. Y. V.); Oliver L. F. Brown, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 7, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 1, '64, to Capt. Oct. 31, '64, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Ira B. Seymour, Capt., rank from Sept. 5, '62, (Brevet Major U. S. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; William Pullen, 2d Lieut., rank from May 3, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Aug. 12, '63, to Capt. June 7, '65, (Brevet Major, N. Y. Vols.) mustered out June 12, '65; Judson H. Graves, Capt., rank from Sept. 8, '62, resigned Oct. 23, '62; Theodore E. Stevens, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 8, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 10, '64, to Capt. May 11, '65, (Brevet Major U. S. V.), mustered out June 12, '65; Eben G. Townsend, Capt., rank from Sept. 9, '62, discharged Feb. 4, '64; Andreas Cas-sard, Capt., rank from April 20, '64, declined; Geo. G. Truair, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 9, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. July 14, '64, to Capt. April 22, '65, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Robert E. Hopkins, Capt., rank from Sept. 10, '62, promoted to Major Feb. 29, '64; Orson Coville, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 5, '62, promoted to Capt. Feb. 29, '64, mustered out June 12, '65, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.); Thomas Merriam, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 10, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Aug. 14, '63, to Capt. July 14, '64, (Brevet Major N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; David Lindsay, Capt., rank from Sept. 12, '62; killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 20, '64; Alexander McKinstry, 2d Lieut., rank from Jan. 13, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. May 15, '63, to Capt. July 20, '64, discharged May 15, '65; James E. Doran, Capt., rank from Sept. 17, '62, discharged Feb. 5, '64; Charles E. Coville, Capt., rank from Mar. 29, '64, not mustered; Samuel Bronner, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 30, '62, resigned Feb. 8, '63; Mathew H. Westcott, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 30, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut., March 4, '63, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.), discharged Feb. 5, '64; William Wills, 1st Lieut., rank from March 16, '64, mustered out June 12, '65; Philip Eckle, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 2, '62, discharged Dec. 21, '63, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.); John F. Wheeler, 2d Lieut., rank from May 7, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 7, '65, (Bre-

vet Capt. N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; John B. Foote, 1st Lieut., rank from Feb. 15, '63, declined; George W. Phillips, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 7, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. April 22, '65, mustered out June 12, '65; William W. Mosely, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 4, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 30, '62, discharged May 11, '63; Elisha Houghkirk, 2d Lieut., rank from March 15, '65, promoted to 1st Lieut. June 7, '65, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Edward F. Hopkins, 1st Lieut., rank from Jan. 30, '64, resigned Sept. 14, '64; Nicholas Cooney, 1st Lieut., rank from Dec. 22, '64, declined; Philip Hiorsh, 1st Lieut., rank from March 1, '65, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.), mustered out June 12, '65; William Gleason, 1st Lieut., rank from Nov. 25, '62, resigned May 25, '64; Joseph Gay, 1st Lieut., rank from May 11, '65, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Byron A. Wood, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 9, '62, resigned Dec. 6, '62; Willis S. Barnum, 1st Lieut., rank from Feb. 7, '63, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) resigned May 24, '64; John H. Patterson, 2d Lieut., rank from July 3, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut., Aug. 7, '64, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; Ohio L. Palmer, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 10, '62, resigned June 24, '63; George H. Diety, 1st Lieut., rank from Aug. 28, '65, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) mustered out June 12, '65; George K. Collins, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 12, '62, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) resigned April 24, '64; John Kohl, 1st Lieut., rank from June 7, '65, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.) not mustered; John Van Wie, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '62, resigned Jan. 13, '63; Benjamin F. Breed, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. May 3, '63, killed in action at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; Burnett E. Miller, 2d Lieut., rank from Oct. 14, '63, promoted to 1st Lieut. Jan. 6, '64, mustered out June 12, '65; Joseph Seymour, Jr., rank from Feb. 8, '63, discharged Aug. 9, '63; Philip M. Sours, 2d Lieut., rank from June 3, '64, not mustered; William Savage, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 4, '62, resigned Mar. 29, '63; Fred'k O. Waters, 2d Lieut., rank from Aug. 12, '63, not mustered; Abram H. Spore, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 7, '62, resigned Mar. 3, '64; Harvey Siver, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 29, '64, mustered out June 12, '65; Edward F. Hopkins, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 5, '62, promoted to 1st Lieut. April 4, '64; mustered out June 12, '65; Jacob Waling, 2d Lieut., rank from June 7, '65, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.); Lucius W. Ramsey, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 15, '65, mustered out June 12, '65; Thomas A. Benedict, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 9, '62, resigned Dec. 6, '62; David R. Wilson, 2d Lieut., rank from June 14, '64, not mustered, deserted; Francis Becker, 2d Lieut., rank from June 7, '65, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.); Z. Carter Patten, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 23, '64, resigned July 5, '64; George H. Deitz, 2d Lieut., rank from July 5, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. April 22, '65; John T. Rowe, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 12, '62, resigned Dec. 12, '62; Joseph A. Davis, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 12, '62, killed in action at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; William O'Reiley, 2d Lieut.,

rank from July 3, '64, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.); Andreas Cassard, 2d Lieut., rank from March 24, '64, declined; Franklin Sours, 2d Lieut., rank from April 20, '64, not mustered; Jacob Schwartz, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 28, '65, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.); David Gere, 2d Lieut., rank from June 7, '65, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.); Adolphus J. Fix, 2d Lieut., rank from June 7, '65, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.), not mustered; Milton E. Miller, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 1, '65, mustered out June 12, '65; George P. Frost, 2d Lieut., rank from Jan. 7, '65, not mustered, (Brevet 1st Lieut. N. Y. V.)

BREVET COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR TO ENLISTED MEN OF THE 149TH REGIMENT.

| <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Brevet Rank.</i> |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Sergeant, | John W. Vaugh | 2d Lieut. |
| Q. Sergeant, | Dudley D. K. Marvin, | 2d Lieut. |
| Sergeant, | Augustus P. Brown, | 2d Lieut. |
| Sergeant, | Joseph F. Thomas, | 2d Lieut. |
| Private, | William Fehrenz, | 2d Lieut. |
| Private, | George W. Chase, | 2d Lieut. |
| Private, | George I. Sager, | 2d Lieut. |
| Com'sary Sergt., | Henry L. Purdy, | 2d Lieut. |
| Private, | Oliver Ormsby, | 2d Lieut. |
| Sergeant, | Howard B. Sloan, | 2d Lieut. |
| Sergeant, | William Cross, | 2d Lieut. |
| Sergeant, | William Cahill, | 2d Lieut. |

Medals of honor were awarded by the Secretary of War to the following:

First Lieutenant, N. F. Potter; Private, Peter Kappesser; Private, Philip Goettel.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—ORGANIZATION—ARRIVAL IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG—DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD—WINTER QUARTERS—BATTLE OF HATCHER'S RUN—ATTACK ON FORT STEEDMAN.

THE 185th was the fourth complete regiment of volunteer infantry from Onondaga county, raised late in the war, and composed largely of artisans, farmers, mechanics and professional men. It was its peculiar fortune to be mustered into the service when hard fighting had to be done, which continued with little interruption to the close of the war. The 185th was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers—Edwin S. Jenney, Colonel; Gustavus Sniper, Lieutenant-Colonel; John Leo, Major; Byron Mudge, Adjutant; William Gilbert, Quartermaster; Charles W. Crarey, Surgeon; G. L. Newcomb, Assistant Surgeon; Chester W. Hawley, Chaplain.

Line Officers—Company A: Stephen O. Howard, Captain; Ephraim F. Bander, 1st Lieutenant;

William A. Brooks, 2d Lieutenant. Company B: John Listman, Captain; William A. Roff, 1st Lieutenant; John Herron, 2d Lieutenant. Company C: Henry D. Carhart, Captain; John T. Hostler, 1st Lieutenant; Charles J. Rector, 2d Lieutenant. Company D: Daniel N. Lathrop, Captain; Theodore M. Barber, 1st Lieutenant; Henry L. Kingsley, 2d Lieutenant. Company E: Robert P. Bush, Captain; Robert C. Rorepauagh, 1st Lieutenant; Pembroke Pierce, 2d Lieutenant. Company F: John W. Strowbridge, Captain; Andrew J. Lyman, 1st Lieutenant; Harrison Givins, 2d Lieutenant. Company G: Albern H. Barber, Captain; Hiram Clark, 1st Lieutenant; Daniel Minier, 2d Lieutenant. Company H: Daniel Christler, Captain; Stephen S. Jordan, 1st Lieutenant; Stephen R. Hitchcock, 2d Lieutenant. Company I: Jared F. Abbott, Captain; H. Wadsworth Clarke, 1st Lieutenant; Jacob M. Doran, 2d Lieutenant. Company K: Abram H. Spore, Captain; Cyrus A. Phillips, 1st Lieutenant; Lewis S. Edgar, 2d Lieutenant.

This regiment was organized at Syracuse and mustered into the service September 22, 1864. On the 23d they left for City Point, where they arrived *via* Fortress Monroe on the 30th, and were that night ordered into action, an attack being made on the Union forces at Warren Station, where a light skirmish ensued. On the 4th of October the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps: Gen. S. Warren, Corps Commander. The division was commanded by Gen. Charles Griffin, and the brigade by Gen. Sickles. The regiment moved on the 4th from Warren Station to Poplar Grove Church, where they went into camp and remained till Sunday the 16th. On Saturday, October 8, an attack was made by the rebels and the 185th was ordered to support Gen. Ayers, in command of a brigade of the 9th corps. A fight ensued in which the rebels were repulsed. No further incident of interest occurred while in camp here, except the capturing of a rebel spy by one of the pickets of the 185th. He was an engineer and had a complete map of the whole Union lines and defences from City Point to the extreme left, extending over twenty miles. The map was concealed next his person. He offered money to be allowed to escape; but was tried by court-marshal and shot by order of Gen. Warren.

October 16. The brigade and division moved to the Squirrel Level Road in front of Petersburg and went into camp. Here the officers of the 185th presented Colonel Jenney with a horse. On the 27th, a move was made on the South-side Railroad, where an engagement occurred in which three men of the 185th were wounded. After the battle they returned to the same camp on the 29th of October. On the 3d of December the army was ordered to

move on the Weldon Railroad for the purpose of destroying the track, to prevent the communication of the rebel army stationed about Petersburg with their base of supplies at Weldon. This road was used by the enemy in transporting supplies from North Carolina nearly up to our lines, whence they were wagoned around our left to Lee's camps. The expedition consisted of Warren's (5th) corps, Mott's division of the 2d corps and Gregg's mounted division. They moved down the railroad as far as the Meherrin, across which to Hicksford the rebels were driven, while the road was effectually destroyed down to that point—some twenty miles. The track was taken up and the rails heated and bent so that they could not again be used. The immense amount of rebel supplies at this point was captured; in this expedition the 185th bore a conspicuous part. On the 12th of December, they went into camp at the Gurley House near Warren Station. The snow, sleet and rain were terrible; and on the march, without preparations to withstand the inclemency of the weather, the regiment suffered severely; one man, being compelled to march, fell out by the way and was never heard of afterwards. He probably perished.

Here the division went into winter quarters, constructing their camp in a dense pine forest and clearing the ground, so that not a stump remained, in an incredibly short time. The Quartermaster, by order of Gen. Griffin, detached 125 men to raid into the country to secure materials for the officers' quarters. This was successfully accomplished and in due time neat and comfortable quarters were erected, which were occupied till the 5th of February, 1865. During the winter a large church sixty feet long was built of pine logs hewed on the inside, which made a comfortable place of worship. It was roofed with tent-cloth furnished by the Christian Commission; a platform at one end for the preacher was built of some of the pine lumber obtained on the raid; and seats were constructed of hewed pine slabs set upon legs. Here Sergeant Bregg was killed by rebel guerrillas—shot through with five bullets and stripped of his clothes. The health of the regiment during the winter was excellent. Gen. Warren here sent an invitation to Col. Sniper and staff to make him a New Year's call at his headquarters, in compliment to the gallant services of the 185th. Col. Jenney was then absent on a visit to the east.

On the 4th of February, 1865, orders were received to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and on Sunday morning the 5th, before daylight, our forces were ordered to move in the

direction of Hatcher's Run ; and on the afternoon of the same day occurred the second battle of Hatcher's Run, lasting till next day, in which the 185th suffered severely. Two men in Company A were killed ; one in Company C ; Capt. John Listman, Company B, wounded in the thigh so badly that his leg had to be amputated close to the body ; Major Bush taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. Among the privates a considerable number were wounded.

During the early part of this engagement the 185th Regiment was held in reserve. About the middle of the afternoon, however, the first brigade, commanded by Col. Sickles, composed of his regiment (the 198th Pennsylvania) and the 185th New York, was hastily ordered forward to relieve the 2d division of the 5th corps. This division, composed largely of regulars and commanded by Gen. Ayers, a regular army officer, occupied a position in front of a piece of woods. In its front was an open field, upon the opposite side of which were one or two small buildings and a sudden declivity in the ground, occupied by the enemy and answering the purpose of an intrenchment. Gen. Ayres' division had here suffered terribly.

As our brigade marched for nearly half a mile along the road through the woods, we met the wounded from this division being borne back by the hospital corps ; some hastily bandaged, others with undressed, gaping wounds ; some besmeared with blood, others pallid as though in the grasp of death. It was a trying ordeal for our men—a severe test of their courage ; even the bravest pushed forward with blanched cheek.

As we moved upon the field Ayers' division moved off. An occasional shot developed the near presence of the enemy, but the fight there seemed to be over. We had scarcely moved from flank into line, however, before a terrific fire was opened upon us by the enemy. Our brigade commander was one of the first wounded and as he was carried off the field sent his staff to report to Col. Jenney, who was thus left in command of the brigade.

Col. Jenney appreciated the danger of attempting to hold his open position against an enemy substantially covered, and instantly ordered the brigade forward. The brigade moved in excellent form. No command to charge was given. It would have probably been dangerous to do so, as the enemy were upon both our flanks and it was necessary to keep the troops well in hand. Forward went the brigade, through the smoke and against the bullets. It was the work of a few minutes only. There was no wavering—con-

stantly, steadily forward ! The firing slackened, ceased—the enemy was gone. We were the masters of the field.

Many brave fellows fell, but the loss was slight compared to that which must have occurred if the enemy had not at once been driven from the field.

We retained our position until evening when under cover of darkness we retired to the main line.

After the engagement Col. Jenney sent Major Bush to reconnoiter our right flank and station pickets ; in performing which duty, when scarcely out of speaking distance from his regiment, concealed from them only by the intervening underbrush, he was captured with a squad of his men. He was sent to Libby prison, and the regiment, during most of its subsequent service was deprived of one of its best officers.

The brigade was warmly commended by Gen. Griffin for its gallant service, and its praise was fairly earned, for seldom had a single brigade accomplished so important results at so small a sacrifice.

After this engagement the regiment went into camp at Hatcher's Run. Here, on the second day after the battle, Colonel Jenney took his departure from the regiment. At the time he was commissioned as Colonel of the regiment he was Major of the 3d New York Artillery and acting as Provost Judge of North Carolina at Newbern and had, after notice of his promotion, been taken prisoner by the enemy, as has been stated in the narrative of "Jenney's battery." Notwithstanding the fact that he was a paroled prisoner he had been mustered in as Colonel of the regiment, and taken the regiment into the field. He expected to obtain an immediate exchange. But while he regarded himself as bound by his parole, the War Department was of the opinion that the officer who captured and paroled him had sufficient authority to capture, but none to parole, and that Col. Jenney was therefore to be regarded as an *escaped* rather than a *paroled* prisoner.

In this situation Col. Jenney remained during his term of service with the regiment. He endeavored to induce the Secretary of War to relieve him from the responsibility of his situation by making an order declaring that he was not paroled and ordering him upon duty, but the Secretary of War refused to do so lest an embarrassing precedent might thus be established.

His only relief from this unfortunate situation seemed to be to retire from the service, and accordingly he had forwarded his resignation about the middle of January. This resignation had been accepted, and an order honorably discharging him

from service had been received by Gen. Griffin just before the last engagement. At his request, however, it had been retained by the General until the advance then contemplated had been made, and now was delivered to him.

Upon the morning of his departure the regiment was formed in square, and the command turned over to Lieut.-Col. Sniper in a short speech, praising the regiment, highly complimenting Col. Sniper, and reluctantly saying farewell.

Col. Sniper was immediately promoted, and commanded the regiment during the remainder of its service.

The regiment remained in camp at Hatcher's Run till March 29, 1865, when the grand movement for the closing struggle of the rebellion was made. On the 25th of March, the division was ordered out before daylight, at 3 o'clock, A. M., the rebels having made an assault upon Fort Steedman, near City Point. It was stated in the order that an attack was probably being made along the whole line, and that a general engagement was imminent, which proved true. General Lee, foreseeing clearly the speedy downfall of the Confederate cause, unless averted by a prompt concentration of his remaining forces, and a telling blow delivered thereby on some one of our encircling armies, which were now probably crushing out the life of the Rebellion, resolved to anticipate Grant's initiative by an attack on his lines before Petersburg and Richmond. This attack was made on Fort Steedman, nearly east of Petersburg, where its success would have cut our army in two and probably compelled a hasty reconstruction to recover our lines and works; thereby opening a door for the unassailed withdrawal of the rebel army southward by the most direct route to unite with that of Johnston, and thus overpower Sherman. The assault was delivered by Gordon with two divisions—all the disposable rebel army of Virginia being collected just behind the assaulting column and held in hand as a support. Gordon charged at daybreak on the 25th of March. His men rushed instantly across the narrow space separating the confronting lines, and pouring into Fort Steedman, which was held by the 14th New York Artillery, completely surprised and captured the garrison. The guns, whereof three batteries were taken by the rebels, were instantly turned on the adjacent works of Fort Haskell, next to Fort Steedman on the left. Here their triumph ended. They failed to rush forward and seize the crest of the ridge behind the forts.

The 20,000 men whom Lee had massed in the rear of the charge were either not ordered forward

or failed to respond. The result was that instead of cutting our army in two as they had intended, they had divided their own and isolated a portion of it in the midst of an army of foes. Our forces rallied and swept the field, capturing 2,000 prisoners. The battle lasted till after nightfall. About 3 o'clock P. M. an attack was made on the extreme left, where the 185th were on the right of the 2d corps and in the thick of the fight. A terrible battle soon raged along the entire line. The ground was soon covered with the dead and wounded, among whom fell several of the 185th. The rebels were driven back with heavy loss. The reports of the battle make the loss about equal on both sides—2,500 besides the 2,000 rebel prisoners taken by our army. After the battle our soldiers returned to camp at Hatcher's Run and remained till the 29th of March, at which date Gen. Grant had determined to advance the left wing of his army. On the 28th, orders were received to move at 3 o'clock next morning. Three divisions of the Army of the James, now commanded by Gen. Ord, being withdrawn from the banks of the James River, where it had menaced Richmond, and brought over to the left of our lines facing Petersburg. Warren's (5th) and Humphreys' (2d) corps moved quietly out southward till they had crossed Hatcher's Run, when, facing northward, they advanced cautiously, feeling for the enemy's right. Sheridan was on our extreme left at the head of nearly 10,000 cavalry, acting under orders directly from Gen. Grant. The 9th (Parke's) and one of Ord's divisions were left to hold our extended lines under the command of Gen. Parke; all dismounted troopers being ordered to report to Gen. Benham, who guarded our immense depot of supplies at City Point.

Humphreys crossed Hatcher's Run at the Vaughan Road; Warren, moving further to the left, crossed four miles below (the stream here, since its junction with Gravelly Run, being Rowanty Creek,) and moved up the Quaker Road, to strike the Boynton Plank Road; Sheridan moved nearly south to Dinwiddie Court House, where, at 5 P. M., he halted for the night. Warren's corps alone, encountered any serious resistance on this day, the 29th. Continuing their march till about 2 o'clock, they arrived at Quaker Farm and were there met by the enemy. A fierce engagement ensued. During the action our forces were being repulsed, the 2d division retreating in great disorder, when Gen. Chamberlain, in command of the 1st brigade, rode up to the Colonel of the 185th, saying: "For God's sake, Col. Sniper, can you save the day with your regiment?" The Colonel replied: "General,

I can try." He immediately formed his regiment in line of battle. The balance of the brigade, consisting of the 189th Pennsylvania, had shared in the retreat, leaving the 185th to stand the ground alone. They were ordered to charge the enemy. The charge was made with great spirit over an eminence, where they met the advancing columns of the rebels in pursuit of our retreating forces, and, making a desperate charge, hurled back the foe, but with great loss to our gallant regiment. The killed and wounded were 180; all the officers of some of the companies were either killed or disabled; so that there were not line officers enough to command the regiment.

This charge lasted scarcely more than half an hour, but it was one of the most desperate and important in its results of any during the war. The aim of the rebels seemed to be to shoot down our colors. William Tyler, of Company D, was Color-Bearer of the regiment. He was shot first. The colors were then seized by a private, who was immediately shot. Private Benjamin Wilson, of Company D, then seized and bore aloft the fallen standard, but was instantly shot and wounded. Then Private Herman Rice, of Company B, sprang forward and raised the colors, but the arm which lifted them was immediately pierced by a rebel ball, and they again fell. Col. Sniper being dismounted in the thick of the charge, seeing the colors drop, rushed forward and seized them, and whirling them above his head, shouted, "Men of the 185th, forward!" A wild yell was sent up from the ranks, and rushing forward with their gallant leader, the day was won. After the engagement the general officers complimented Col. Sniper in person upon the gallantry and valor of his regiment in that terrible charge, and said that they had saved the day.

March 30th and 31st. While the Union forces were driving the rebels, several minor engagements occurred. Warren had pushed forward skirmishers on his left to seize the White Oak Road beyond the rebel right, and had ordered Ayers to advance Winthrop's brigade through the woods to support the effort. At half past 10 A. M., Lee dealt him an unexpected and staggering blow, striking Ayers heavily in flank and rear, hurling his division back on Crawford's, which likewise broke. For a moment there was a prospect of another Chancellorsville. But behind these two stood Griffin's division, well posted in more open ground, whence it refused to be driven. It held its ground against the rebel advance till the routed divisions rallied and formed behind it, enabling Warren to assume the offensive. Humphreys sent in Miles' division on

Warren's right to strike the enemy's left flank. Before these well-timed charges the enemy recoiled, taking refuge behind his intrenchments along the White Oak Road, and losing heavily in prisoners. Meantime Sheridan had advanced to Five Forks and had fought the rebels from there to Dinwiddie Court House and back—one of the most brilliant actions of the war.

CHAPTER XXX.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT
CONTINUED—BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS—BOMBARDMENT OF PETERSBURG—LEE'S TELEGRAM
TO JEFF. DAVIS—EVACUATION OF RICHMOND—
FLIGHT AND CAPTURE OF THE REBEL ARMY—
RETURN HOME OF THE REGIMENT—LIST OF
PROMOTIONS.

THE battle of Five Forks, one of the most memorable of the great campaigns which closed the rebellion, was begun on Saturday, April 1, at about 3 P. M., and continued without cessation of firing till Sunday morning at daylight. Nearly the entire force on both sides was engaged. The 5th corps was on the right and in the hottest part of the contest. The rebels were strongly intrenched and fought with desperation, knowing their fate depended on the battle. Adjutant Mudge, of Col. Sniper's staff, was severely wounded in the arm, which resulted in the permanent loss of its use, and several officers and privates were killed and wounded. During this battle 4,022 rebel prisoners were taken. Greeley, speaking of this battle, says: "The Confederates, facing their foes in each direction, stood bravely to their arms. * * * In a few minutes Ayers' division burst over their flank intrenchments taking 1,000 prisoners; while Griffin struck their refused flank in the rear, capturing 1,500 more; and Crawford, resisted only by skirmishers, pressed forward rapidly to the Ford Road, running northward from their center, precluding the retreat towards Lee; and then turning southward on that road, came rapidly down upon their rear, taking four guns—our cavalry all the time sharply assailing their front and right, and at length charging over their intrenchments, as Ayers and Griffin, having turned their left out of its works, bore down upon its renewed front, hurling all that remained of the enemy in disorderly flight westward, charged and pursued for miles by our cavalry, until long after dark, and until our prisoners exceeded 5,000; while our total loss this day (April 1,) was about 1,000. At this cost Lee's right wing had been substantially demolished. Among our killed was Brig.

Gen. Frederick Winthrop, Colonel of the 9th New York, and cousin of Major Theodore Winthrop, killed at Big Bethel." Griffin was now ordered with two divisions of infantry to Gravelly Church, some miles towards Petersburg, to reopen his communication with the rest of the army, while Griffin's own division (now Bartlett's) supported McKinzie's cavalry, which had pushed northward up the Ford Road to Hatcher's Run. As darkness set in, our guns in position in front of Petersburg opened from right to left, making the night lurid with a bombardment that proclaimed the signal victory just achieved on our left, and predicted more decisive triumphs at hand. Parke and Ord assaulted the rebel works at daybreak on Sunday morning, April 2, carrying with the 9th corps the outer line, but being intercepted by an inner line behind them, which he could not force. Wright, on his left, with the 6th corps, supported by two divisions of Ord's, charging at dawn, drove everything before him up to the Boydton Road, on which, wheeling to the left towards Hatcher's Run, he swept down the rear of the rebel intrenchments, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners. Meantime Ord's other division had forced the enemy's lines at the Run, and now Wright and Ord swung to the right, pressing on Petersburg from the west, while Humphreys, to the left, with Hayes' and Mott's divisions of the 2d corps, having stormed a redoubt in his front, came up with two divisions, closing in on their left. Thereupon the rebel lines defending Petersburg on the south were assaulted by Gibbon's division of Ord's corps, which carried by storm two strong and important works—Forts Gregg and Alexander. This shortened our besieging lines, and weakened the rebel defence of the city. Lee, seeing that Petersburg must soon fall, telegraphed to Jeff. Davis at Richmond at half-past 10 A. M., on Sunday, April 2:

"My lines are broken in three places. Richmond must be evacuated this evening."

The message reached Davis at 11 A. M. in church, when he quietly read it and retired. It produced a profound dread and apprehension of the impending fate of the city. "Men, women and children rushed from the churches, passing from lip to lip the news of the impending fall of Richmond; or, whispering with white lips, the foe, they come, they come."

This was a terrible revelation to burst in upon the calm of that beautiful spring Sunday morning. Says Pollard: "It was difficult to believe it. To look up to the calm, beautiful sky of that spring day, unassailed by one single noise of battle, to

watch the streets, unvexed by artillery or troops, stretching away into the quiet, hazy atmosphere, and believe that the capital of the Confederacy, so peaceful, so apparently secure, was in a few hours to be the prey of the enemy, and to be wrapped in the infernal horrors of a conflagration!"

Richmond was evacuated that night. The rebels set fire to the city with their own hands. The flames were quenched before producing utter destruction by Union soldiers who first entered the city under Gen. Weitzel, Monday morning, April 3, 1865. Before noon of that day the news of Richmond's fall had been flashed across the loyal States, and was soon confirmed by telegrams from President Lincoln, then at City Point, and from the Secretary of War at Washington. Petersburg was evacuated simultaneously with Richmond, and so noiselessly that our pickets, scarcely a stone's throw from the abandoned lines, knew not that the enemy were moving till morning showed that they were gone. The rebel government, with its belongings, had passed down the railroad several miles north of Petersburg to Danville, where it halted, and whither Lee hoped to follow with the rest of his army, and thence form a junction with Johnston in North Carolina. Here the last important battle before the surrender, occurred, in which our army took 1,400 prisoners. On the 6th of April, Gen. Davies struck Lee's train, moving in advance of his infantry, at Paine's Cross Roads, and destroyed 180 wagons, capturing four guns and a large number of prisoners. Ord, on the same day, reaching out from Jetersville, struck the head of Lee's advancing columns at Farmville, as it was preparing to cross the Appomattox. Here a sharp engagement took place. Brig.-Gen. Theodore Read was killed. The attack, however, arrested the march of the enemy. Lee crossed the Appomattox on the night of the 6th, and his rear guard had just crossed and set fire to the bridges at dawn on the morning of the 7th, when the second corps (Humphreys') which had now taken the lead, rushed up in time to save the bridge on the wagon road. Over this Barlow's division crossed, capturing 18 guns which had been abandoned by the rear guard of the rebels in their hasty retreat. The rebels halted and intrenched themselves four or five miles north of Farmville, where they were attacked by a portion of our forces, and again retreated on the night of the 7th to Appomattox Station. Here they were overtaken on Sunday the 9th by our main force. Griffin and Ord, with the 5th, 24th, and one division of the 25th corps, by a forced march, reached Appomattox Station about daylight in the morning. Greeley gives

the following account of the situation, when the two armies confronted each other for the last time as belligerents :

"Sheridan was with his cavalry near the Court House, when the Army of Virginia made its *last charge*. By his order, his troopers, who were in line of battle, dismounted, giving ground gradually while showing a steady front, so as to allow our weary infantry time to form and take position. This effected, the horsemen moved swiftly to the right and mounted, revealing lines of solid infantry in battle array, before whose wall of gleaming bayonets the astonished enemy recoiled in blank despair, as Sheridan and his troopers, passing briskly round the rebel left, prepared to charge the confused, reeling mass. A white flag was now waved by the enemy before Gen. Custer, who held our cavalry advance, with the information that they had concluded to surrender. Riding over to Appomattox Court House, Gen. Sheridan was met by Gen. Gordon, who requested a suspension of hostilities, with the assurance that negotiations were then pending between Gens. Grant and Lee for a capitulation."

The correspondence had begun between the two generals on the 7th of April, and the capitulation was completed on the 9th. Lieutenant Hiram Clark of Company G, in the 185th regiment, was the last man killed in the war. He had command of the skirmish line at Appomattox before the surrender, and while the flag of truce was being borne in, was struck and completely disemboweled by a rebel shell. He was buried under a chestnut tree near Appomattox Court House. He was a noble officer and much beloved by his regiment.

After the surrender, the 185th, with some other regiments, were detailed to take charge of the rebel prisons and to collect the rebel arms and munitions of war; and were thus occupied for four or five days. The arms and ammunition were sent to Burksville. Among them were 52 brass cannon, very fine pieces, which had been dismantled and buried by the Confederates on the field at Appomattox.

The Union forces, except the 2d corps, were ordered towards Danville to assist Gen. Sherman, and were sent forward to Burksville. The 185th, after three days in camp, were ordered to Wilson's Station on the South-side Railroad, where they remained in camp till the first of May, and were thence ordered to move to Manchester, across the James from Richmond. On the 5th of May they received marching orders for Alexandria, started on Saturday morning, the 6th, and that day crossed the Pamunkey River on pontoons; passing through Bowling Green, they crossed the Rappahannock at Fred-

ericksburg, and arrived at Arlington Heights on the 13th, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a tedious all-night march. They remained in camp at Arlington Heights till the grand review in the City of Washington, on the 23d of May, 1865, when the President reviewed the entire army. Returning to camp after the review, they remained till they were mustered out of the service on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1865. Leaving Arlington at 3 P. M., on the 31st, they met with a grand reception of citizens on their way home, at Geneva, N. Y., and arrived in Syracuse on the 3d day of June, where a committee of their fellow-citizens were in readiness to give them a welcome home. On the 10th of June, at Camp White, they were paid off and discharged by Major Littlefield, Paymaster.

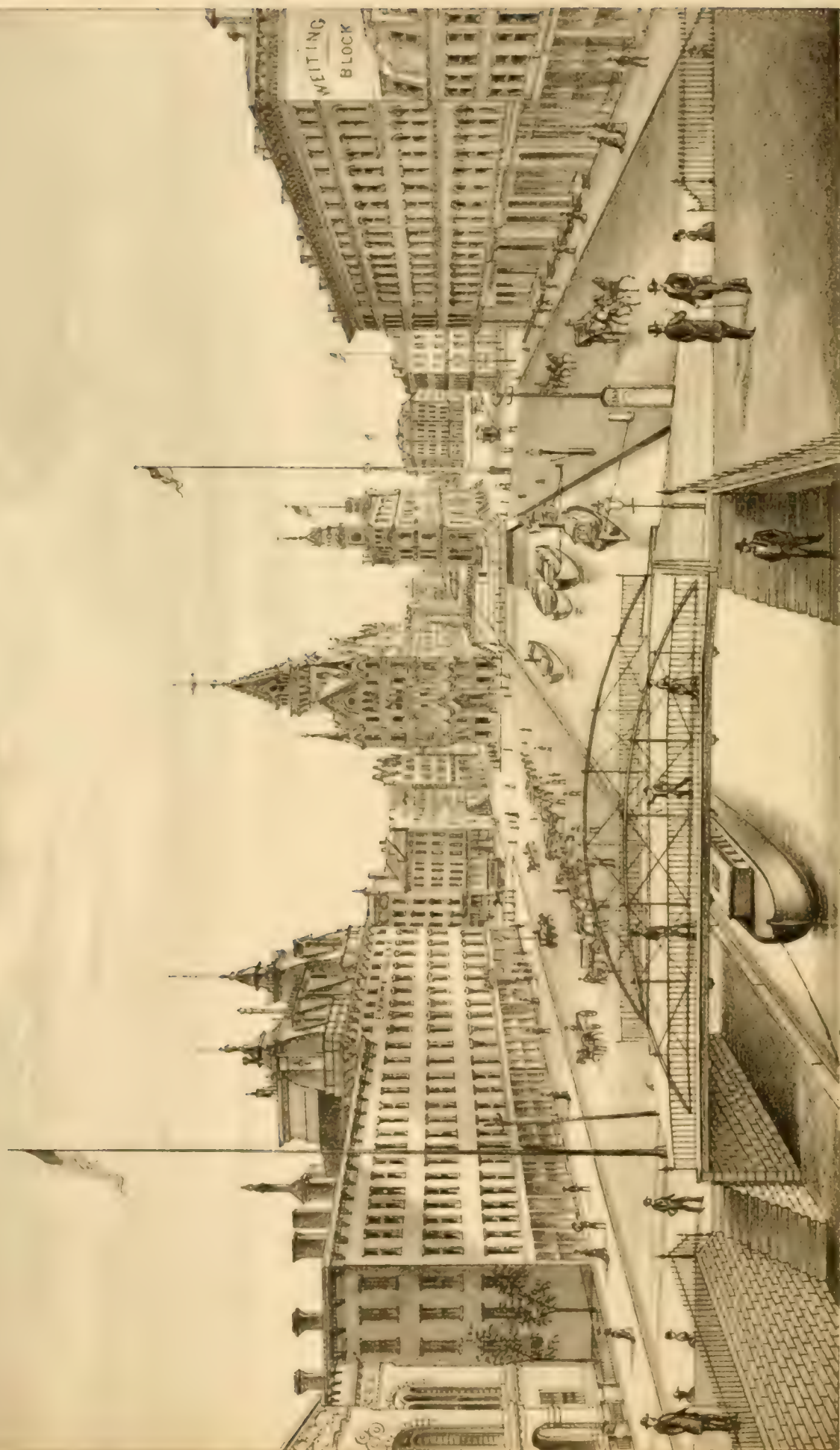
OFFICIAL RECORD AND LIST OF PROMOTIONS OF THE 185TH REGIMENT.

Edwin S. Jenney, Col., rank from Sept. 19, '64, discharged Feb. 3, '65; Gustavus Sniper, Lieut.-Col., rank from Sept. 17, '64, promoted to Col. Feb. 14, '65, (Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.) mustered out with the regiment May 30, '65; Theodore M. Barber, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, promoted to Capt., Jan. 3, '65, to Lieut.-Col. Mar. 30, '65, mustered out May 30, '65; John Leo, Major, rank from Sept. 19, '64, died of disease Dec. 3, '64; Robert P. Bush, Capt., rank from Sept. 24, '64, promoted to Major Dec. 3, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Byron Mudge, Adj't, rank from Sept. 7, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; William Gilbert, Q. M., rank from Sept. 2, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Charles W. Crary, Surgeon, rank from Sept. 17, '64, mustered out May 30, '65, (Brevet Lieut.-Col., N. Y. V.); Gilbert I. Newcomb, Assistant-Surgeon, rank from Sept. 26, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; William M. Bradford, Asst.-Surgeon, rank from Sept. 26, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Chester W. Hawley, Chaplain, rank from Oct. 10, '64, resigned April 29, '65; Stephen O. Howard, Capt., rank from Sept. 2, '64, mustered out May 30, '65 (Brevet Major, U. S. V.); John W. Strowbridge, Capt., rank from Sept. 7, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Albert H. Barber, Capt., rank from Sept. 13, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; John Listman, Capt., rank from Sept. 17, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; E. M. Bander, 1st Lieut, rank from Sept. 2, '64, promoted to Capt. Feb. 3, '65, not mustered, died April 15, '65; W. A. Rapp, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '64, promoted to Capt. May 11, '65, mustered out May 30, '65; Henry D. Carhart, Capt., rank from Sept. 19, '64, died before muster; John T. Hostler, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, promoted to Capt. Dec. 24, '64, (Brevet Capt. U. S. V.) discharged June 2, '65, (Brevet Major U. S. V.); Daniel L. Lathrop, Capt., rank from Sept. 19, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; David Chrysler, Capt., rank from Sept. 19, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Jared T. Abbott, Capt., rank from Sept. 19, '64, mustered out May 30, '65; Abram Spore, Capt.,

rank from Sept. 19, '64, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Daniel Minier, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 13, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 3, '65, killed in action March 29, '65 ; Andrew J. Lyman, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 7, '64, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Hiram Clark, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 13, '64, killed in action April 9, '65 ; Henry H. Kelsey, 1st Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Pembroke Pierce, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. May 11, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Herbert C. Rorepaugh, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '64, mustered out May 10, '65 ; F. Augustus Schemerhorn, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 23, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Jan. 23, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Lewis Edgar, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut., Dec. 24, '64, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Stephen S. Jordan, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, discharged Feb. 27, '65 ; Jerome C. Gates, 2d Lieut., rank from Dec. 4, '64, promoted to 1st Lieut. Mar. 30, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; H. Wadsworth Clarke, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, (Brevet Capt. N. Y. V.), mustered out May 30, '65 ; Cyrus A. Phillips, 1st Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, not mustered, commission revoked ; Thomas S. Wallace, 1st Lieut., rank from Dec. 23, '64, not mustered, failed to report to regiment ; William A. Brooks, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 2, '64, discharged Mar. 20, '65 ; William H.

Hamilton, 2d Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Harrison Givins, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 7, '64, discharged Dec. 28, '64 ; A. A. Abbott, 2d Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, resigned May 22, '65 ; John I. Isaacs, 2d Lieut., rank from Feb. 3, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; John Herron, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 17, '64, mustered out May 30, '65 ; J. W. Mercer, 2d Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Warren L. Winslow, 2d Lieut., rank from May 19, '65, not mustered ; Charles G. Rector, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, (Brevet Capt. U. S. V.), mustered out May 30, '65 ; Henry Q. Kingsley, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, died of disease Mar. 31, '65 ; Norman W. Smith, 2d Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Stephen Hitchcock, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, not mustered, commission revoked ; Daniel L. Baker, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 21, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; Jacob M. Doran, 2d Lieut., rank from Sept. 19, '64, discharged Mar. 20, '65 ; Hiram Wiard, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 20, '65, mustered out May 30, '65 ; B. H. Smith, 2d Lieut., rank from Mar. 20, '65, not mustered ; Frederick H. Bremen, 2d Lieut., rank from April 27, '65, not mustered.

Private A. Everson, of this regiment, was awarded a medal of honor by the Secretary of War.



CLINTON SQUARE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF SYRACUSE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE CITY OF SYRACUSE is situated on the line of the New York Central Railroad, a very little over three hundred miles from the city of New York, and is the county seat of Onondaga county. From its central location both in the county and the State, it has also received the appropriate name of the CENTRAL CITY. Besides the Central Railroad, which cuts through its center, there are the Oswego and Syracuse division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York, the Syracuse Northern and the Syracuse and Chenango Valley railroads, lending their trade and commerce, together with the Erie and Oswego canals. The growth of the city has been remarkable, considering the condition of things in this locality sixty years ago, when the site was a dismal and unhealthy swamp, and there were no roads nor other means of communication with the outside world. The few huts then planted in the wilderness have given place to palatial residences, grand and imposing business structures, elegant churches and broad and spacious streets and avenues. On every hand may be seen a wealth of architectural beauty and a profusion and elegance of public and private grounds, parks, lawns, cultivated trees, shrubbery and flower gardens, which contrast strikingly with the rude and straggling hamlet of even fifty years past. From a small village of about three hundred inhabitants, Syracuse has emerged into a city of nearly sixty thousand people. It is interesting to trace the history of such a city from its beginning, and to note its different steps of progress, till it has attained the eminent position it holds to-day among the centers of commercial

wealth, civilization and social refinement, of our country.

ORIGINAL SITE OF THE CITY.

The original site of Syracuse was known as the "Walton Tract." It consisted of two hundred and fifty acres of the Salt Springs Reservation, sold by act of the Legislature in 1804, and purchased by Abraham Walton in June of that year, for the sum of six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, or about twenty-six dollars and twenty cents an acre. The land was located and surveyed by James Geddes, under the direction of the Surveyor-General, Simeon DeWitt, and the proceeds applied to the improvement of a portion of the old Seneca Turnpike, running from lot No. 49 in Manlius to lot No. 38 in Onondaga. The boundaries of this tract appear from the old maps of Syracuse to have been laid out by Mr. Geddes in a very irregular form, owing to his attempt to avoid the swamp, which, however, he was unable to do. A considerable portion of the land lay under water most of the year. In the advertisement for the sale of the land it was announced that the tract contained a good mill site. But it was so low and swampy that certain parties at Salina and Onondaga Hollow ridiculed the idea. This aroused the Surveyor-General, and putting a spirit-level in his gig he drove all the way from Albany to Syracuse to personally inspect the premises and put the question of the water power at rest. Judge Geddes was employed to make the survey of the mill site; and it is a curious illustration of how small a circumstance will often change the whole current of a man's life, when it is remembered that this single use of the Surveyor-

General's spirit-level by Mr. Geddes was the inciting cause which led him to become the surveyor and engineer of the Erie Canal.

FIRST ACTING TREASURER OF SYRACUSE.

The Commissioners to receive and disburse the money arising from the sale of the Walton Tract were James Geddes, Moses Carpenter and John Young. Mr. Geddes was appointed Treasurer, but on account of his absence from home during the construction of the road, Mrs. Geddes acted in his place, paying out the money upon the orders of the contractors. Thus a woman, Mrs. James Geddes, mother of Hon. George Geddes of Fairmount, became the acting treasurer in the first financial transactions relating to Syracuse.

FIRST TAVERN IN SYRACUSE.

Although the avails of the sale of the Walton Purchase were required by the act of 1804 to be appropriated to the improvement of a road, as above mentioned, there was a stipulation in the terms of sale making it obligatory upon the purchaser to cause to be erected within a certain specified time a suitable building for a tavern or house of entertainment for the accommodation of travelers. Mr. Walton, accordingly, in 1804, upon laying out lots for a village, sold to Henry Bogardus for the consideration of \$300, half an acre of ground, binding him to erect within a reasonable time a suitable house for a tavern and to keep or cause one to be kept. The half acre included the site of the present Empire Block, on which Mr. Bogardus erected his tavern in 1806. It was a wooden building, thirty-five by forty-five feet on the ground, and two stories high. Mr. Bogardus was succeeded by Mr. Burlingham in 1808, by Joseph Langdon in 1810, by James Ingalls in 1812, and by Sterling Cossit in 1815.

FIRST CABINS ON THE SITE OF SYRACUSE.

Besides the trading house of Ephraim Webster, which had been established on the west bank of Onondaga Creek, a short distance south of its confluence with the lake, at a place subsequently known as "Webster's Landing," in 1786, several persons had erected log cabins in the vicinity of where Mr. Bogardus built his hotel, before the original tract had been purchased by Mr. Walton. The full names of these parties have been unfortunately lost, but some of them given by Mr. Clark are as follows: Mr. Hopkins in 1797, and Mr. Butler in 1799. The cabins of these pioneers were located a little west of the Oswego Canal bridge, near a spring north of the late General Granger's residence.

In the Spring of 1800, Calvin Jackson became a

resident, building a small log house a little south of where the Central Railroad crosses Genesee street. Here, on the 28th of December, 1800, was born Albion Jackson, supposed to have been the first white child born in Syracuse, outside of that part of it formerly known as Salina. Mr. Jackson was the father of John J. Jackson, late a resident of the town of Onondaga, and formerly Indian Agent at the Reservation.

William Lee and Aaron Cole, the first blacksmiths, opened a shop in 1805. In the same year Amos Stanton, father of Rufus Stanton, located near the Salina Street bridge. Dr. Swan erected a small frame house in 1807. Jonathan Fay settled near the site of the Old Court House in 1808. Rufus Stanton kept a tavern near the Salina Street bridge in 1811. The building is still standing on the east side of the street just south of the bridge, and is occupied by Mr. David Quinlan as a private residence. This, or a house built by Mr. Walton in 1805 or in 1806, for some of his mill hands, a portion of which may still be seen near the railroad crossing south of West Genesee street, is probably the oldest building now remaining in Syracuse.

SALE OF THE WALTON TRACT.

A portion of the Walton Tract was sold to Michael Hogan and Charles Walton, who held it in common with the original proprietors for some time, and finally, after some unimportant changes, it was transferred to Forman, Wilson & Co., in 1814, for about \$9,000. From these proprietors it passed into the hands of David Kellogg and William Sabin, in 1818, who sold it, in 1823, to Henry Eckford, the celebrated ship-builder of New York. In May, 1824, the tract was transferred to the Syracuse Company for the consideration of \$30,000. The company consisted of Messrs. William James, Isaiah and John Townsend, and James McBride. The tract was deeded in trust to Messrs. Moses Burnet and Gideon Hawley, and from that time village lots were extensively sold.

FIRST PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.

At the time Forman, Wilson & Co., purchased the Walton Tract, they erected a large slaughter house in a fine grove in the rear of what was afterwards General Granger's lot, north of Church street. Here they packed beef and pork on a large scale, continuing the business till 1817. During the war of 1812-14, they had a heavy contract for supplying the army with these articles.

SECOND SURVEY OF SYRACUSE.

In the spring of 1819, Owen Forman, a younger brother of Judge Joshua Forman, and John Wilkin-

son, Esq., father of J. Forman and Alfred Wilkin-son, bankers of this city, then a young lawyer, came down from Onondaga Hollow, under the direction of Judge Forman, to lay out the Walton Tract into village lots. The old survey of Mr. Walton was entirely disregarded, except so far as the original boundary lines of the tract were concerned. But so undefined were the ancient landmarks that it was with extreme difficulty that they ascertained with any degree of certainty the old starting point. Although they had an excellent description of the tract, made by Judge Geddes at the time of the original survey, yet it is thought that, but for a certain "plum-tree" therein mentioned, the lines as originally run could not have been traced. They began their survey in the month of June, and after a fortnight of hard labor the village was again laid out, so far as related to the Walton Tract. That portion not included in the village was laid out into "farm lots" of from five to ten acres each.

EARLY NAMES OF THE VILLAGE.

In the infancy of the Salt City it seemed difficult to find a name for it that proved satisfactory. At the first laying out of the village it was called "*South Salina*." The tavern built by Mr. Bogardus was called the "*South Salina Hotel*." The name *South Salina*, however, not being received with general approval, was after a time changed to "*Milan*," which name it bore till an attempt to obtain a post-office revealed that there was one already of that name in the State, and the name was changed to "*Corinth*" by Judge Forman. Subsequently for several years, the place went by the name of "*Cossit's Corners*," from Sterling Cossit, who succeeded Mr. Ingals in the hotel. In 1820, the village was named "*SYRACUSE*," by John Wilkinson, Esq., the first Postmaster.

THE ORIGINAL CLEARING.

When the second survey was made by Forman and Wilkinson in 1819, there was but a small clearing in the village. It extended from the canal near Clinton street, south to Fayette street and east to Warren street. On the north side of the canal the clearing extended as far back as Church street and east to Warren street, the rest of the dry ground being a pine grove interspersed with oak bushes.

It may not be amiss to remark in this place, that the valley in which Syracuse is now situated was originally covered with heavy timber and thick underbrush, the prevailing kinds being hemlock, birch and soft maple in the western part, and in the eastern portion, cedar and pine.

In 1808, Mr. Young and others cut down a large hemlock tree over four ft. in diameter, for the purpose of hewing it into timber. After cutting into the tree a foot and a half, they found nearly one hundred bullets which had been deposited in a box cut in the tree, and covered with one hundred and fifty-two concentric circles, which had grown over them in as many years since the balls had been placed there by the hand of some one familiar with the use of fire-arms. Subtracting 152 from 1808, leaves 1656, a date at which the French had established colonies and missions in this valley.

HANDSOME HARRY—REMINISCENCE OF AN INDIAN FEUD.

On the west bank of Onondaga Creek, in the vicinity of the old Webster trading house, was collected at an early time quite a large Indian village. Onondagas gathered here for convenience of trade, and were here met by the Cayugas. The bones which have been disinterred in this locality show that feuds broke out between portions of these tribes, and that in the conflicts which ensued many of the Indians were slain. An incident connected with one of these feuds has been preserved by tradition, and is worthy of record.

"In 1795, a feud broke out between a clan of the Onondagas and another of the Cayugas, which raged fiercely. At intervals several parties on both sides were killed. The last victim of this deadly strife was an Onondaga called Handsome Harry. He had been followed by a party of Cayugas from Tuscarora and back, and was overtaken at the sand bank, afterward the property of Mr. Henry Young, situated not far from the Syracuse Pump House. When he found his pursuers hard upon him, he made no effort to escape, but quietly kneeling down, bared his bosom and was instantly shot dead with an arrow. Handsome Harry was reputed the handsomest man in his nation. He was buried on the spot where he fell, and two favorite sisters for a long time daily visited his grave and mourned his death with the deepest sorrow."*

SYRACUSE IN 1819.

When Judge Forman removed to Syracuse in 1819, he occupied a house a little west of the Townsend Block. At this time there were only two frame houses in the village, beside the hotel. Log houses and plank and slab cabins were scattered over the dry portion of the ground, most of the latter having been tenanted by laborers on the canal. The pasture of Judge Forman ran back some fifty rods and east to Salina street, most of it being a pine grove. Another lot of twenty acres commenced where the Syracuse House now stands, and was accessible by a set of bars opening into the

* *Clerk's Onondaga*

lot where the front door of the hotel now opens on Salina street. This lot was used as a pasture till 1825.

So dense was the forest about Syracuse in 1819, that two young ladies, the present Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth and Mrs. M. D. Burnet, in taking a morning stroll over Prospect Hill, became bewildered among the thick brushwood and lost their way. They rambled about till the day was far spent, and strength and courage almost exhausted, with nothing before them but the dreary prospect of being obliged to pass the night in the wilderness. At length, late in the afternoon, they found themselves in the vicinity of the Lodi Locks, where they recognized familiar ground and were able to make their way home in safety.

THE SITE OF SYRACUSE RENDERED HEALTHY.

We have spoken of the unhealthfulness of Syracuse in the early stage of its history. It was so very sickly during a considerable portion of the year that probably it never could have been permanently settled had not the foresight and sagacity of Judge Forman prompted him to take measures to secure the draining of the swamp and marshes. An instance illustrative of the sickness of the place is related of a Mr. Merrill who built a small frame house in the vicinity of Mr. Bogardus' hotel about the year the latter building was erected, but there was so much sickness in the neighborhood that he became discouraged and pulling down his house moved it away. During the building of the Erie Canal, from 1817 to 1820, the prevailing fever was very fatal. Dr. Basset, was the physician and did a vast amount of medical business among the sufferers on the works, nearly all of whom were sick with malarial diseases peculiar to the locality. The site of the village at that time has been described as a "dreary waste of swamp, approached only by means of 'corduroy' and 'gridiron' roads. All along where is now located the beautiful Fayette Park, was then a famous shooting ground for partridges and rabbits, and in the lower places were plenty of mud turtles and swamp rattlesnakes. In the spring the water did not usually subside sufficiently to allow people to pass with any degree of comfort till May or June, and those going from Onondaga to Salina were obliged to pass round on the high grounds east of Syracuse, over by-roads which were cut in every direction through the Reservation for the purpose of collecting wood in winter for the salt works. A person passing over the present improved streets and solid highways leading in and out of the flourishing city which has taken the

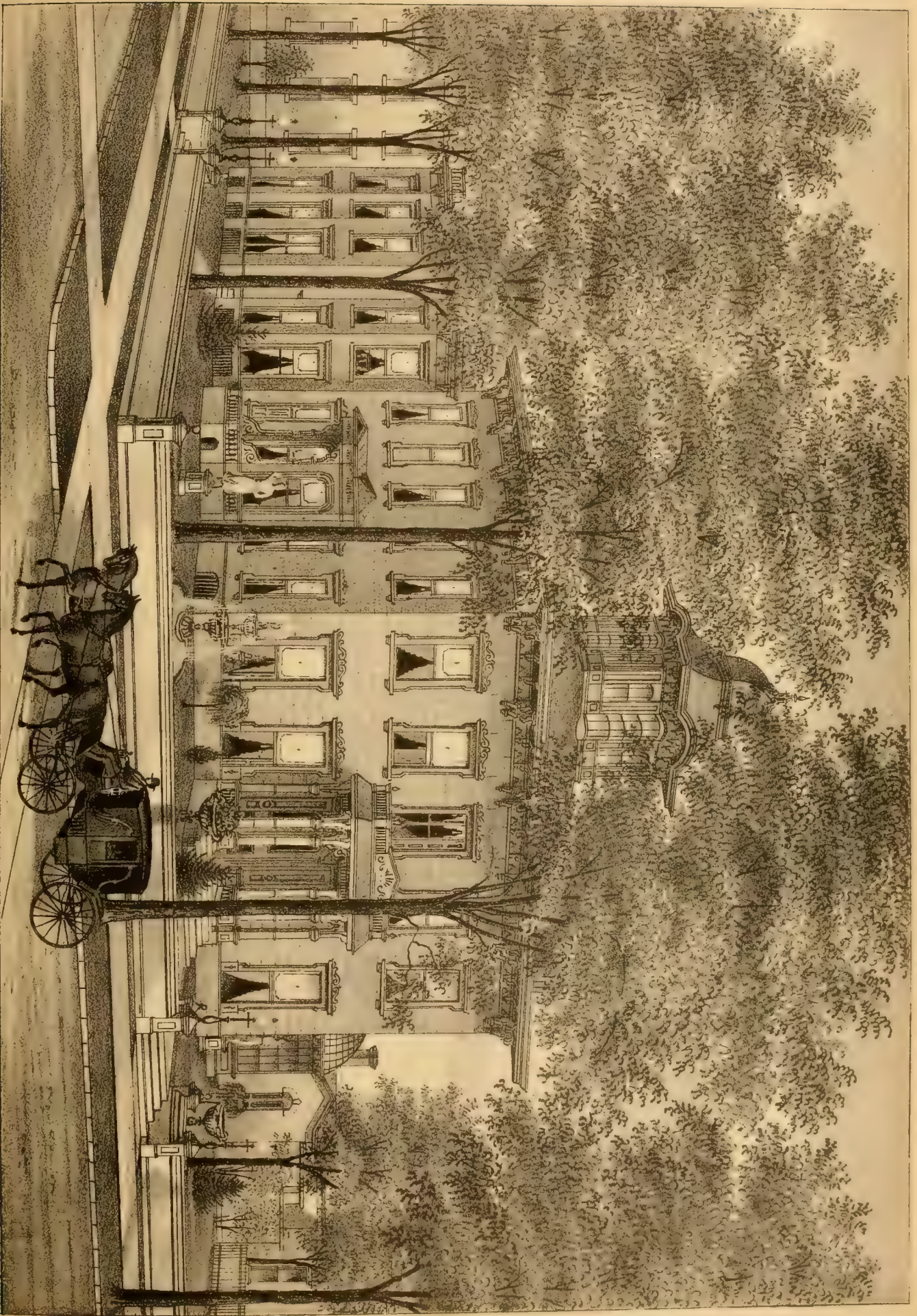
place of the dreary swamp of those days, can form no just conception of the impassable condition in which the roads then were in the spring and fall. In fact the only time when they were endurable was in the winter when they were perfectly frozen and covered with a good body of snow."*

Such was the state of things amidst which Judge Forman and his associates laid the foundations of Syracuse. It was no easy task to build a city in a swamp such as Syracuse then was. Indeed, it was no less a herculean undertaking than the building of Chicago in a sunken mud prairie on the shore of Lake Michigan. Both, however, have been successfully accomplished, and furnish an illustration of what human energy and enterprise can accomplish in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable.

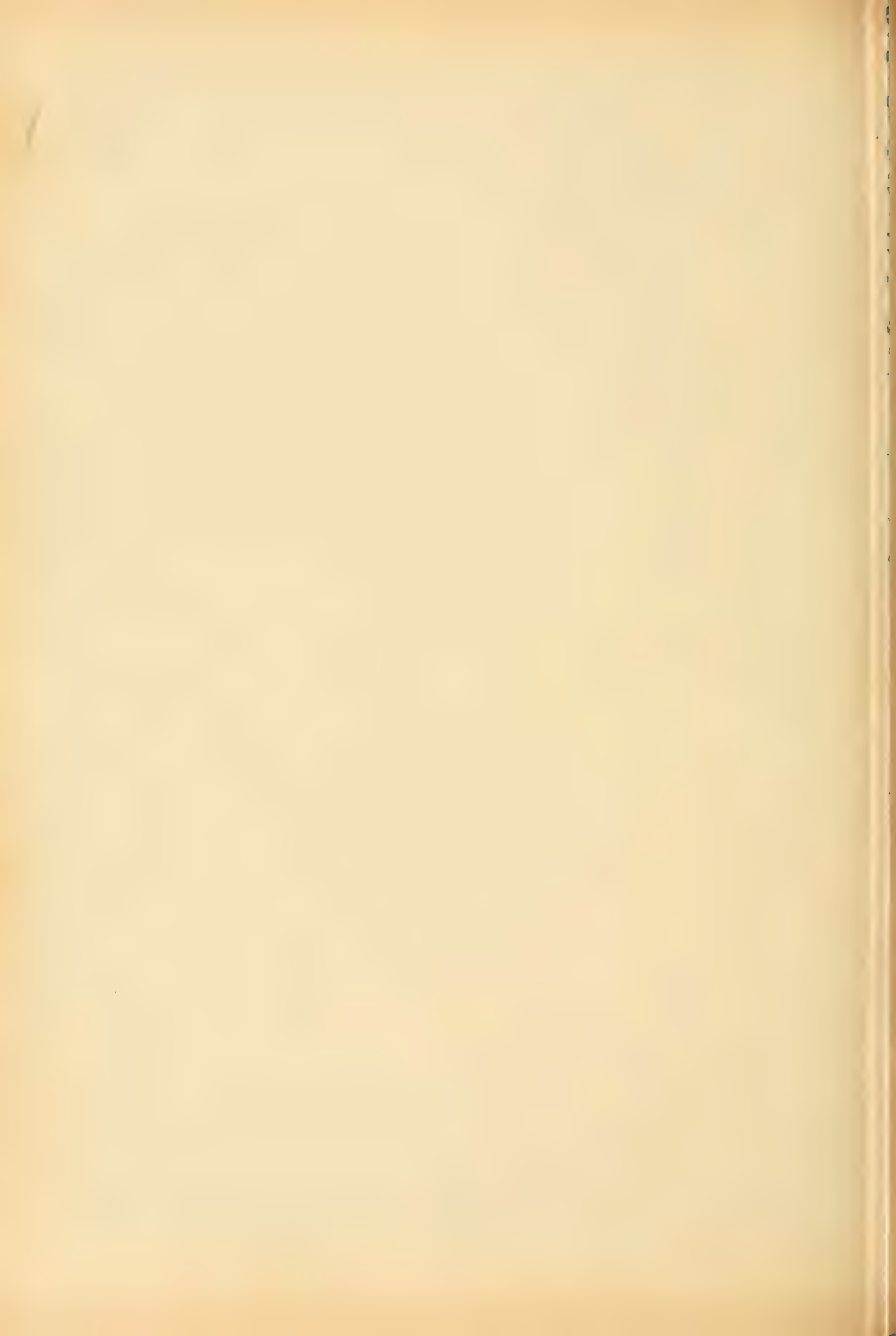
To the foreseeing mind of Judge Forman it was clear that something must be done to improve the health of the place, or his plans would fail. Accordingly, in the winter of 1821-2, he procured the passage of a law, in connection with an act authorizing the lowering of Onondaga Outlet, by which the Commissioners of the Land Office were to draw a map of the swamp and marsh about the villages of Salina and Syracuse, on which was to be designated the route of several ditches and drains through the swamp and marsh lands, with an accompanying estimate of the sum necessary to be raised to effect that object. The Judges of the County Courts were authorized to appoint three discreet free-holders of the County, who should assess the amount of money necessary to be raised on the owners of the lands contiguous to the drains, in proportion as they were supposed to be benefited by the same. In case of the non-payment of any assessment, the lands after being advertised four weeks, could be sold for payment, and if not redeemed within six months, with ten per cent interest and cost, the sale was made absolute and unchangeable. The law allowed the citizens to construct their own ditches on their own lands, according to rules prescribed by the Commissioners and the plan laid down on the map. In case they would not, the Commissioners were authorized to build them and charge the owners with the cost of construction and collection.

This law was considered at the time highly arbitrary, but it was the only feasible method by which the lands could be drained and the locality rendered healthy. The great advantages resulting from the improvement, soon reconciled all parties to the means employed. This has since been regarded by thousands who have enjoyed its benefits as the wisest and most beneficent measure ever adopted in

* Clark's Onondaga.



RESIDENCE OF PATRICK LYNCH, JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE, N.Y.



connection with Syracuse. The effect is thus described by Mr. Clark: "In the summer of 1822, the lands were brought under subjection by draining, the place assumed an air of healthfulness, disease and sickness kept at a distance, a marked difference was manifest at once, confidence was placed in the future, and the past was quickly forgotten. Since the draining of these lands they have been as healthy as any in the country."

Judge Forman has justly been esteemed the founder of the village of Syracuse. After an absence of five years, he returned on a visit to the city in 1831, and was everywhere received with demonstrations of joy and respect. Every voice cheered him as the founder of a city and the benefactor of mankind. The citizens of Syracuse through their committee, consisting of Stephen Smith, Harvey Baldwin, Amos P. Granger, L. H. Redfield, Henry Newton, John Wilkinson and Moses D. Burnet, availed themselves of the opportunity to present to him a tribute of the high respect and esteem entertained for his talents and character, and in consideration of his devotion to their interests in the early settlement of the village. The plate, an elegant silver pitcher, bore the inscription: "A Tribute of Respect, Presented by the Citizens of Syracuse to the Honorable Joshua Forman, Founder of that Village." On the opposite side was a device representing the friendship of the city, of two hands united in fraternal grasp; above this the word "SYRACUSE," and below, the date "1831."

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Sidney Dole and Milan C. Taylor, the owners and occupants of the mill, in 1814, opened the first store of general merchandise. Their store was next west of that afterwards kept by William Malcolm. The firm of Northrup & Dexter, who had a contract on the Erie Canal in 1817, were the successors of Messrs. Dole & Taylor, and continued in business till 1821. In that year General Amos P. Granger came down from Onondaga Hill and established himself as a dry goods merchant on the site of the present Syracuse Savings Bank Building. At this time there was no other store in Syracuse, except two or three small groceries. From this time for two or three years merchants multiplied rapidly. Mr. Henry Newton opened a store in 1822; Archy Kasson, hardware, 1822; Kasson & Hermans, dry goods, groceries and hardware, 1823; G. M. Towle, commission and forwarding, April, 1823; George Davis & Co., general merchandise, July, 1823; Henry W. Durnford, groceries, drugs and medicines, 1823; John Rogers &

Co., (from New York,) November, 1823; William Malcolm, 1823; Haskell & Walbridge, saddlers and furnishers for the trade, 1824; J. Vanderheyden, Mead & Davis, A. N. VanPatten, and H. & W. Dowd, 1824; Hiram Judson, watchmaker and jeweler, 1824; H. Hyde & Co., forwarding merchants, 1824. These are the principal pioneer merchants who established business in the village of Syracuse prior to the completion of the Erie Canal. Since this important era merchants have become so numerous that it would be impossible to follow them in detail.

THE EMPIRE BLOCK.

The hotel built by Bogardus was for many years called the "Mansion House." In 1845, the old patched up establishment, with its outbuildings, was torn away to make room for the present Empire Block. This block was finished in 1847, by John H. Tomlinson and Stephen W. Caldwell, of Syracuse and John Thomas, of Albany. On its completion Mr. Tomlinson became sole owner. Mr. Tomlinson was killed by a railroad accident at Little Falls in 1848. The block was then sold at auction, and after several changes became the property of Colonel James L. Voorhees, in 1850.

THE SYRACUSE HOUSE.

The lot on which the Syracuse House stands was purchased by Messrs. Buell & Safford, who began the erection of the "Syracuse Hotel" about 1820. While the building was in progress Mr. Safford was killed by a fall from a scaffold. The property then passed into the hands of Mr. Eckford, who completed the hotel in 1822. It was three stories high, and the first brick building of any considerable dimensions erected in the village. For several years it was kept by Mr. James Mann. After the Syracuse Company came into possession of the premises, the house was rebuilt, and has since been enlarged and improved to its present ample dimensions and style. At the time of the rebuilding it was named the "*Syracuse House*," after which it was kept by Mr. George Rust, then by Daniel Comstock and H. T. Gibson, then for a long time by P. N. Rust, Esq., who was succeeded by Gilbert & Knickerbocker in 1848.

Townsend Block was erected in 1842; Market (now City) Hall in 1845; Granger Block in 1844, burned in 1849, rebuilt in 1866; Globe Building in 1846-'47; Malcolm Block, in 1847; Bastable Block in 1849, rebuilt in 1863-'64; Corinthian Block in 1853.

Wieting Block and Hall were erected and finished in 1849-'50. On the 5th of January, 1856, one of

the coldest days during the winter, this block was burned to the ground. Dr. Wieting at once took measures for its reërection, and soon completed a larger and more elegant block. The new hall was dedicated on the 9th of December, 1856, eleven months after the destruction of the former building.

FIRST POSTOFFICE

The first Postoffice in the village was established in February, 1820; John Wilkinson, Esq., Postmaster. It is said that Mr. Wilkinson used to carry the mail in his hat and deliver it to parties whom he met about the village. For some time the office was kept in General Granger's store, when, for greater convenience, it was deemed advisable to move it to John Durnford's printing office. Mr. Durnford at first objected on account of lack of room, but when he found that Mr. Wilkinson had brought the whole contents of the office, mail matter, boxes, letter boxes, &c., on his shoulder, without the necessity of returning for another load, he waived his objection, and the postoffice was fairly installed in the office of the first newspaper in Syracuse.

SALE OF STATE LANDS.

In 1822 a considerable portion of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation was sold under the direction of the Surveyor-General. It was parceled out into small lots and sold to individuals. Several of these lots were taken by Messrs. Kellogg & Sabin, and eventually passed into the hands of the Syracuse Company. A large portion of the present site of the city, now covered with costly buildings, was included in these sales, the land being purchased for mere nominal prices. Such were the lots on James street on which now stand stately mansions—probably the finest residence avenue in the city—together with a large tract including the old cemetery. These brought at the sale from eighteen to thirty dollars an acre. The lands east of Fayette Park sold for six dollars an acre.

General Granger took several lots in the swamp near Lodi, between the canal and turnpike, at ten dollars and fifty cents an acre. Citizens agreed not to bid against him on condition that he would clear the land immediately. This was done at great expense the same season and put into a crop of wheat. Most of this ground is now covered with fine buildings.

In 1828 there was another sale of State lands, embracing the lots in the vicinity of the old Court House, and on other portions of the Reservation.

FIRST PACKET-BOAT AT SYRACUSE.

The first packet-boat on the canal was named

the "Montezuma." It arrived at Syracuse on the 21st of April, 1820. This boat was built and fitted up by a company of gentlemen at Montezuma from a model furnished by Col. Comfort Tyler. It was seventy-six feet long and fourteen feet wide. Its arrival created great excitement. Hundreds of anxious spectators lined the banks of the canal to witness the wonder, and this practical illustration of the benefits of the canal was not without its influence. It hushed the hostility of opponents of the enterprise and strengthened the more timid; visionary theories yielded to simple fact, and wild speculation to tests of experiment. The canal was now navigable from Montezuma to Utica, ninety-four miles, and at once business received a new and vigorous impulse.

INDEPENDENCE DAY—1820.

"The 4th of July, 1820,* was a glorious day for Syracuse. The canal was in practical operation, the prospects of the future city began to brighten; a most brilliant day dawned upon a land heretofore a swamp and bog. It was hailed as a day of joy, festivity and rejoicing. Invitations had been extended to the friends of the canal throughout the State, particularly in the Western District. Thousands of guests from the surrounding counties came to witness the novelty of canal navigation, and to celebrate the day. Some of the most distinguished men in the State were present, among whom were Governor Clinton and suite, General VanCortland, Myron Holley, Thomas J. Oakley and John C. Spencer. Judge VanNess adjourned the Circuit Court then in session at the Court House, and the Court and Bar attended in a body. Thaddeus M. Wood, Esq., presided on the occasion. The declaration was read by N. P. Randall, Esq., and the oration delivered by Samuel Miles Hopkins, Esq., to more than two thousand people. The numerous procession was formed in front of Mr. Cossit's tavern, escorted by the Salina band. They proceeded to the pine grove directly in the rear of the Townsend Block. The platform upon which were seated the orator, the reader and distinguished guests, was under a large spreading pine, which has long ago bowed its towering head to make way for the rapid and substantial improvements which have since been made. This was the first celebration of our national independence at Syracuse, and those who were present number it among her proudest days."

JAMES STREET IN 1824.

In 1824 James street was only an Indian trail

* 2 Clerk's Office, p. 98.



AP Granger

GEN. AMOS P. GRANGER was born in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., 1789. He removed to Manlius, Onondaga County, in 1811, and entered upon mercantile pursuits at that place. About 1820 he removed to the village of Syracuse, and became one of the first residents, and one of the most active promoters of the business interests of the place. For a number of years subsequent to his removal to Syracuse he was a merchant, his store standing on the ground occupied by the Syracuse Savings Bank. He early invested largely in real estate, the rise in the value of which made him one of its wealthiest citizens.

The first election of officers of the village of Syracuse occurred on March 3, 1825, and Joshua Forman was chosen president, with Amos P. Granger, Moses D. Burnet, Herman Waldrige, and John Rogers as trustees. In the War of 1812, General Granger raised a company of militia, and proceeded to Sacket's Harbor. He continued in the militia service after the war, rising through successive gradations to the rank of general, which was his distinguishing title through life. He was often honored with positions of trust by the citizens of Syracuse. One very marked instance of this was his selection to deliver the reception address on the memorable occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Syracuse, in 1825.

General Granger was always an active, energetic, and enthusiastic politician. He was a member of the Whig party, and was among the very first in the country to protest against the aggressions of the slave power, and to divine that a new organization of existing parties must take place before they could be successfully resisted.

Elected a delegate from Onondaga County to the anti-Nebraska convention held at Auburn, in October, 1853, of his own volition he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Baltimore platforms adopted by the Democratic and Whig national conventions, without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a vast majority of this State, we, Whigs and Democrats, hereby repudiate for the past, the present, and the future.

This and three other resolutions offered by General Granger were unanimously adopted by the convention, and formed the basis on which was afterwards erected the Republican party of this State, if not of the nation. To General Granger, as much as to any other one man, the Republican organization owes its existence.

Shortly after his return from Auburn he was elected by the liberal Whigs of this district to the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was an active and useful member. His voice and vote was always on the right side. He was an effective speaker.

If lack of early education had deprived his phrases of scholastic finish, it could not divest them of a sharp incisive power, which is oftentimes more effective than polished oratory. One incident characteristic of his courage and self-reliance to meet opposition in other ways than by reason and force of words is related. A Virginia bully, a congressman, attacked him in a public conveyance in Washington. The attack was made by a young and vigorous man upon one much advanced in years; but his years did not diminish the ardor of the general, who, strong in his principles of freedom, offered to "waive his age," and try physical results with a scion of Virginia chivalry.

Since 1858, General Granger occupied no official position, but was strong in his advocacy of true political ideas. Through the war he was an enthusiastic and outspoken advocate of the Union cause. During the campaign of 1864, though suffering from paralysis, he attended the Union meetings, that he might show by his presence the feelings of his heart. General Granger was for half a century a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. There was no layman so well read as he in the history of that church. Upon coming to Syracuse he was, in 1826, one of the first to organize a parish there, and attempt the erection of a small wooden church, he being at the time of its completion, as he often related, "the only solvent man in the congregation, and himself with only a dollar or two in advance." General Granger was among the first vestrymen, and was warden of the same for over thirty-five years.

In the year 1813 he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin Hickcox and Huldah Holmes, of East Haddam, Conn. She was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in the year 1790, and has survived her husband some eleven years, being now in her eighty-eighth year, possessing at that age an active mind and great energy of body. She united with the Episcopal church as early as 1825, and has been a consistent member of the same for some fifty-three years.

General Granger died Aug. 20, 1866.



Photo by Banta & Curtis, Syracuse

Parley Howlett

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., June 1, 1781. He was second son, in a family of five sons and three daughters, of Parley Howlett and Barshoba Parker the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of Connecticut.

The family of Howlett is descended from Parley Howlett, one of three brothers (the other two named William and John) who emigrated from England in the ship "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.

His father came to Onondaga County with his family, and settled in the town of Onondaga, in the year 1797, on one of the hills of that town now bearing his name, purchased land, and was one of the pioneers of this county, and died in 1803.

Parley spent his minority clearing land and farming, receiving a very limited education from books; but in early life he became so inured to self-reliance and habits of industry as to make his subsequent years a worthy record in the history of Onondaga County.

At the age of twenty-three years he purchased one hundred acres of land, and began clearing the same. To this purchase, in 1814, he added some two hundred acres more, very nearly the whole of which he caused to be cleared, and, after the salt interest began, he caused the timber to be cut into wood, hauled the wood to Geddes, and used it in the manufacture of salt. He early engaged in the salt business: first using eight kettle-blocks, afterwards using sixteen, and subsequently thirty-two kettle-blocks. He was the first man who shipped salt west, boating it down the Oswego river, thence by the lake, drawing it with teams around the falls; found a market first at Silver Creek, afterwards Erie, Pa., and Ashtabula, Ohio, and subsequently at Cleveland; exchanging his salt for horses and cattle, he drove them back to this county. After two years he killed his cattle and packed the meat for the eastern market. After the canal was finished he packed his meat in Syracuse, his packing-house being located opposite the present way-locks in the city. He shipped the first beef and pork in barrels, by the Erie canal, that was sent east from Onondaga County.

The history of Mr. Howlett's operations west goes back so far in the early settlement of the country he passed through with his stock in returning home, that he related passing through twenty-five miles of woodland, by marked trees, from one clearing to another. His whole life was spent in active business until within a few years of his death. He lived and died on the farm he had purchased in 1807. He was liberal in his views of educational interests, and gave largely for the support of the same.

In politics he was identified with the Anti-Masonic party, with the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became a warm supporter of its principles; and so opposed was he to the principles of slavery that, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1860, that question seemed to occupy his whole attention, and he desired that the war should never be ended until that institution was abolished, but he only lived until May 18, 1861, just at the beginning of the war.

In the year 1805, July 21, he married Miss Phebe Robbins, a native of Connecticut, but of this county at the time of the marriage. To them were born eleven children: Solomon R., Horatio G., Myron P., Latitia E., Jane M., Parley L., Alfred A., Celestia S., Daniel, Francis C., and Jerome Howlett, six of whom are now living; and Alfred A. desires by this sketch and portrait above to place upon the pages of history a few facts relating to one of Onondaga's pioneer active business men.

Parley Howlett was no ordinary person. He was a man of quick apprehension and strong convictions, frank and fearless in their expression, and energetic in carrying them out. He possessed strong common sense in great abundance, uncommon sagacity in business. Was sanguine in his temperament, and hopeful; ready to meet and strong to overcome the difficulties in the way of self-made men, and admirably fitted by the possession of these qualities to fight the battles of a pioneer life. He was a good neighbor and a warm friend. He commanded the respect of his fellow-citizens, and was three times a candidate of the old Whig party for the office of high sheriff of the county; he failed not for the want of personal popularity, but only because the Democratic party in those early days was largely in the ascendancy.

leading over the hills to what was then Foote Settlement, now the first gate on the plank road. The eye of the lonely wayfarer on that trail was not gladdened by the sight of the lordly and palatial residences which now give so grand and aristocratic an appearance to this fine avenue. The only object on this trail was the dwelling house of Major Burnet erected that year by Rodney Sargents; of Auburn; this house stood on a slight eminence occupied by the late residence of Major Burnet. It fronted towards the south and had a sort of temporary road leading directly to the tow-path on the Erie Canal. The house then stood far out of town and the only avenue of approach for teams was by the tow-path and the private road. Persons on foot could reach it by taking the trail and beating across through the underbrush.

PROGRESS OF THE VILLAGE.

The village of Syracuse was a mere hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants till the completion of the Erie canal. This work was a new era in the progress of the village, from which its rapid growth may be dated. The village was incorporated by act of the Legislature April 13, 1825, the same year of the completion of the canal, with the usual powers granted to like incorporations. The charter was amended in 1829, and again in 1834, increasing the power of village officers, regulating water works, fire department, &c. In 1835, the bounds of the original village were considerably enlarged. In 1839 and in 1841, there were further amendments of the charter, so as to enable the trustees to hold real estate for the purposes of a village cemetery, which was subsequently laid out and beautified. The charter was also further amended in 1842 and in 1845, for the improvement of water works, to empower the trustees to borrow money on the credit of the corporation, to purchase a lot for a market and other public buildings, and for other purposes.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

At the first election for village officers under the charter, held at the school house in Syracuse May 3, 1825, Joshua Forman, Amos P. Granger, Moses D. Burnet, Heman Walbridge, and John Rogers, were elected Trustees; Joshua Forman was chosen President; James Webb, Alfred Northam, and Thomas Spencer, Assessors; John Wilkinson, Clerk; John Durnford, Treasurer; Daniel Gilbert, Justice of the Peace, presiding.

The Trustees proceeded at once to lay out road districts, to organize a fire department, to purchase engines and apparatus, and other things for the

welfare of the village. Our space will not allow us to follow the list of officers further. They will be found in the records of the village and city.

EARLY LAWYERS.

John Wilkinson, Esq., was the first lawyer in Syracuse. He came to the place in 1819, and a few years after built an office on the corner now occupied by the Globe Hotel. The office was twelve by fourteen feet, and Mr. Wilkinson was heartily ridiculed for putting his office out in the field, as it was then, although the location is now in the heart of the city.

Mr. Wilkinson was long identified with the growth and progress of the village, holding many offices with honor and distinction. When railroads were first put in successful operation, he closely investigated their workings and principles and entered largely into railroad affairs. He was for several years President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and by his influence succeeded in having the workshops of that road located at Syracuse. He was afterwards President of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and under his skillful management that road became one of the best in the Union. In 1824 he built a residence a little south of his office where he resided till he built his fine residence on James street.

The next attorney after Mr. Wilkinson, was Alfred Northam, Esq., in 1824. Then came Harvey Baldwin and Schuyler Strong, Esqs., in 1826, and were soon followed by Messrs. Wheaton and Davis, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Hon. B. Davis Noxon, Hon. James R. Lawrence, and others who came with the removal of the Court House from Onondaga Hill. Hon. George F. Comstock was a law student here with Messrs. Noxon and Leavenworth and began his legal practice among the early members of the Syracuse Bar. Hon. E. W. Leavenworth came in 1827. Hon. Joshua Forman was also a lawyer, contemporary with Mr. Wilkinson, but his office at that early period was with his partner, Mr. Sabin, at Onondaga Hollow. He was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1813.* Other early lawyers of Syracuse and the County were Grove Lawrence, John H. Hulburt, Daniel Gott, D. D. Hillis, George H. Middleton, Henry J. Sedgwick, William J. Hough, John Ruger, John G. Forbes, and J. W. Nye.

Of the above list all are deceased except Hon. E. W. Leavenworth and Judge George F. Comstock.

The following have also been members of this Bar, and have died within the past 24 years: Fin-

* See Biography of Judge Forman.

lay M. King, Thomas T. Davis, Z. C. Foot, N. B. Smith, James Barrett, H. S. Fuller, William J. Dodge, Col. A. W. Dwight, Barnard Slocum, Richard Raynor, Col. C. M. Randall, Frank Wooster, S. L. Edwards, Jr., D. J. Mitchell, John A. Clark, Henry Horton, Cyrus R. James, D. Redfield, John J. Miles, John Malloy, Charles C. Bates, V. M. Gardner, A. Coats, P. Outwater, Jr., Q. A. Johnson, E. A. Brown, John Huning, G. D. Z. Griswold, E. A. Clapp, John H. Brand, H. H. Hitchcock, John Callamer, John L. Newcomb, Thomas A. Smith, J. R. Lawrence, Jr., J. W. Loomis, Fred H. Gray, A. C. Griswold, D. G. Montgomery, Leonard H. Lewis, S. Rexford, J. J. Briggs, O. J. Ruger, C. M. Brosnan, E. Butler, R. S. Corning, A. J. Henderson, Z. L. Beebe, J. F. Sabine, George Murphy, Robert F. Trowbridge, Andrew J. Lynch, H. E. Northrup, Clinton M. Smith, Nelson M. Baker, L. Harris Hiscock.

The following attorneys have been in practice in Syracuse 24 or more years: R. H. Gardner, James S. Leach, Le Roy Morgan, Daniel Pratt, Hamilton Burdick, C. B. Sedgwick, Thomas G. Alvord, Israel S. Spencer, E. W. Leavenworth, B. Davis Noxon, George F. Comstock, Daniel F. Gott, William C. Ruger, M. C. Merriman, G. W. Gray, J. L. Bagg, H. C. Leavenworth, H. Riegel, N. F. Graves, S. N. Holmes, D. Coats.

THE POWDER EXPLOSION.

On the evening of Friday, August 20, 1841, occurred an event ever memorable to the people of Syracuse—the Powder Explosion, which killed 26 citizens, and wounded 10 dangerously, and 43 others severely. It was caused by a fire originating in a joiner's shop on the tow-path side of the Oswego Canal, where twenty-five kegs of powder had been stored, and which exploded with terrific effect and with the sad consequences described. A gloom was cast over the whole village, and sadness filled every house and heart, at the terrible calamity.

"The effect of the explosion was felt for more than twenty miles around. A man upon the deck of a packet boat at Fulton, 26 miles distant, heard the report. At DeWitt and Jamesville; five miles off, persons were startled from their sleep, supposing their chimneys had fallen down. At Manlius, ten miles distant, the earth trembled, and crockery upon a merchants shelves rattled for the space of several seconds, like the effect of a clap of thunder. At Camillus, it was compared to the crash of falling timber. At Onondaga, it was supposed to be an earthquake. Although the concussion was tremendous at Syracuse, the report was not so loud as might have been supposed. Glass in the windows a hundred rods distant was broken. Papers in the County Clerk's office were thrown from their places

upon the floor, and several buildings were more or less injured.

"The instant the explosion took place, the air was filled with fragments of the building, bits of lumber, &c., which lighted up the heavens with the brightness of day; but in a twinkling it was total darkness; the explosion had extinguished every particle of fire. The scene at the moment was horrible beyond description: men, women and children screaming in horror; none knew the extent of the calamity, and all were anxious to learn the fate of their friends. Quickly some three thousand persons were gathered, anxiously looking for those whom they most regarded. Very soon lamps were brought; the wounded were carried off, filling the air with sighs and groans; the dead were sought and found, many of them so disfigured that they could be recognized only by their clothes or the contents of their pockets. For a long time small groups of persons could be seen with lights in all directions, carrying either the dead or the wounded to their homes. The next day the village was shrouded in mourning; the stores were all closed and business suspended. On Sunday the unfortunate victims were consigned to the tomb amidst the sympathies and tears of an afflicted community."

INCORPORATION OF SYRACUSE AS A CITY.

The rapid growth of the village in population and importance induced the discussion of its incorporation as a city in 1846. Meetings were held during that and part of the following year without arriving at any definite conclusion, till the winter of 1847, when the question was brought before the Legislature. Considerable difference of opinion existed among the inhabitants as to the extent of territory the city should include. Some were for having it embrace the entire Salt Springs Reservation; others only the village of Syracuse. At several spirited meetings the subject was warmly discussed, and resulted in the plan of uniting the villages of Syracuse and Salina, under one city charter with the name of the latter. The act of incorporation was passed December 14, 1847, (Chap. 475, Session Laws,) and defined the limits of the city as follows:

"The district of country constituting a part of the town of Salina, and including the villages of Syracuse and Salina, in the county of Onondaga, within the following bounds, that is to say:

"Beginning on the northeasterly corner of Manlius L.—, running thence to the northeasterly corner of the village of Salina, thence along the northerly line of said village of Salina, to the northwesterly corner of the same, thence southwesterly to the Onondaga Lake, thence along the southeasterly shore of said lake to the center of Onondaga Creek, thence southerly along the center of said creek to the line of the village of Syracuse, thence westerly and southerly along such line to



George Stevens

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga Co., July 6, 1808. He was the second child in a family of three children of Gerry Stevens and Charlotte Hurd, the former a native of Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn., the latter a native of Washington Co., N. Y. His father came to Onondaga County about the year 1800, and hence was one of the pioneers of the county.

From the historical collection of John L. Barber, of Connecticut, it appears that the Stevens' came from the county of Kent, England, to Guilford, Conn. Among the first planters there appear the names of Thomas and John Stevens. These families removed to Killingworth in the year 1665, and among the first settlers there are the names of Thomas and William Stevens. The latter of these had a son, Josiah, also called Deacon Stevens, and sometimes called Captain Stevens, born A.D. 1670, and died March 15, 1754, from whom the subject of this memoir traces his descent, through his grandfather, Jeremiah. There is little doubt that one of the ancestors, named Thomas, is the same spoken of in Fox's Book of Martyrs, who suffered martyrdom by being burned to death at Rye, in the county of Kent, England, 1557.

Before George was three years of age his father died, leaving a wife and three children. She was afterwards married to Cyprian Heberd, a carpenter and joiner, who built some of the first manufactories of coarse salt in Salina, and with whom George spent his early life learning the trade, attending the common school winters, and for two terms attended the Onondaga academy. At the age of sixteen he went to Troy, and afterwards to New York to complete his trade, and while there (1828) he laid a house-floor made of lumber matched with tongue and groove, and is said to be the first man in the United States, and possibly in the world, who laid such a floor. On arriving at age he returned to his native county, and for the next six years worked at his trade. He then built several salt manufactories in Salina, and was one of the first to manufacture fine salt. Altogether he has spent thirty-three years in the manufacture of salt, and

has been closely identified with that interest. He also carried on in the meantime the grocery business for four years; was a manufacturer of potash for three years, and a forwarding merchant for four years. Until within a few years his life has been one of great activity, and his efforts have been such as to perform his part in contributing to the best interests of the city of which he is now an honored citizen in his seventieth year. Highly esteemed by his fellow-men, he has held many offices of responsibility and trust, discharging the duties of the same with that integrity and consideration which has characterized his whole life.

He has lived to see the city, with all of its present wealth and business, rise from a village of three hundred persons. He was next to the last president of the village before its organization as a city, and since which time he has served several terms as assessor, overseer of the poor, and supervisor of the fourth ward, in which he resides.

In the year 1864 he was elected police justice of the city, which office he held until a paralytic stroke in the year 1867 compelled him to relinquish the duties of that office and retire to private life. In the years 1851 and 1852 he represented his district in the State legislature.

In 1852 he became a director in the Merchants' bank, and has held the office until the present time. He was president of the same the year previous to his illness. He has been a director of the Onondaga salt company from the time of its organization.

For his first wife he married, in the year 1831, Harriet, daughter of Moses Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he had two children,—Henry Howard (died in infancy) and Harriet (deceased), who married A. C. Chase, present postmaster of the city of Syracuse. His wife died in 1836, aged twenty-eight years. For his second wife, in 1840, he married Mrs. Lydia P., widow of Capt. Joseph Fitch, of New London, Conn., and daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Barnes, of Westerly, R. I., by whom he has had four children,—Alice, George H. (deceased), Joseph F., and Kate.

the south bounds of the town of Salina, thence east along the south bounds of the town of Salina to the east bounds thereof, thence northerly along the east bounds of said town to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known as the 'City of Syracuse.'"

Section second of the act divided the city into four wards, as follows :

All that part of the city lying east of Onondaga Creek and north of Division and Pond streets, was made the First Ward ; all the rest of the city lying north of the center of the Erie Canal, was made the Second Ward ; the Third Ward included that portion of the city lying south of the Erie Canal and west of Montgomery street as far south as Burt street, thence west of Salina street to the southern boundary of the city ; the remainder of the city constituted the Fourth Ward.

The following certificate of the Clerk of Onondaga county shows that an election was held by the citizens of both villages, for the purpose of ratifying the charter, on the 3d of January, 1848 :

"Whereas, By the provisions of an act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Syracuse,' passed December 14, 1847, an election was held in each of the villages of Syracuse and Salina, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight ; and from the returns made and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga by the Trustees of said villages respectively, pursuant to said act, it appears that the whole number of votes given at said election at the poll held in the village of Syracuse, was one thousand eight hundred and forty-three ; of which the whole number of votes having thereon the word 'Charter' was ten hundred and seventy-two, and that the whole number of votes having thereon the words 'No Charter' was seven hundred and seventy-one. That the whole number of votes given at said election at the poll held in the village of Salina, was four hundred and twenty-four ; of which the whole number of votes having thereon the word 'Charter' was three hundred and eighty-five ; and the whole number having thereon the words 'No Charter' was thirty-nine.

"A majority of votes at each of said villages having been thus given in favor of said charter, as appears from said returns on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga, as aforesaid : I, Vivus W. Smith, Clerk of said County, in pursuance of the provisions of the Seventeenth Section of Title X of said Act, do make and publish this statement, and certify that the said act of incorporation becomes a law on the day of the first publication of this certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said County of Onondaga, this 5th day of January, 1848.

V. W. SMITH, *Clerk.*"

FIRST CITY OFFICERS.

At the first Charter Election, held on the first

Tuesday in March, 1848, the following officers were elected :

HON. HARVEY BALDWIN, *Mayor.*

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—James Lynch, Elizur Clark.

Second Ward—Alexander McKinstry, John B. Burnet.

Third Ward—William H. Alexander, Gardner Lawrence.

Fourth Ward—Henry W. Durnford, Robert Furman.

In January, 1849, a census was taken which showed that the city contained a small fraction less than 16,000 inhabitants.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

First Mayor, 1848, Harvey Baldwin ; 1849, Elias W. Leavenworth ; 1850, Alfred H. Hovey ; 1851, Moses D. Burnet ; 1852, Jason C. Woodruff ; 1853, Dennis McCarthy ; 1854, Allen Munroe ; 1855, Lyman Stevens ; 1856-57-58, Charles F. Williston ; 1859, Elias W. Leavenworth ; 1860, Amos Westcott ; 1861-62, Charles Andrews ; 1863, Daniel Bookstaver ; 1864, Archibald C. Powell ; 1865-66-67, William D. Stewart ; 1868, Charles Andrews ; 1869-70, Charles P. Clark ; 1871-72, Francis E. Carroll ; 1873, William J. Wallace ; 1874, Nathan F. Graves ; 1875, George P. Hier ; 1876, John J. Crouse ; 1877-78, J. J. Belden.

POSTMASTERS.

John Wilkinson, 1820 ; Jonas Earll, Jr., 1837 ; Henry Raynor, 1841 ; William W. Teall, 1845 ; William Jackson, 1849 ; Henry J. Sedgwick, 1853 and 1857 ; Patrick H. Agan, 1861 ; George L. Maynard, 1865 ; Dwight H. Bruce, 1871 ; A. C. Chase, 1876, present Postmaster.

THE OLD MILL-POND.

An improvement of no little importance to the city was the conversion of the old mill-pond into valuable building lots, which are now occupied by substantial manufacturing establishments, business blocks, public buildings and residences. It will be remembered that the first dam and mills were built by Abraham Walton in 1805. The dam was constructed of logs across Onondaga Creek at West Genesee street, and at that time the Genesee Turnpike passed over it. About a year after its construction, it was swept away by a heavy spring freshet, and another log dam was built at the crossing of West Water street, which was removed in 1824, and a substantial stone dam erected in its place. Then came the stone mill erected by Samuel Booth for the Syracuse Company in 1825. The mill-

pond covered so large a surface and was for many years the cause of so much sickness in the village that it was finally emptied by tearing away the dam, and in 1848, under the administration of Mayor Baldwin, the work of improving this portion of the city was begun. It consisted of the straightening of Onondaga Creek and the filling in of portions of the mill-pond with earth from Prospect Hill.

The work was carried forward under the administration of Mayor Leavenworth in 1849, who had Jefferson (now Regimental) Park laid out in about the center of the ground formerly occupied by the mill-pond. The land then belonged to the State, and comprised about nine acres, including the site of the pond and the neck of land extending to the center of Onondaga Creek. Mr. Leavenworth had a map made of the land including the Park, and obtained the consent of the Commissioners of the Land Office for its sale, on condition that it would bring \$9,000; otherwise the sale was to be null and void. The land was offered upon this condition, and at the sale brought over \$16,000.

The center of this ground is now occupied by the fine State Arsenal, while the Binghamton Freight and Passenger Depots and other substantial structures occupy other portions of it.

The first Arsenal building was erected in 1858, in which year the site was conveyed to the State. The cost of the building was \$8,000; the State appropriated \$5,000, and \$1,800 was raised by individual subscription. This building was destroyed by fire in 1871. The present building—a much larger and more ornamental structure—was erected in 1872-74, at a cost of \$80,000; Horatio N. White, Architect. This building is known as the State Arsenal, and is the headquarters of the 51st Regiment, 10th Brigade, 6th Division, &c., National Guard of the State of New York.*

BURYING GROUNDS—OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

For the following brief sketch of the burying places in Syracuse, we are indebted to a little work entitled "Oakwood," a history of the incorporation and dedication of Oakwood Cemetery. The first white person who was buried within the limits of the city, and probably within the bounds of Onondaga County, was Benjamin Nukerk, who came to the wilds of Onondaga as an Indian trader with Ephraim Webster in 1786. He died December 7, 1787, and was buried on a little eminence which overlooks the Onondaga Lake and its shores, now embraced in Farm Lot No. 310, lying directly in the rear of the residence of William Judson, on

West Genesee street. The head and foot stones are still standing, bearing the inscription:

BENJAMIN NUKERK,
Died Dec. 7th, 1787,
Aged 37 years.

About the year 1845, Joseph Savage, Esq., who owns the land occupied by this grave, had occasion to dig a trench two or three feet below the surface, and while doing so struck upon a line of graves. On examination they proved to be placed in a direct line for some twenty or thirty feet, and consisted of quite a number of bodies. The bones were mostly decomposed, except the skulls, and among them were found quite a number of bullets. Probably the ground was never used as a permanent burial place, but these bodies fell in some battle of which, perhaps, we have no record and were hastily buried here in the sandy loam of this beautiful little eminence. But it may be otherwise, as Mr. Savage found other remains in different places on the same little hillock, one, the skull of which had evidently been cleft by a tomahawk. A gun, brass kettle, flints and pipes were also found from time to time. Probably the Indians had occupied this spot after Ephraim Webster established his trading post here.

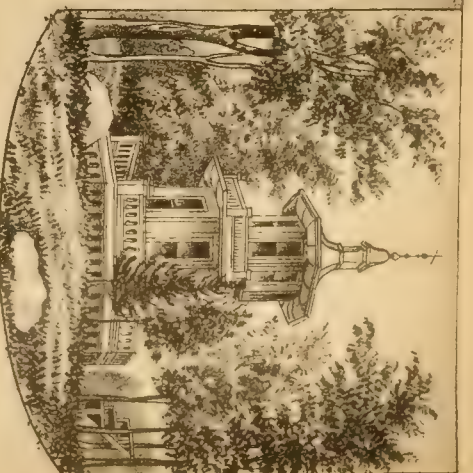
The first burials in the village of Salina were made on ground now known as Lot No. 8 in Block No. 18, near the intersection of Spring and Free streets. They, however, ceased to bury there before 1794, and began to make interments on the ground now embraced in Washington Park, and near the spot where the Presbyterian Church (recently removed) was afterwards built. Mrs. Nancy T. Gilchrist, the mother of Ira A. Gilchrist, and several members of the families of Dexter and Herring were buried here,—Mrs. Gilchrist in 1794. Burials were made here also but a few years, when finding the location too near the dwellings, they began to bury upon the ridge which runs through Block No. 40, in the rear of the residence of James Lynch, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of that formerly occupied by the late Alfred Northam, Esq. This, too, was abandoned in 1801, when Sheldon Logan, at that time Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, laid out a piece of ground then owned by the State, for a public burying ground. It was used as such till the year 1829, and a few of the bodies buried in Washington Park, including that of Mrs. Gilchrist, and perhaps some from Block No. 40, were removed to the new grounds. Block No. 59 in the First Ward, covers the site of the grounds laid out by Mr. Logan.

By an act of the Legislature passed in 1829, (Chap. 243) Block No. 43 was substituted for Block

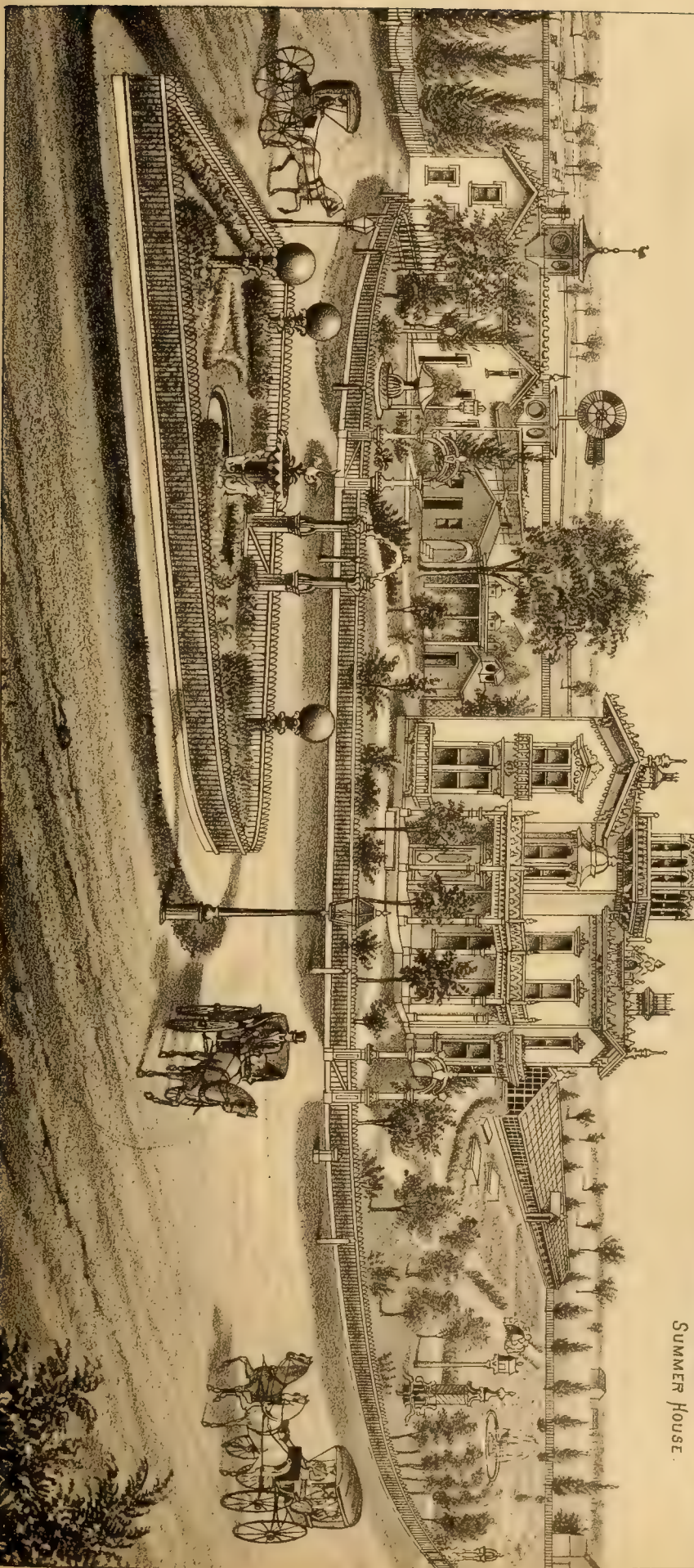
* See Report of Officers, &c., &c.



FARM, RES. AND BARN.



SUMMER HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GREENWAY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

No. 59, for the purpose of a public cemetery. The trustees of the village of Salina, as by law directed, removed the bodies from the old ground to the new; the former was sold at public auction, and Block No. 43 has been used as a cemetery from that time to the present. The lots are nearly or quite all taken up and occupied.

It may be proper to state here that Mr. Isaac VanVleck, one of the best known among the early settlers, was buried on Lot 8, Block 13, on what has been designated the Schouten Lot.

In 1834, previous to the act of the Legislature (Laws 1835, Chap. 160,) incorporating Lodi with the village of Syracuse, the inhabitants of that locality established a small cemetery upon the hill on Beech street south of East Genesee, on Farm Lot No. 197. The late Oliver Teall, Esq., who then held a contract for the lot, furnished the land and offered an acre of ground, or more if desired, on condition that the people in that vicinity would clear and fence it. About half an acre was enclosed, and it has been since mostly occupied, although of late years it has been almost entirely abandoned as a burying place.

The first burials within the limits of what was formerly the village of Syracuse were made on land now enclosed in Block No. 105, near the intersection of Clinton and Fayette streets. They did not probably exceed twenty or thirty in number, and the citizens ceased to bury there previous to 1819. When the village was laid out by Messrs. Owen Forman and John Wilkinson, and a map made of the same, no spot of ground seems to have been set apart for a cemetery, and from 1819 to 1824, all burials were made at Salina, Onondaga Hill, or Onondaga Hollow. The first person buried in what is now designated the "Old Cemetery" was Mrs. Eliza Spencer, the first wife of Hon. Thomas Spencer, who died on the 2d day of April, 1824. After the village passed into the hands of the Syracuse Company, they probably set apart this piece of ground for a cemetery; and it continued to be used as such till 1841.

On the 1st of July, 1841, the grounds embraced in Rose Hill Cemetery, containing a fraction over twenty-two acres, were purchased of George F. Leitch, by the Trustees of the village in compliance with a vote of the citizens. There was much opposition to the purchase of this ground, on account of its nearness to the village and for other reasons, and a second meeting was called, hoping that the citizens would reconsider their decision. A majority, however, voted in favor of it a second time, and the property was purchased and laid out

as a cemetery. On motion of General Granger two hundred dollars were voted at the same meeting for the improvement of the grounds, which the Trustees proceeded at once to lay out. Ambrose S. Townsend, who died on the 24th of August, 1841, was the first person buried at Rose Hill. He was the eldest son of John Townsend, Esq., of Albany, and grandson of the late Ambrose Spencer.

OAKWOOD.

As a cemetery Rose Hill was never satisfactory to a large number of the citizens of Syracuse. The topography was unfavorable, more than half of the surface being a steep side hill, not easily accessible, and the whole destitute of natural trees and shrubbery. It was by many deemed incapable of those high adornments which the public taste now demands. For these and other reasons an early desire was manifested by many prominent citizens to procure grounds for a cemetery more in conformity with the higher cultivation of modern taste on the subject. Accordingly, as early as 1852 and the years immediately following, a number of meetings were held and the subject of a new cemetery was fully discussed. Committees were appointed for the purpose of thoroughly examining the vicinity of the city in all directions and finding the locality best adapted in all respects to the purposes of a rural cemetery. These committees carefully performed their duty and the unanimous conclusion was finally reached, that the hundred acres of land best fitted for all the purposes desired was that now embraced within the limits of Oakwood.

The persons who most particularly interested themselves at this time were Messrs. Henry A. Dillaye, Charles B. Sedgwick, John B. Burnet, Robert B. Raymond, Charles Pope, Hamilton White, A. C. Powell, C. Tyler Longstreet, Israel Hall, John Wilkinson, Allen Munroe and E. W. Leavenworth.

No immediate action was taken with regard to the purchase of the grounds, and in the midst of other pursuits of more pressing personal interest, it was delayed till the summer of 1857, when the subject was again revived by Messrs. Hamilton White, J. L. Bagg, Lewis H. Redfield, C. Tyler Longstreet, A. C. Powell, John Wilkinson and Henry A. Dillaye. The papers were drawn up preparatory to the organization of an Association; the terms of the purchase of the grounds were verbally agreed upon, when the whole subject was suddenly put to rest by the great pecuniary revulsion of that year. A final and eventually successful effort was again made in the summer of 1858, principally by Messrs.

White and Leavenworth, which was continued with little interruption till the summer of 1859. Having arranged with Charles A. Baker, Esq., for the purchase of the front twenty acres, and with Henry Raynor, Esq., for the balance of the ground, the first object to which attention was directed was the removal of the Jamesville Plank Road from the bounds of the proposed cemetery. It became necessary to procure the consent of a majority of the stockholders,—afterwards of a majority of the inhabitants residing on the east and west road crossing the said Plank Road near its first gate, to which the road was to be changed,—next of the Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways of the town of Onondaga, in which town the road is situated—and finally, to procure a right of way for said Plank Road across the lands of Charles A. Baker, Esq., and Dr. David S. Colvin.

After a year of laborious effort, and with much aid from Mr. Baker, these several objects were successfully attained, and all serious obstacles removed, except the raising of the necessary funds for the purchase. To that important service Hon. A. C. Powell for weeks devoted a large portion of his time, and with such aid as he had from Messrs. Hawley, White and Leavenworth, succeeded early in August in raising the necessary amount in subscriptions, payable in one, two and three years with interest.

On the 15th of August, 1859, the subscribers to the fund met at the Mayor's office and organized the Association of Oakwood, and elected the following trustees: Hamilton White, J. P. Haskins, John Crouse, John Wilkinson, E. W. Leavenworth, Archibald C. Powell, Austin Myers, Allen Munroe, Timothy R. Porter, Robert G. Wynkoop, Thomas G. Alvord, J. Dean Hawley. On the following day a meeting of the trustees was held at the office of Hon. E. W. Leavenworth and the following officers were chosen: E. W. Leavenworth, President; A. C. Powell, Vice-President; Allen Munroe, Secretary, and Hamilton White, Treasurer.

At the same meeting a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Alvord, instructing the officers of the association to purchase of Messrs. Baker and Raynor the lands now embraced in Oakwood on the terms theretofore agreed upon, viz: \$9,500 for the twenty acres in front, bought of Mr. Baker, and \$15,000 for the seventy-two and seventy-nine one hundredth acres, bought of Mr. Raynor. Agreeably to such resolution, the purchase was made and the papers exchanged on the 5th of September thereafter.

All the lots in Rose Hill Cemetery, and also in

that at Salina, having been sold, and the Common Council having resolved to sell the north eight acres of the former, the Trustees made immediate preparations for the improvement of the grounds, and early in October, Howard Daniels, Esq., an accomplished landscape gardener from the city of New York, with the aid of fifty or sixty men, commenced work and continued it till the month of December.

The first person buried at Oakwood was Mrs. Nellie G. Wilkinson, who died on the 6th, and was buried on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1859.

The first monument of any kind erected within the bounds of the cemetery, was that of James Crouse, Esq., on Section No. 13, during the winter of 1859-'60.

The little pamphlet from which we have selected the matter for this history closes its account of the progress of Oakwood in the following words: "Thus, at length, after nearly ten years of delays, difficulties and disappointments, after the project had been more than once abandoned, and our hopes all but extinguished, this lovely spot of ground was secured for the final repose of our dead: to be visited, admired and hallowed in our memories while we live, by a thousand sacred and tender recollections, and to be the beautiful resting place of our bodies when summoned to our final home." We may add that the grounds are the most beautiful and admirably adapted to the purposes of a rural cemetery of any in the country, and the art displayed in their decoration and the rich and costly monuments will well repay the stranger for a visit to Oakwood.

DEDICATION.

On Tuesday, the 3d day of November, 1859, the grounds were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to the sacred purpose of a resting place for the dead. The Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, of Utica, delivered the Address, Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, the Poem, and Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, and Mrs. Thomas T. Davis, of Syracuse, furnished respectively an Ode and a Hymn for the occasion, which was one of deep interest to the people of Syracuse, many thousands testifying their appreciation of the importance of the object attained by their presence on the ground. The day, which was lowery and threatening in the morning, became bright and beautiful and one of the pleasantest of the season.

The exercises, including the opening address by Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, President of the Cemetery Association, and the oration by Hon. William J. Bacon, were all exceptionally interesting and appropriate, but we have space only for the Hymn

of Mrs. Thomas T. Davis, and the Poem of Mr. Alfred B. Street, which deserve a place in the more permanent records of the city and county, as among some of the finest specimens of our mortuary literature.

HYMN.

BY MRS. THOMAS T. DAVIS.

Air—Pleyel's Hymn.

Life and love with tender hand
Guard and deck this Silent Land ;
Cypress arch and willow wreath
Shade the sacred sod beneath ;
Sun and starlight gild the shrine,
Flow'ry chaplets fondly twine ;
Angel hosts, your vigils keep
Where our loved and lost shall sleep.

Loved, not lost ! No fear nor gloom
Shrouds the portals of the tomb ;
Death revealed immortal day
When the rock was rolled away.
Grave and crypt and pallid stone
Mark not the realm of Death alone ;
Life but sleeps, while Death survives,—
Death shall die, and Life arise.

Shed not then the frenzied tear ;
Robe in light the pall, the bier ;
Yonder see the shining shore
Where our loved have gone before ;
Rear the marble o'er the dead,
Crown with flowers the dreamless head ;
Calmly wait till Life shall be
Blended with eternity.

This hymn was sung by the members of the Syracuse Musical Institute, under the leadership of H. N. White, Esq.

At the conclusion of Mayor Leavenworth's address, Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, pronounced the following exquisitely beautiful and appropriate

POEM :

O'er life's fresh springtide, when the blithsome hours
Dance to glad music through perennial flowers ;
O'er bounding youth, when hope points ever on,
No blossom scentless, and no color wan ;
O'er stately manhood, when the mountain tread
Seeks the far prize that stars the crag o'erhead ;
O'er trembling age, when, worn with toil and woe,
It turns from light above to gloom below ;
Darkens a shade, mysterious, cold and black,

Mantling the flowery as the wintry track ;
Brooding where joy its diamond goblet quaffs ;
Where daring, loud at every danger laughs ;
Where strength securely rests on future years ;

Where fame, wealth, pleasure, each its votary cheers ;
Death is that shade, inexorable Death,
With ever-lifted dart at all of mortal breath.

But though the soul that lights the frame depart,
The darkened dust is sacred to the heart.
Around the spot that wraps the dead from sight,
Lingers thought's tenderest, love's divinest light ;
Hallowed by suffering, it remains a shrine
Where oft sad memory wends, its fairest flowers to twine.

The land that trod through Deluge-ooze its way,
Gave to the pyramid its mummied clay.
The purple skies of Art and Song inurned
The sacred ashes sacred fires had burned.
The Parsee offered to his God, the Sun,
On the grand crag the heart whose course was run.
And the red roamer of the prairie sea
Yields to the air his wrecked mortality.
But not to pyramid, though mocking Time,
The urn funereal, nor the sun sublime,
Nor boundless air, nor yet the waste of waves,
That stateliest, mightiest, most august of graves—
But not in such drear, weltering vastness spread
Should Christian hands consign the Christian dead,
But to the earth, the warm, the steadfast earth,
That, touched by God's own finger, gave us birth ;
Where to the resurrecting sun and rain
The seed but perishes to live again ;
Where nature hides her life in Winter's gloom
For warbling Spring to sing it into bloom ;
Home of the tree that sheds its leafy showers
For the new garland wreathed by vernal hours !
Home of the priceless fount ! the matchless gem !
The precious gold ! more precious grainy stem !
Yea, as we woke to life upon her breast,
Her loving arms should fold our last and longest rest.

And thus, oh lovely Oakwood, shalt thou spread
Thy sylvan chambers, for the slumbering dead.
Through thy green landscapes shall Affection stray,
Weep the wild tear, with softened sadness pray.
Within the glen, as murmurings fill the tree,
A voice shall seem to whisper, "Come with me !"
And the green hill top—whence the sight is fraught,
With the rich painting Nature's hand hath wrought ;
Woodland and slope, mount, meadow and ravine,
The city's white, the water's purple sheen,
And the dim mountain tops, until the gaze
Pierces where distance hangs its tender haze—
Tell that the soul, with onward pointed eye,
Finds its far limit only in the sky.
The grassy dingle and the leafy dell
Shall tremble sadly to the tolling bell ;
Where now wide solitude wraps slope and glade
For winds to pipe to dancing sun and shade,
Shall carved memorials of the dead be found
Breathing their solemn eloquence around.
Here, shall the son, in some prone trunk, descry

The sire he saw in life's completeness die ;
Here, shall the sire, in some green pine, survey
The stately son, ere death had claimed its prey ;
Here, in the flower, the mother again shall see
The laughing child that perished at her knee :
Here, the weird wind shall with long, melting moan,
Mingle its sadness with the mourner's own,
And the drear cloud, low brooding, seem a part
Of the dark sorrow hanging on the heart ;
Here, too, the joyful splendor of the sun
Shall tell the life the loved and lost hath won,
And warblings sweet, the landscape's ear that fill
Of those glad strains the sounding heavens that thrill.
Summer shall here hold green and leafy time,
Emblem of those that perished in their prime ;
Autumn shall shower its wreaths upon the air.
Sign to the living also to prepare ;
Winter shall spread in fierce and frowning might,
Great type of death, its chilling robes of white ;
But oh, glad thought ! in Spring's triumphant reign
Nature shall bound in radiant joy again,
Bid with her rapturous life Death's horrors flee,
Type of that glorious truth—MAN'S IMMORTALITY.

POPULATION OF SYRACUSE.

The following statement of the population of Syracuse for May, 1877, is taken from Boyd's City Directory :

| WARDS. | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | Over 21. | Under 21. | Over 18. | Under 18. | |
| 1st | 1,336 | 1,247 | 1,443 | 1,189 | 5,215 |
| 2d | 2,465 | 2,263 | 2,236 | 2,061 | 8,965 |
| 3d | 1,092 | 937 | 1,050 | 945 | 4,032 |
| 4th | 2,324 | 2,071 | 2,739 | 2,082 | 9,216 |
| 5th | 2,330 | 1,769 | 2,456 | 1,759 | 8,323 |
| 6th | 1,549 | 603 | 1,671 | 711 | 4,534 |
| 7th | 2,336 | 1,774 | 2,946 | 1,923 | 8,979 |
| 8th | 1,343 | 1,271 | 1,657 | 1,261 | 5,532 |
| Total ... | 14,724 | 11,735 | 16,206 | 11,731 | 54,396 |
| Population in 1877..... | 54,396 | | | | |
| Population in 1876..... | 54,176 | | | | |
| Increase..... | 220 | | | | |
| Village of Geddes..... | 5,408 | | | | |
| Syracuse (including Geddes) is..... | 59,804 | | | | |

SYRACUSE CITY WATER-WORKS.

Among the first to advocate a system of water-works for supplying the village of Syracuse was Capt. Oliver Teall, who was the first Superintendent of the middle division of the Erie Canal upon its opening in 1820. Captain Teall had taken a contract on the canal during its construction, and had removed from Manlius to the Lodi Locks as

early as 1819. He became largely interested in land in that vicinity, and erected mills at Lodi, having the right of the surplus water of the canal at that point, which right he retained till it was finally resumed by the State. In connection with Messrs. Aaron Burt and Harvey Baldwin, Mr. Teall became an enterprising and wealthy land-owner in that part of the city now included in the Eighth Ward, formerly Lodi, but incorporated in the village of Syracuse in 1835. (Laws 1835, Chap. 160.)

As early as 1821, the subject of water-works in the village had been brought before the Legislature. The first act, entitled "An Act to supply the village of Syracuse with wholesome water," was passed March 27, 1821. (Laws 1821, Chap. 176.) It granted the people of Syracuse the right to use sufficient water for supplying the village from any of the springs on adjacent lands belonging to the State, and provided for the election of three Trustees, at an election to be held at the house of Sterling Cossit, inn-keeper in said village, on the first Monday in May, 1821, who should have power to transact all business relating to the water-works, and to carry into effect the provisions of said act. It does not appear that the provisions of said act were ever carried into effect or that anything was done under it towards supplying the few inhabitants then in the village with water. Probably the enterprise would not pay at that stage of settlement. The villagers, however, wished to obtain the right and to keep it against a time of need, for the middle division of the canal was then open, and all were anticipating a marvelous growth into the proportions of a city.

The act incorporating the village, passed April 13, 1825, (Laws 1825, Chap. 124,) vested all the rights, property, and powers of the Trustees of the Water-Works in the village corporation, and the hypothetical water-works were placed under the control of the trustees of said village till 1829. During this period it does not appear that the trustees did anything practical towards supplying the village with water.

On the 23d of April, 1829, an act was passed, (Laws 1829, Chap. 236,) authorizing the Trustees of the village to convey to Oliver Teall, his heirs and assigns, all the rights, property and powers of the Trustees of the Syracuse Water-Works Company, as vested in said village by the act of incorporation, for a term of twenty years, and said Oliver Teall was invested with all the rights and powers granted by the original act of 1821. This act also prescribed the amount that Mr. Teall should charge the citizens for water, viz.: a private family, a sum not exceed-



W. M. Clarke.

William Metcalf Clarke was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 3, 1800. He was the fifth son of Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, who was the son of Dr. John Clarke, of Lebanon, Conn.; son of Moses Clarke, of Lebanon, Conn.; son of Daniel Clarke, of Colchester, Conn.; son of Hon. David Clarke, who came to America in 1639, from Warwickshire, England, and settled at Windsor, Conn. By both his paternal grandparents he is descended, in the seventh generation, from Simon Huntington, of England, whose sons, Christopher and Simon, Mr. Clarke's ancestors, settled at Saybrook in 1633, and finally at Norwich, Conn.

His mother, Lucy Bingham, was a daughter of the Hon. Moses Bliss, of Springfield, Mass. In this line he is in the seventh generation from Thomas Bliss, an early settler of Hartford, Conn.

By his maternal grandmother he is descended, in the eighth generation, from Michael Metcalf, who came from England in 1637, and settled in Dedham, Mass.

One of the paternal great-grandmothers of Mr. Clarke was Elizabeth Edwards, second daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Windsor, Conn., who married Colonel Jabez Huntington; and one of his maternal great-grandmothers was Abigail Edwards, sixth daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, who married William Metcalf; both sisters of President Jonathan Edwards.

In the year 1805, Mr. Clarke emigrated with his parents to Onondaga County, arriving at Pompey Hill Nov. 2, where they occupied the "Squire Wood House." The next year they moved on a farm lying ten miles east of the hill. Mr. Clarke's early educational opportunities were quite fair, and he improved them to the utmost. In 1815 he obtained a clerkship in Col. Camp's store, at Trumansburg, N. Y., whose confidence in him was so great that he often intrusted him with the execution of very difficult duties. He then went to Ithaca, and engaged as clerk until Jan. 1, 1819, when he returned home, and pursued his studies at the Pompey academy. Some time later he made a trip to Kentucky, where he experienced religion, and united with the Concord Presbyterian church, Nichols county, in April, 1827. He taught school most of the time while there.

In April, 1828, he returned to Pompey, traveling a distance of 700 miles. In the year 1829 he was elected school commissioner of the town of Pompey by the anti-Masonic party. The winters of 1830, 1831, and 1832 were spent in teaching the district schools of Lafayette Square, Camillus Village, and Pompey Centre.

From the spring of 1832 to 1837 he was employed in mercantile houses at Manlius, principally that of Messrs. E. & H. Rhodes. While there he became acquainted with Clara Catlin Tyler, whom he married June 7, 1836, at Harford, Pa., where she was born



Clara B. Clarke

April 9, 1810. She was a daughter of John Tyler, of Harford, son of Deacon John Tyler, of Ararat, Pa.; son of Capt. John Tyler, of Attleboro, Mass.; son of Ebenezer Tyler, of Attleboro, Mass.; son of Samuel Tyler, of Mendon, Mass.; son of Job Tyler, the emigrant ancestor, who was born in 1619, and came to America, and settled in Andover, Mass., about 1640.

By her paternal grandmother she is descended, in the eighth generation, from Rev. Peter Thacher, of Salisbury, England, rector of Saint Edmond's, in that city. His son, Rev. Thomas Thacher, came to America in 1635, and became the first minister of the old South church, Boston. Mrs. Clarke's mother was Polly Wadsworth, daughter of Epaphrus Wadsworth, formerly of Litchfield, Conn. In this line she is descended, in the seventh generation, from Hon. William Wadsworth, who emigrated from England in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., and afterwards in Hartford, Conn.; also from his son, Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of "Charter Oak" fame. By her maternal grandmother she is, in the eighth generation, from Thomas Catlin, who emigrated from England, or Wales, as early as 1644, and settled in Hartford, Conn. The Catlins are of French origin. Mrs. Clarke received a good education, and was preceptress at one time in the Cazenovia high school, and also in the Manlius academy.

In 1838, Mr. Clarke was appointed deputy county clerk. In 1841 was elected clerk of Syracuse, and the same year was appointed collector by the board of trustees. In 1843-44 was a member of the firm of Clarke & Sloat, in the marble business. In 1850 became a co-partner of Lyman Kingsly, in the sash and blind business, which he continued three years. On Jan. 1, 1869, was appointed chief clerk of the searching department, which position he held ten consecutive years. In 1866 he purchased a residence, with fourteen acres of land, in Onondaga Valley, about two and a half miles from the city of Syracuse, where he now resides. His son, Henry Wadsworth, is civil engineer and surveyor of Syracuse, born in Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1837. Frances Amelia, his daughter, was born in Syracuse, Dec. 6, 1839, and now lives with her parents. Mr. Clarke is a man of excellent habits, neither chewing tobacco, drinking liquor, nor smoking. It has been his life's aim to stop, in his humble way, the spread of intemperance. He has identified himself with the great moral and social ideas of his time in every way that he has been able. In all the many and intricate offices which have been intrusted to him, he has invariably discharged their duties with ability and integrity. He is still enjoying good health, and is passing away his declining years in the sweet consciousness of having led an upright and consistent life.

Photos. by
W. V. Ranger.



Photos by N. S. Bowlish, Syracuse.

Albert G. Salisbury

Sarah T. Salisbury

ALBERT G. SALISBURY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Woodstock, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1813. He was the youngest of three sons of Sylvester Salisbury and Sarah F. Gleason, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. He spent his early life among his relatives, his father having died when he was only three years of age. At about the age of seventeen he conceived the idea that an education was necessary to meet the future, and resolved if possible to obtain one. Accordingly, without means pecuniarily, he entered the academy at Pompey Hill, working for his board. Here his time was a constant round of activity, but he advanced so rapidly in his studies, both at Pompey and Whitesboro, that he was enabled afterwards to engage as a teacher in district schools. Thus he met the obstacles so common to self-made men.

About the year 1836 he came to Syracuse, opened a private school, subsequently obtained a position in the public school, and by successive gradations he rose in the esteem of the people until, upon the creation of the village of Syracuse into a city, he was elected as the first superintendent of schools, which office he enjoyed for some three years, and subsequently held the same office for several terms, and either as teacher or superintendent was connected with the schools of the city until 1864, a period of nearly thirty years. In this labor he was an indefatigable worker, possessing marked ability as an instructor, and

more than ordinary executive ability, and many of the business men of the city to-day look back with honor to the faithful teacher who first gave them an insight to the road to wealth and prosperity. In the year 1864 he entered the Army of the Rebellion as additional paymaster United States volunteers for the department of the south, with the title of major, and was mustered out a brevet colonel, Oct. 21, 1867, by command of General Grant, E. D. Townsend being assistant adjutant-general.

Returning to Syracuse, he received the appointment of warden and agent of Auburn prison, which position he held for one year and a half, and until the change of the State administration. Returning again to his own city, he spent the balance of his life mostly in quiet at home. Mr. Salisbury was identified with the Republican party, an ardent supporter of its principles, a man of a retiring nature, never solicitous of publicity, but stood prominently identified with every good work and enterprise tending to make society better. He died April 29, 1874.

On Oct. 12, 1842, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Tallman and Clarissa Vrooman, of Onondaga County. She was born Feb. 10, 1818, and still survives her husband at the time of writing this sketch. She early became a member of the Presbyterian church at Castleton, Ontario county, and in 1840, coming to Syracuse, united with the Congregational church of this city, now called Plymouth church.

ing five dollars a year, a boarding house ten dollars, and a tavern ten dollars. In case Mr. Teall failed to exercise the rights and powers granted him by this act within one year from the date thereof, they were to revert again to the trustees of the village; which they did, and were again conveyed to the said Oliver Teall, his heirs and assigns, for a period of thirty-five years, by an act passed April 22, 1834. (Laws, 1834, Chap. 151.) Nothing was further done till March 29, 1842, at which time an amendment to the former acts was passed, (Laws 1842, Chap. 108,) allowing Mr. Teall to charge ten dollars a year for supplying water to a private family, twenty dollars to a boarding house, and forty dollars to a tavern or hotel.

Under this amendment Mr. Teall began the construction of his water-works. The first wooden pipes or pump logs were laid in 1842, or early in 1843, and brought water to the village from the springs situated at the foot of the hill above Lodi street, on Blocks No. 404 and No. 504. Subsequently Messrs. Ira Seymour and Aaron Burt were associated with Mr. Teall in the water-works, the firm being Teall, Seymour and Burt till 1849, or till sometime prior to the formation of the new company.

On the 15th of April, 1849, the present Water-Works Company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature under the name and style of the Syracuse City Water-Works Company. The original incorporators were Oliver Teall, Ira Seymour, John Wilkinson, Hamilton White and Robert Furman.

The act of incorporation was amended April 8, 1851, (Laws 1851, Chap. 104,) requiring the Company to supply water on certain terms to the Common Council of the city for extinguishing fires and other purposes. Again, it was amended March 22, 1853, (Laws, 1853, Chap. 35,) so as to allow the Company to increase their capital stock from \$60,000 to such an amount as the Directors might deem advisable not exceeding \$150,000, such increased stock to be divided into shares of \$50 each. The third amendment, passed February 6, 1855, (Laws 1855, Chap. 16,) conferred upon the Board of Directors the power to establish rules and regulations for the use of water from their works so as to preserve the same from waste, and to impose such penalties as they should see proper for the violation of said rules and regulations, not exceeding in any case the sum of fifty dollars. Other amendments were passed in 1864, 1865, and 1877.

In 1849 the Company constructed a system of water-works described as follows: The springs

in the valley of Furnace Brook, in the town of Onondaga, were selected for the supply of water. The water was conducted from these springs by aqueducts to a large stone well, about eighty rods distant from each, which was seventeen feet deep and constructed of substantial masonry. The well was on Lot 89, in the town of Onondaga. From this well there was a main culvert or aqueduct laid towards the head of the Cinder Road (West Onondaga street) and terminating on the high ground. The length of this aqueduct was about a mile, and it was constructed of masonry two feet square inside. At the termination was a large open reservoir, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons of water, from which the water was conducted down the hill through brick culverts and stoned wells to a point where a log aqueduct of nine inches bore conveyed it through Onondaga street to Fayette Park, and thence to the railroad in Lock street, where it connected with the aqueducts before laid.

In 1853, the first iron pipe was laid—852 rods, extending to Salina, around Fayette Park and on James street. A reservoir of 107 feet head above the Erie Canal at Salina street, and of 1,500,000 gallons capacity, was also constructed during 1853. This large reservoir on Onondaga Hill was commenced in 1862, and finished in 1865. During this latter year an additional distributing reservoir was constructed on Lot No. 89, town of Onondaga.

Without attempting to follow the history of these works more in detail, we may say that the Syracuse City Water Works are located southwest of the city in the town of Onondaga, the water being obtained from Springs, from Furnace Brook and from Onondaga Creek. The main reservoir is at Onondaga Hill, covering 19 acres, forty feet deep, and fed by Furnace Brook. There are two Distributing Reservoirs—one of 165 feet head, and the other of 107 feet head, above the level of the canal at Salina street. The lower, (107 feet head) is supplied by springs, and in dry weather by water pumped from Onondaga Creek at the Pump Works. Two pumps are employed, viz: a Holly Pump of 3,000,000 gallons capacity, and a Worthington Duplex Engine of 10,000,000 gallons capacity daily. These pumps are connected with the reservoir by a 30-inch cast iron pipe. The water reaches the city by gravity pressure the mains connecting with the reservoirs being respectively 10 inches, 12 inches and 24 inches in diameter. For fire purposes, steam engines being employed, the water is supplied by hydrants at the street corners, and in some instances at the middle of the blocks.



Samuel Wilson

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JOHN WILKINSON

to the life and services of Mr. Wilkinson in connection with the history of the city and county in which he took so early and important a part. An extended memoir would require more than forty years of time. Mr. Wilkinson bore a prominent part in the industrial and social development of his city and county. His life was a life of constant progress in the pursuit of wisdom, and his death marked the end of a life of usefulness and honor; a life which was slowly and honestly; in the pursuit of the first impetus, tending to ensure the prosperity of Syracuse.

It may be said of him with truth, that his hand and tongue and pen and pocket were always at the service of the city he named.

He was the son of John Wilkinson of Harperly House, 1 Durham, England. His father was a Lord Fairfax, leader of the Parliamentary forces, and afterwards Duke of New Castle, at the decisive battle of Marston Moor. His estates were sequestered by Parliament, and he was banished to France. In the Register's office at Durham the name of John Wilkinson, Esq., of Lanchester, officer in arms, was found.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a member of the House of Commons. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a member of the House of Commons.

was John Wilkinson. His fifth child was Daniel Wilkinson, who was born June 8th, 1703, in the town of Smithfield, part of the present city of Providence. Daniel Wilkinson married Abigail Inman, September 22, 1740. His seventh child was named John Wilkinson, born

married, whose son was not seventeen years

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lived there nine years, and there the subject of this sketch was born, September

In February, 1799, John Wilkinson, the father, left his home in Troy, to create for himself a new one in the then wilderness of Central New York. He performed the long and toilsome journey on foot, leading a cow. His wife and little ones, together with all his household goods, rode upon a sledge drawn by a yoke of oxen. At a sunnier season he had been attracted by the lovely lake of Skaneateles and had selected the land for a farm in the forest from its shores. Thither he came and set to work literally to hew a path, as it proved, a grave path, less than three years, he died while building a barn. He lived on his farm which still remains in the

forest Until Skaneateles.

a mother, not daunted by the additional burden entailed upon herself in her struggle with the wilderness for the support of four children, by the loss of her son's help upon the farm, or by the expense incident to the scheme, determined to give him the best education the country afforded and to

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN WILKINSON.

In addition to the casual references already made to the life and services of Mr. Wilkinson, in connection with the history of the city and county in which he took so early and important a part, a more extended memoir would seem to be necessary. For more than forty years of active and professional life, Mr. Wilkinson held a place second to none in the industrial and social development of his city and county, and has left behind him abundant proofs of his ability and wisdom, in a family trained to lives of usefulness and honor; a large fortune accumulated slowly and honestly; in buildings which adorn his city, and in many enterprises to which he gave the first impetus, tending to ensure the prosperity of Syracuse.

It may be said of him with truth, that his hand and tongue and pen and pocket were always at the service of the city he named, loved and helped to create.

He was the fourth in descent from Lawrance Wilkinson of Harperly House, Lanchester, County Durham, England. This ancestor was captured by Lord Fairfax, leader of the Parliamentary forces, while serving his King under General Cavendish, (afterwards Duke of New Castle) at the decisive battle of Marston Moor. His estates were sequestered by Parliament, but he himself was released by Lord Fairfax, and permitted to go to New England. In the Register's office at Durham the record reads as follows, and may still be seen: "Sequestrations in Durham 1645-'47. Lawrance Wilkinson of Lanchester, officer in arms, went to New England."

On his arrival in the new world, having little in common with the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, by whose party he had been ruined and expatriated, he settled in Providence, Rhode Island. There his name may still be seen in the "First Book of Records" as signed by himself in the year 1650-'51, as one of the original founders of that colony.

He married Susannah Smith. His third child was John Wilkinson, born March 2, 1654. John Wilkinson married Deborah Whipple, April 16, 1689. His fifth child was Daniel Wilkinson, who was born June 8th, 1703, in the town of Smithfield, part of of the present city of Providence. Daniel Wilkinson married Abigail Inman, September 22, 1740. His seventh child was named John Wilkinson, born

November 13, 1758. John Wilkinson married, December —, 1782, Elizabeth Tower, whose mother was a cousin of John Hancock.

This John Wilkinson was not seventeen years old when the clash of arms resounding through the civilized world, announced the Revolution which preceded the birth of the new Republic. He entered the service of his country soon after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. By the fate of war he was captured and confined in the notorious Jersey Prison Ship in New York Harbor. The records of the sufferings of these prisoners, who were densely crowded between the close decks and even in the noisome hold, where they died by scores, have only been surpassed in former days by the Black Hole of Calcutta, and later, by the cruelties of Libby Prison and Andersonville. After nine months he was exchanged, but with impaired health, which was only restored after the care of years. After his marriage he lived for some years in Cumberland, R. I. In 1790 he removed to Troy, N. Y. He lived there nine years, and there the subject of this sketch was born, September 30, 1798.

In February, 1799, John Wilkinson, the father, left his home in Troy, to create for himself a new one in the then wilderness of Central New York. He performed the long and toilsome journey on foot, leading a cow. His wife and little ones, together with all his household goods, rode upon a sledge drawn by a yoke of oxen. At a sunnier season he had been attracted by the lovely lake of Skaneateles and had selected the land for a farm in the midst of the forest one mile from its shores. Thither he came, and set to work literally to hew a home for his family, and also, as it proved, a grave for himself; for he died in less than three years, from injuries received while building a barn. He was buried on his farm which still remains in the family.

Here in a log house, in the midst of a great forest filled with game, John Wilkinson grew up. Until the age of twelve he went to school at Skaneateles. Then his mother, not daunted by the additional burden entailed upon herself in her struggle with the wilderness for the support of four children, by the loss of her son's help upon the farm, or by the expense incident to the scheme, determined to give him the best education the country afforded and to

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

send him to the Academy at Onondaga. It was the nearest classical school, but it was thirteen miles from his home. With a perseverance and energy worthy of such a mother, he every week performed this distance on foot, walking over every Monday morning and returning Friday night to spend Sunday with his mother. Part of the time he was accompanied by the late Hon. Asher Tyler, of Elmira, whose parents resided in the adjoining town of Marcellus. One winter, he, with three other boys, kept house in Onondaga. The supplies of corn meal, pork and potatoes, were provided by each in turn, and his share was carried on his back all the toilsome thirteen miles which lay between his home and school.

While pursuing his studies in this arduous fashion, he attracted the notice of the Hon. Joshua Forman, then the great man of the county, and the principal patron of the Academy, and after he graduated he became Mr. Forman's clerk, and a member in his family. In the law office of Forman and Sabin he studied his profession. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1819, and was the first lawyer who settled in Syracuse.

It will not be inappropriate to quote in this connection an extract from the "Reminiscences of Syracuse, by Mr. T. C. Cheney, published in 1857:

"In 1819, John Wilkinson, in company with Owen Forman, a brother of the Judge, came here from Onondaga Hollow, and, under the direction of Judge Forman, proceeded to lay out the 'Walton Tract' into village lots. This survey was not accomplished without the severest labor. The old lines and marks of the tract were nearly obliterated, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they found, with any degree of certainty, the starting point of the original survey. The survey was completed after several weeks of hard labor. Part of the 'Walton Tract' was laid out into village lots, and the remainder into farm lots of from five to ten acres. After the completion of the survey, Mr. Wilkinson built an office on the corner now occupied by the Globe Hotel, and commenced the practice of law. Mr. Wilkinson was heartily ridiculed for putting his office out in the fields. That location, now forming the business center of a flourishing city, was then out of town.

"In February, 1820, a postoffice was established in Syracuse, and Mr. Wilkinson was appointed Postmaster. In 1825, when the first election for village officers was held, Mr. Wilkinson was elected Clerk. Mr. Wilkinson has since held several offices of profit and trust, with honor and distinction.

When railroads were first successfully put in operation, Mr. Wilkinson closely investigated their workings and principles, and his gigantic mind comprehending in an instant their immense advantages, and ultimate supercedence of the common post-roads, he entered at once largely into railroad affairs, and is now emphatically a Railroad King.

"He was for several years President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and by his influence succeeded in having the work-shops of that road built at Syracuse, thus adding the hardy population of the Fifth Ward to our city. He is now the President of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and under his skillful management that road is now one of the best in the Union. Mr. Wilkinson is a great favorite with the traveling public, and is loved and respected by all railroad men, who would do anything for him."

As a lawyer, Mr. Wilkinson occupied a prominent place at the Onondaga Bar. The late Peter Outwater, Esq., was associated with him for many years, and later, James L. Baggs, Esq. As counsel and advisor he had few equals and no superior.

The general estimate of his probity and wisdom was abundantly proved by the number of estates entrusted to him as executor, administrator, or trustee. In his later years, he derived much satisfaction from the fact that all trust funds committed to him had been increased in amount and enhanced in value while in his hands.

Mr. Wilkinson was a director in the Onondaga County Bank from its organization in 1825, until its close. He was also President of the Bank of Syracuse, which he, together with the late Horace White, Esq., organized in 1838, on the passage of the general Banking Law, and so continued till his death. Both of these banks were managed with prudence and were exceedingly profitable to their stockholders. Both have now been closed, all the men who organized them having passed away.

At Albany, February 24, 1825, John Wilkinson married Henrietta Wilhelmina Swart. Of eight children born to them, six are now living. Joshua Forman and Alfred Wilkinson are in business under the firm name of Wilkinson & Co., as bankers, on the site where their father's office stood and where they were born. A rare instance of permanence in our mobile country. Maria H. Wilkinson married Mr. F. C. Welsch, and lives in Baden-Baden, Germany. Theodosia Burr Davis Wilkinson married Joseph Kirkland, and lives in Chicago. John and Dudley Phelps Wilkinson live in Chicago, and are among the leading merchants of that city.

Mr. Wilkinson was appointed Postmaster Feb.

24, 1820, which was announced in the *Onondaga Register*, as follows :

"A new Postoffice has been established at Syracuse formerly Corinth, in the town of Salina, and John Wilkinson, Esq., appointed Postmaster. The name of this village was necessarily changed, there being a Postoffice of the name of Corinth previously established in the State."

Mr. Wilkinson remained in office till July 26, 1840, when, as President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, which was carrying the mails, he was held by the Postmaster-General to be a contractor within the meaning of the statute, and was therefore compelled to resign one office or the other. With that wisdom which characterized every action of his life, he gave up the postoffice, and permanently retired from active politics.

In 1834 and 1835 he was elected Member of Assembly from Onondaga County, and occupied, while in that body, the position of Chairman of an important committee, viz.: On the Incorporation and Alteration of Banking and Insurance Companies.

Though an able debater, he never wasted time in forensic display, but spoke rarely and only upon business in his charge, or on that of which he was complete master. Therefore he never failed to command the attention of the House.

His great effort was a speech delivered April 2, 1835, in opposition to the State aiding in the construction of the Erie Railroad. What Mr. Wilkinson then enunciated as a principle is now the settled policy of the State.

It was during his second year that the bill was passed which changed his life from one purely professional to one of active business. In 1836 the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was chartered. In the following year, when its organization was completed and the construction of that road became assured, he was unanimously chosen by his associate directors as President. The road was opened July 4, 1839. The fact that it was built for \$200,000 less than the capital stock subscribed for the purpose of building it, is a striking commentary upon the capacity and integrity of Mr. Wilkinson.

It is needless to say that from that hour till 1853, when the road was merged into the great New York Central Railroad, he had the absolute confidence of the stockholders.

His management of a railroad was characterized by great study, unremitting attention, untiring vigilance and a watchful eye which nothing could escape. He made this railroad his sole care and thought and gave to it the fourteen best years of his

life. Personally, in common with all of the stockholders, he received his reward in large dividends, and in the enhanced value of his stock, but his salary as President never paid his family and personal expenses.

After the organization of the New York Central Railroad, he was appointed counsel to that company, a compliment which he richly deserved both as a lawyer and a railroad man.

While President of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad he was also prominent in the direction of the following railroads, viz: the Hudson River, the Buffalo and State Line, the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Rochester and Syracuse. The two railroads last named he projected, organized, and may be said to have built, as he was the Chairman of their Construction Committees.

Rival lines being under construction for the purpose of connecting the granaries of the West with the sea-board, Mr. Wilkinson felt the keenest anxiety lest business should be diverted from the line in which he had a much greater interest than one of dollars solely—a line of which he had been a projector, constructor and manager, and he recognized the necessity of so improving the line from Albany to Buffalo, then managed by seven different companies, as to enable it to compete successfully with its future rivals. He found that the line between Syracuse and Rochester could be shortened twenty-four miles and six hundred feet of grades could be eliminated by building a railroad on the line of the Erie Canal. This project of course encountered the most vigorous opposition from the residents of Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and lesser places on the Old Road, as well as from the stockholders of the two companies owning the line *via* Auburn. Their opposition ceased when they became convinced that Mr. Wilkinson was in earnest, and that under the general railroad law, advocated by him for this very purpose, a direct railroad between Syracuse and Rochester was inevitable. The two companies then accepted Mr. Wilkinson's plan of consolidation with the Direct Railroad—the consolidated company to build the new road.

The consolidation of all the railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo into the great New York Central R. R. Company, closed one epoch in Mr. Wilkinson's active and useful career; and before turning to other occupations, he resolved to allow himself that rest which he had so richly earned. To visit Europe had been a long cherished hope, and he availed himself of this opportunity to bring it to fruition. After a year of travel, all the advan-

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

tages of which his disciplined and well-stored mind fitted him to appreciate, he returned to his country and his home in the spring of 1854, ready to spend for both, his renewed strength.

Among other positions tendered him was the presidency of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, which he accepted. He filled this office with his characteristic fidelity and ability for two years. During that time he built nearly two hundred miles of railroad, including the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad.

In the last years of his life, he operated the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, in his own name for two years as Trustee and Receiver. He returned it to its owners a reorganized Railroad, all interests having been protected and cared for. His management in this instance was acknowledged to be a great financial success.

After the death of Capt. Oliver Teall, he became President of the Syracuse Water-Works. He adopted the plan for collecting the water from springs and small streams into a reservoir. Few people in Syracuse know that five hundred feet above them, on Onondaga Hill, there is stored up for their use in Wilkinson Lake 150,000,000 gallons of water, or forty-three days' supply, at the present rate of consumption.

Mr. Wilkinson was engaged upon this work at the time of his sudden death. His plan embraced the construction of other reservoirs when they should become necessary.

The water-works company have since tried two systems of pumping, and are now contemplating the re-adoption of what may be called the Wilkinson plan by the construction of another reservoir to hold 300,000,000 gallons. If this should be done, it will confirm the wisdom of his judgment. For this

projected reservoir an appropriate name suggests itself. It should be called Forman Lake, in honor of Joshua Forman.

In Mr. Wilkinson's life he showed a solicitude that was almost pathetic that young people should start right, and he was never in their company without trying to give help in the right direction. It pained him to see them treat lightly the great advantages of later times, doubtless remembering the many weary miles he had walked to attain his education; and if, as the old Hindoo said, "Man is man's mirror," we do well to hold up the mirror of Mr. Wilkinson's life to young men just entering on their career, that in it they may see the rewards which wait on industry, integrity and zeal.

His noble mother, believing that knowledge is power, resolved that he should possess the key to unlock its treasure-house, and gave him, as we have seen, the best education in her power, at how great self-sacrifice no one but herself ever knew. Her wisdom it was, that laid the foundation of his success and she was rewarded by living to witness it.

From the age of sixteen he fought the battle of life unaided, his only weapons the perseverance and determination which he had learned amid the privations of pioneer life.

Never was the promise better exemplified, "Be faithful over a few things and I will make thee ruler over many things." With care and fidelity he, in his youth, had discharged every duty which devolved upon him and gained the confidence of the community in which he lived, until at last they were eager to thrust their most precious possessions upon him for safe keeping.

Perhaps the best eulogy upon him is the simple testimony of a neighbor—a life-long friend and staunch supporter: "He was an honest man."

Miles W. Bennett, Horace Wheaton, Thomas J. Gilbert, Elihu L. Phillips and Aaron Burt, were citizens of Syracuse and Onondaga County; the rest were Utica and Albany men.

The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company were required by law to pay to the President and Directors of the Seneca Road Company the amount of damages which the said road company might sustain by the construction of the railroad, and also to pay toll to the Canal Commissioners on all freight, other than the regular baggage of passengers, carried by the railroad during the season of canal navigation. The Schenectady and Utica Railroad was absolutely prohibited in its original charter from carrying any freight. This prohibition was removed by act of March 7, 1844, and the Schenectady and Utica Road was allowed to carry freight during the suspension of canal navigation by paying the canal commissioners such tolls as would have been paid on the goods had they been transported by the Erie Canal. This opened all the roads to freight through to Buffalo, subject to the same conditions as those imposed upon the Schenectady and Utica Railroad.

Prior to the removal of the prohibition on the Schenectady and Utica Railroad, freights had been to some extent carried through from Schenectady to Utica on sleighs in winter, and transferred to other points west of Utica by rail; but very little freight reached Syracuse by the Utica Railroad till after March 7, 1844.

Oliver H. Lee, of Syracuse, was the engineer in the construction of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and was appointed the first Superintendent. The original board of directors consisted of the following named gentlemen:

John Wilkinson, President.

Charles Stebbins, Vice-President.

Vivus W. Smith, Secretary.

David Wager, Treasurer.

Oliver Teall, Horatio Seymour,

Aaron Burt, James Hooker,

Holmes Hutchinson, Irad Hawley,

John Townsend, John Stryker,

Samuel French.

Between the railroads of that day and this, and their equipments, there is a marked contrast. The first track consisted of six-by-six scantling, fastened to the ties by L-shaped chairs placed outside the rail and spiked to it and the tie beneath. Upon the scantling, parallel with the inner edge, a bar of iron two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick was spiked. Occasionally a bar-end came loose and endangered the safety of passengers by being thrust up through the car-floor. The first

engines were single-drivers, with small trail wheels under the cab, which consisted of a roof hung around with oil cloth during winter. The weight of the locomotive was from four to six tons. The first cars had four wheels. The conductor came along outside the compartments, which had two seats each, and collected the fare. In 1843, the cars had no projection over the platforms, and were low and ill-ventilated. It was quite a step in advance when locomotives with four-drivers were placed upon the road, but even then there were no pilots; some had two splint brooms set in front just in position to clear the track, and others flat iron bars bent forward and sharpened at the ends. This was the "cow-catcher." In winter a large wooden plow was placed in front of the engine. The first track was soon superceded by an eight-by-eight wooden rail, along the center of which was placed strap-iron the same width and thickness as that at first used. Iron rails were supplied in 1841, and steel rails in 1872.

The Syracuse and Utica Railroad was opened in 1839.

In locating the depots and route through Syracuse, certain conditions were required of the company by a resolution prepared by Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, President of the village, and offered to the Board by Captain Putnam, viz: that the railroad company should construct a sewer along the track on Washington street from the stream known as Yellow Brook to Onondaga Creek, and should plant trees along both sides of Washington street as far east as Beech street. These conditions were performed by the company. The rows of trees now standing on East Washington street are those planted by the railroad company, and they form a pleasant and agreeable shade. The sewer constructed by the railroad company was the first of any importance in the village, and contributed largely to the draining of the swamp between Salina street and Lodi.

The company was also required to purchase certain portions of the blocks on each side of the depot, so as to make sufficient space for the building and an alley-way along side of it. This was done, and the space now left where the old depot was located is known as Vanderbilt Square.

DIRECT ROAD.

The line from Syracuse to Rochester, composed of the Auburn and Syracuse and the Auburn and Rochester railroads, was 104 miles over a crooked route with heavy grades. In 1849 the attention of Mr. John Wilkinson and others was called to the

necessity of constructing a more direct and level railroad between Syracuse and Rochester, and, with that object in view, they organized the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad Company. The surveys were made by O. C. Childs and showed that a level railroad could be constructed twenty-two miles shorter than the old line. In 1850 the three companies consolidated under the name of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company and the Direct Road was built in the ensuing years under the direction of James Hall, engineer, and opened in 1853, at the same time of the general consolidation forming the New York Central Railroad.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company was formed April 29, 1839, and the route was surveyed during the summer of that year. The Company was fully organized March 25, 1847, with the following Board of Directors: John Wilkinson, Thomas T. Davis, Allen Munroe, Horace White, Syracuse; F. T. Carrington, Luther Wright, Sylvester Doolittle, Alvin Bronson, Oswego; Holmes Hutchinson, Alfred Munson, Thomas F. Faxton, Utica; Samuel Willets, New York; Rufus King, Albany. The first officers were: Holmes Hutchinson, President; F. T. Carrington, Secretary; Luther Wright, Treasurer. The road was opened in October, 1848. It is thirty-five and a half miles in length. In 1872 it came under the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, by whom it is still operated.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company was organized August 13, 1851, under the general law passed in 1850. The original directors were, Hamilton Murray, D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego; Horace White, James R. Lawrence, Thomas B. Fitch, Syracuse; Daniel S. Dickinson, Hazard Lewis, Binghamton; Jedediah Barber, Israel Boies, Homer; Alanson Carley, Marathon; Henry Stevens, Cortland; John B. Rogers, Chittenango Forks; Robert Dunlop, Jamesville. Henry Stevens, President; Clinton F. Paige, Secretary; Horace White, Treasurer; W. B. Gilbert, Superintendent and Engineer for the construction of the road. The road was opened through, October 23, 1854. It was sold October 13, 1856, on foreclosure of mortgage, and reorganized April 30, 1857, under the title of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad, its present title. In 1858, the company was authorized to purchase the Union Railroad to the canal at Geddes. The length of the road from Geddes to Binghamton is 81 miles.

Under the second organization, Jacob M. Schemerhorn was President, and Orrin Welch, Syracuse, Secretary. Then T. B. Fitch was President till 1871; since which time the Presidency has been held by Samuel Sloan of New York.

Through a controlling interest in the stock, the road came under the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in December, 1870. The new passenger depot at Syracuse was erected in 1877.

SYRACUSE, CHENANGO AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.

The original incorporators and directors of this road were James P. Haskins, Elisha C. Litchfield, Henry TenEyck, John W. Barker, Dennis McCarthy, George F. Comstock, Hiram Eaton, John Greenway, James J. Belden, S. D. Luce, J. I. Bradley, J. M. Wieting, Alfred A. Howlett. J. M. Wieting was elected President. The articles of association were filed April 16, 1868, the capital stock being \$1,000,000. The road was partly opened in 1872, and finished in 1874 — length 42 miles.

Harlow W. Chittenden succeeded J. M. Wieting as President. The present officers are A. A. Howlett, President; Henry TenEyck, Vice-President; J. S. Sherman, Secretary.

SYRACUSE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This road was chartered in 1870 with a capital stock of \$1,250,000. The directors were Allen Munroe, E. W. Leavenworth, E. B. Judson, Patrick Lynch, Frank Hiscock, John A. Green, Jacob S. Smith, Horace K. White, Elizur Clark, Gerret Doyle, Syracuse; William H. Carter, Brewerton; James A. Clark, Pulaski; Oren R. Earl, Sandy Creek. President, Allen Munroe; Secretary, Patrick H. Agan; Treasurer, Edward B. Judson; Engineer, A. C. Powell. The road is 44 miles to its intersection of the R., W. & O. R. R., and was opened Nov. 7, 1871. It was purchased by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, by which corporation it is now managed, in 1875.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF SYRACUSE.

The progress of education in the City of Syracuse forms a very interesting chapter of its history. With the earliest settlements schools began to be taught, and before there were any districts or public school houses, private buildings and even salt blocks were appropriated to the uses of education. It is a fact which speaks well for the old "Salt Pointers," that their whole attention was not ab-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN MOORE, No. 129 WEST GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

sorbed in salt making, but that one of their number at least, a Mr. Conner, could divide his time between this occupation and the instruction of the children and youth of the new settlement in useful knowledge. Mr. Conner kept the earliest school of which we have any account in a salt block at Salina, and at the same time carried on the occupation of boiling salt. He made his school a very useful and popular one, securing for it the dignified title of the "High School," and it was well patronized by the people of Salina and Onondaga Hollow.

The first public school within the present limits of Syracuse, and in the town of Salina, was probably District No. 1, now the Salina School, situated in the First Ward. The date of its organization we have not been able to ascertain, but the school house was built in 1805. It was commonly known as the "old red school house" and stood on what was afterwards the southwest corner of Washington Park. When first built it was on a line parallel with Park, then Salt street, and fronted to the east. The seats were arranged at first to face the wall, but afterwards to face the teacher. In the center of the room stood a large stove elevated upon a platform filled with sand. Originally, the Park was a common, intersected by Center and Salt streets. Near the center of the ground was a deep pond which seemed to be fed by a living spring. Here geese and ducks and children dabbled in summer, while the frozen surface in winter afforded an excellent skating park. In 1839, the school house was taken down, the pond filled up and the four quarters of the Park indicated by a horizontal guard. In 1847 the present fence was placed around it.

Some reminiscences are related of this old school house worth recording. At an early day some rough young men and boys were taught here. There was a teacher by the name of Isaac Van-Tassel, a pious man, from Onondaga Hollow, who was determined to become a minister and had asked the Presbytery to educate him, but they had refused to do so on account of a certain impediment in his speech. However, he said he would preach, and finally did preach, becoming a missionary to the Maumee Indians. Under his administration, a plot had been formed to resist his authority. He had punished a young man for swearing. This led to insurrection and revolt. Five or six banded together to put him out of the school. He had some intimation of what was going on, and as he left the house in the morning he said to Mrs. Dioclesian Alvord, with whom he boarded: "You need not be surprised to see me home earlier than usual," and then explained to her his apprehensions. He left,

and upon going to his room to put it in order, she found the Bible open with the passage marked: "Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children." His prayer was answered. At noon he informed Mrs. Alvord that Dean Richmond, who had been drawn into the plot, came forward and in a manly way confessed and apologized for the whole transaction. She predicted that he would come to something, which was verified in the well known future career of this distinguished politician. Mr. Van Tassel, also, was afterwards a successful missionary, and died among the Maumee Indians about 1847.

Another teacher of a later day had a novel mode of punishment. He was wont to take out his pen knife and strop it vigorously, and then ask the delinquent scholar whether he would be bled or be struck with the ruler. Of course, each frightened urchin always chose the latter. This was carried on successfully for sometime. At length a brother and sister put their heads together to circumvent the wary teacher. Having loitered or been detained without good excuse, and anticipating punishment, the sister advised the brother that when called up and the usual choice submitted, he should say he preferred to be bled. The pen-knife of the teacher was again whetted in a very dramatic manner, the child's sleeve rolled up and the solemn question put. "I choose to be bled," said the boy. This answer overturned the teacher's gravity, and he let the boy go.

While upon this subject of novel punishments we will relate another instance. It is said of a teacher who taught a select school not far distant, that she adopted a mode of punishment still more extraordinary than those referred to. Her method of disgrace was nothing so common as a dunce block or a fool's cap, but a salt barrel pierced with nails, the nails pointing inward. Into this barrel the refractory child was put, and a heavy piece of iron from the stove laid over the top, so that if the little offender in durance vile tried to resist, he found, like the Apostle, that it was hard to kick against the pricks.

Within the memory of many now living there was but one school house in the village of Syracuse, that was a low square frame building, with a roof resembling an inverted mill-hopper, standing in a pine grove on the north side of Church street, upon the lot next east of where the Northern Railroad crosses. The site is occupied by a brick building which was afterwards school No. 4, and then became a church, and is now converted into a blacksmith's shop. This was the first school house built in the

village of Syracuse, and was probably erected about 1820. For a number of years it was used as a school house, meeting house, town hall, and for almost every kind of a public gathering.

In the winter of 1821, school was taught here by Hiram A. Deming, who is now book-keeper in Mr. Greenway's brewery. Webster's Spelling Book, Daboll's Arithmetic and Morse's Geography were then the principal text-books. The teacher "boarded round" among his patrons. Blackboards, globes and other apparatus had not been thought of, and the young idea was taught to shoot without the advantage of "grades" and "departments." The family of Judge Joshua Forman, including the present Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, and others well known, were pupils in this school when Mr. Deming taught in 1821. Mr. Deming was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, in 1779, and came to Syracuse in 1820. He is a remarkably well preserved man for one of his years, being almost an octogenarian. After Mr. Deming the school was kept a while by William K. Blair, now residing in the Fourth Ward of the city.

Welthia Ann Lathrop, widow of the late Edward Allen, Esq., of Auburn, taught a select school in a building furnished by Capt. Joel Cody, in the rear of the present First Baptist Church for many years, beginning in 1826. Her school was the first select school taught in Syracuse.

In 1830 a Miss Guthrie taught a private school in a building then called the "Wheeler House." It stood on the corner of Salina and Center streets in what is now the First Ward.

During six months of the year 1835, Hon. Geo. F. Comstock taught a select school in the upper story of a yellow building which stood on the site of the present Bastable Block. The Judge was then pursuing his law studies with Messrs. Noxon and Leavenworth. He was elected Inspector of Schools for the town of Salina in 1837.

A school called by the fanciful name of the "Salina Institute" was established in the village of Salina at quite an early day, and was for some time a popular and useful school. It never had any charter and was properly only a select school. At different times Mr. Leavitt, D. C. LeRoy and Dr. Jas. Forham were connected with it as teachers. The building occupied by this school is still standing, on Turtle street between Park and Salina streets.

A young ladies' school flourished for several years on the site of the present Presbyterian Church, corner of Park and Prescott streets.

In the early days of Syracuse the chief select school for girls, principally, was that taught by

the Misses Chamberlain. It was with difficulty that a suitable room could be found for a school, and Dr. Mather Williams erected for the purpose a temporary frame building on Water street near the corner of Clinton, which, as one of the juvenile attendants expressed it, "was without any lining," being neither ceiled nor plastered. Here taught Mrs. Humphrey, a niece of the late Holland Johnson, who afterwards married Mr. Montgomery, law partner of Harvey Baldwin. On the approach of cold weather this structure proved uncomfortably airy, and Captain Putnam finished and fitted up a room over his wood-house on Montgomery street, which was soon dubbed "Montgomery Institute." Among the teachers here were Miss Richardson, niece of Mrs. Elam Lyndes and afterwards wife of Zaccheus Newcomb, and Miss Alexander, sister of the late Mrs. Harry Alexander. Following these were the Misses Newton, from Massachusetts (afterwards Mrs. Volney Cook) and a sister of Mrs. Stevens, whose husband was the first landlord of the Globe Hotel; Miss Fitch, from Trumansburg; Miss Collins, sister of Mrs. Reuben L. Hess, and assistants; Miss Laurie, from Whitesboro, and Miss Gould, from South Carolina. •

At this period the standard of education was well advanced, the higher mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, painting and music being taught in Miss Collins' school. The study of the sciences to any extent was, at a later day, introduced by Miss Amelia Bradbury, who numbered among her pupils many heads of prominent families now living in the city, who cherish gratefully and affectionately the memory of her conscientious, tender counsels, and who owe to her advanced views of education the stimulus towards that higher culture which has fitted them to adorn responsible positions in life, and to become useful, reliable and intelligent women. The school of Miss Bradbury was located on Montgomery street, Lot 8, Block 113, the same lot on which the house built by Horatio N. White now stands.

Miss Emily Chubbuck, afterwards Mrs. Adoniram Judson, wife of the famous missionary to Burmah, taught a select school at one time in a small building which stood where McCarthy, Sons & Co.'s wholesale store now stands, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

From September, 1847, to June, 1861, the late Madame A. J. Raoul, one of our old inhabitants, taught a select school in this city. She was an accomplished teacher of music and French lessons, the last of which she continued to give to a few pupils till 1872, (she died in 1875,) when growing infirmities brought to a close a longer term of years

consecutively devoted to teaching than probably has been given by many teachers in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE ACADEMY.

Through the exertions of Messrs. Aaron Burt, Harvey Baldwin and Oliver Teall, who owned a large tract of land in the locality, a charter was obtained for the Syracuse Academy in 1835. A lot was donated by Mr. Baldwin, and, under many discouragements, the building now occupied as the Orphan Asylum, on Lodi Hill, was erected and completed for the Academy, which was supplied with competent teachers and supported by the benefactions of its founders. The first Principal was Mr. Kellogg, of New York, who was succeeded by Orrin Root, for many years since a Professor in Hamilton College. At one period, the late A. G. Salisbury, who became the first Clerk of the Board of Education of the City of Syracuse, was its Principal. His qualifications as a teacher were only equalled by his love for the vocation, and the many years of conscientious performance of its duties in connection with the establishment in Syracuse of the present system of Public Schools. At a later day in the existence of the Academy, it was conducted by Joseph A. Allen and Oliver T. Burt, part of which period was after its removal to a more central location.

But the Academy did not prosper. After it went into operation, jealousies in reference to it were awakened, enterprise in regard to public schools was aroused, district school houses sprang up and soon attracted the sympathy and patronage of the public. The cause of education profited by the efforts of the founders of the Academy, but they were, and continued to be, the losers, so that the Academy was finally abandoned, and the house designed by its originators to subserve the cause of education providentially became the home of the helpless orphan and the abode of charity.

COMMON SCHOOLS BEFORE THE CITY ORGANIZATION.

The common schools existing prior to the city organization were all formed and maintained as schools of the town of Salina, under the general school laws. Neither the charter of the village of Salina, adopted in 1824, nor that of the village of Syracuse, in 1825, made any change in the status of the schools within their limits: they were from the first, and continued to be till 1848, common schools of the town of Salina.

The first legislative action on the part of the State in behalf of education was the passage of an act entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of

Schools," passed April 9, 1795. (18th Session Laws—George Clinton, Esq., Governor.) Amendments were made to this act April 6, 1796, March 10, 1797, and April 3, 1799. It was the first act appropriating public money to the use of common schools, the sum then set apart being *twenty thousand pounds* out of the surplus revenue of the State, to be divided among the different counties, and the sum assigned to each county was to be apportioned by the Supervisors to the several towns according to the number of taxable inhabitants therein; the Supervisors being also required to raise by tax in each town, for school purposes, a sum equal to half the amount of the public money to which each county should be entitled. The portion of the twenty thousand pounds assigned to the County of Onondaga was *one hundred and seventy four pounds*, which was Onondaga's first public school fund. It would be interesting to know what portion, if any, of this was appropriated in the town of Salina, and at what date, but there are no records extant that can furnish the information.

The first district organized was undoubtedly that known as No. 1, now the Salina School; after which the districts were formed in numerical order, as the town became settled and new schools were required to meet the wants of a growing population. At the time of the city organization, the schools existing within its limits were as follows: In the First Ward, there were Nos. 1, 8, 15 and 16. In what is now the Second Ward there was none. In the Third Ward was No. 4, occupying the building now used as a blacksmith's shop, on Church street. In the Fourth Ward was one, known as No. 5, now the Prescott School, (organized Jan. 26, 1839,) on Lock street. In the Fifth Ward was one, occupying a little old wooden building, since removed. The Sixth Ward contained one, called No. 6, located on Fayette street. In the Seventh Ward was the present Putnam School, on the corner of Jefferson and Montgomery streets. In the Eighth Ward was No. 10, situated on East Fayette street.

In these schools there were, at the time of the city organization, 35 teachers employed. We have no statistics of the school population, attendance, expenditures or other items.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The incorporation of the city of Syracuse inaugurated a new era in educational affairs. "An Act in Relation to the Public Schools of Syracuse" was passed April 11, 1848. This act, with some slight amendments, is the basis of the present public school system of the city. It provided for

the appointment by the Mayor and Common Council, of two Commissioners of common schools from each ward, to be divided into two classes, one of which should hold office one year and the other two years from the date of the first appointment, and that, thereafter, one Commissioner should be elected from each ward annually. The Commissioners so elected and holding till their successors are chosen and qualified, constitute the Board of Education of the city of Syracuse, who have control of everything relating to the public schools.

The act was amended March 11, 1865, March 26, 1866, and March 27, 1868.

By one of these amendments, one Commissioner is now elected annually from each ward for two years, and it is so arranged that the *even* wards elect one year and the *odd* wards the next, thus giving the Board only four new members each year.

In pursuance of the act, eight Commissioners were appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, who met at Market Hall (now City Hall) April 21, 1848, and after choosing Hiram Putnam and R. A. Yoe, President and Secretary, *pro tem.*, proceeded to draw for their respective terms, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>First Ward</i> —William Clark..... | 2 years. |
| J. P. Babcock..... | 1 " |
| <i>Second Ward</i> —James Noxon..... | 2 " |
| C. M. Brosnan..... | 1 " |
| <i>Third Ward</i> —Hiram Putnam..... | 2 " |
| Daniel Bradley..... | 1 " |
| <i>Fourth Ward</i> —Oliver Teal..... | 2 " |
| C. A. Wheaton..... | 1 " |

William Clark was elected President of the Board, but declined to serve, whereupon Hiram Putnam was elected in his place.

At the next meeting of the Board, April 26, 1848, A. G. Salisbury was chosen Clerk, and his salary fixed at \$500 a year.

The Board, upon its organization, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Education will not employ any teacher in any of the public schools of the city who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage or who is addicted to the use of tobacco."

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Board give public notice that the common schools of the city will be opened *free* to all the children of the city.

FIRST TEACHERS APPOINTED BY THE BOARD.

The following roll shows the first appointment of teachers in the different schools and wards of the city, and their respective salaries, per month:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| <i>First Ward.</i> | | |
| No. 1—Lewis Cornell, Principal, | Salary, \$35 | |
| 8—Edward Smith " | " 35 | |
| 15—I. B. Brigham, " | " 30 | |

* Re-elected, and presided by T. B. Fish.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 16—Jas. Johonnot, Principal, | Salary, \$35 |
| 19—Miss Della Earl, Assistant, | " 15 |

Second Ward.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 4—N. P. Stanton, Principal, | Salary, \$48 |
| 4—Mrs. Stanton, 2d Department, | " 18 |
| 4—Miss Palmer, 1st " | " 15 |
| 5—R. R. Stetson, Principal, | " 45 |
| 5—Mrs. Stetson, 1st Department, | " 16 |
| 5—Miss M. A. Clapp, 2d " | " 18 |
| 5—Miss J. A. VanDenburg, 3d D'pt." | 18 |

Third Ward.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 6—J. B. Beal, Principal, | Salary, \$35 |
| 6—Miss Hannah Burnet, Ass't., | " 15 |
| 20—Miss A. Bennett, Principal, | " 18 |

Fourth Ward.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 7—W. W. Newman, Principal, | Salary, \$50 |
| 7—Miss E. E. Williams, 1st D'pt., | " 18 |
| 7—Miss E. Williams, 1st D'pt., | " 15 |
| 7—Miss J. Brooks, 2d Department, | " 18 |
| 7—Miss S. M. Cox, 3d " | " 18 |
| 7—Miss R. C. Newman, 4th " | " 18 |
| 12—J. M. Winchell, Principal, | " 35 |
| 12—Miss A. Barker, 1st Department, | " 15 |
| 12—Miss H. Kingsley, 2d " | " 18 |

Other teachers were appointed from time to time, as the exigencies of the schools demanded, and every effort made to advance the standard of qualification, and make the schools an honor to the city. As the population increased, new buildings were erected, in some cases, rented, old buildings improved and enlarged, new districts formed and new lots purchased and built upon, to meet the wants of the continually increasing number of children to be provided for. The Board has never been wanting in men of enlarged views and self-sacrificing in the cause of public education; the officers have been faithful and efficient; and it should be said to the credit of the citizens, without a single noted exception, that they have heartily and cheerfully coöperated in all the just measures of the Board calculated to advance and perfect the public schools of Syracuse.

The citizens of the Central City have shown their appreciation of public education by the amount of money they have cheerfully paid to provide substantial and elegant school houses. These appear in every part of the city as monuments to the people's zeal and liberality. In some instances the building of these costly structures required an enormous expenditure for several consecutive years—the years, for instance from 1868 to 1875.

In 1868, the May School building was erected at a cost, including furniture, of \$20,000. In 1869, the High School building was completed at a cost, including lot, of \$100,000. In 1870, the Franklin School building was erected at a cost, including lot,



Photo. by Bonta & Curtis, Syracuse.

HENRY SHATTUCK.

Ansel Shattuck, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 10, 1789, and settled in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he died, Feb. 8, 1849, in his sixtieth year. He was a well-to-do farmer and contractor for public works. He built the Erie canal through Little Falls. He married Rachel Bump, of Pompey. The result of this union was nine children, viz., Henry, Electa, Almira, Loron, Chester, Hiram, Caroline O., Adaline M., and Angeline. All are now living, except Hiram and Adaline.

Henry was born Sept. 13, 1811, in the town of Pompey. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm, and his limited education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen years he came to Syracuse, where he learned and followed the brickmaker's trade for about seven years. On April 28, 1831, he was united in marriage to Mehetabel, daughter of Jesse Knapp, of Pompey. She was born Nov. 18, 1804. She died Dec. 7, 1840, leaving two children, viz., Mary Ann, born Jan. 1, 1832 (married Erasmus S. Hungerford, of De Witt); Cornelia, born Nov. 22, 1834 (married Edward H. White, of Syracuse). After his marriage he settled in Jamesville, town of De Witt, and engaged in the business of hotel-keeping. After residing there about two years he was elected constable, and from that time for thirty years he held the offices, at different times, of constable, deputy-sheriff, under-sheriff, and deputy United States marshal, and all these positions he filled not only with great credit to himself but to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the town and county.

On March 23, 1842, he married Sarah F., daughter of Dr. Silas Park, of Lafayette. There were born to them five children, namely, Mehetabel, Alice A. (married George M. Dorr, of

Florida), Adelbert, Henry, and Frank. All, except Alice A., who was born June 16, 1844, died quite young. Mrs. Dorr died March 10, 1872.

After residing in Jamesville for about six years he moved to Syracuse, and continued in public office until about the year 1861. From that time on for several years he was engaged in buying and selling real estate, and in the manufacture of salt, having owned and worked two blocks.

Since 1862 he has built and sold a large number of houses in the city of Syracuse.

In 1826, Mr. Shattuck enlisted in a company of light infantry raised by General Granger. Was elected fourth corporal. Was captain four years, and was appointed colonel of the 176th Regiment of Infantry by Gov. Silas Wright, July 26, 1845, which position he held for three years.

Politically he has always been a staunch Democrat, and in religious sentiment is a Presbyterian, and has been for several years a consistent member and a liberal supporter of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Syracuse.

While a resident of Jamesville he was school trustee for several years, and contributed largely to the educational interests of the town.

The numerous and important official positions held by Mr. Shattuck, both by election and appointment, sufficiently attest the respect and confidence with which he has been regarded by his fellow-citizens; and when we consider that every trust committed to his care, whether public or private, has been intelligently, faithfully, and honestly discharged, and that he is in the enjoyment of the undiminished confidence and respect of all who know him, we must pronounce his a useful and successful life.

of \$30,000. In 1871, the Madison School building and furniture cost the city \$20,000. In 1875, the Salina School building, which had been built in 1860 and burned, was rebuilt at a cost, including furniture, of \$17,000. In addition to this in 1870, 1871 and 1872, the Genesee, Salina and Seymour School buildings were enlarged at an aggregate cost of \$20,000. Here is the grand total of \$207,000 expended in the short period of six years for public school buildings alone. If we leave off the rebuilding of the Salina School building in 1875, it will then be \$190,000 expended in four consecutive years for school houses. We venture the assertion that few cities of the size of Syracuse can show as good a record.

Most of the other school buildings in the city are good buildings, ranging in value, including lots, from \$12,000 to \$30,000.

The entire value of school property is as follows : Lots, \$156,000 ; buildings, \$570,000; total, \$726,000.

PRESENT NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The public school system of this city comprehends sixteen schools and school buildings, as follows :

High School, corner West Genesee and Wallace streets.

Salina School, First Ward, between Center and Bear streets.

Jefferson School, First Ward, corner Park and Court streets.

Townsend School, corner Townsend and Ash streets.

Franklin School, corner Butternut and Peters streets.

Genesee School, corner Genesee and Wallace streets.

Prescott School, Lock street near Willow.

Clinton School, Lodi street near Hawley.

Seymour School, Seymour street near West.

May School, Seneca street between Otisco and Tully.

Grace Street School, corner Grace and Ontario streets.

Montgomery School, Montgomery street between Adams and Jackson.

Putnam School, corner Montgomery and Jefferson streets.

Adams School, Adams street between Grape and Orange.

Irving School, corner Fayette and Irving streets.

Madison School, corner Madison and Spruce streets.

GRADES.

The schools of the city are graded in four depart-

ments, viz : Primary, Junior, Senior and High School. The Primary Department requires three years, the Junior two and a half, the Senior two and a half, and the High School three years, to complete the prescribed course of study. Formerly the High School required four years, but that has been recently changed by the Board.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School was organized in the brick building, formerly No. 4, now used as a blacksmith's shop, on Church street, in 1855. Prior to this there existed what was known as the "Higher Department," in which the sciences and languages were taught, in the building now known as the Prescott School House. The High School proved a success from the start, and an indispensable adjunct of the public school system of the city. Besides advancing the grade of education to a thorough academic course, and providing facilities for fitting students for college, it has been the only source of a sufficient supply of competent teachers, and the greater share of the vacancies in the public schools of the city have been filled from graduates of the High School. The preference is given to these, as being better qualified as a general rule, than those who apply for situations from places outside the city. And this has also the double advantage of affording a constant supply of excellent teachers and of enabling the Board to give employment to a large number of their own citizens. Of the *seventy* teachers employed in 1860, about *fifty* were permanent residents of the city, and a majority of them had been members of the High School.

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS.

The names of the first graduates from the High School in 1856, are as follows :

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Rossiter Raymond, | H. Wadsworth Clarke, |
| Samuel L. Comstock, | Osgood V. Tracy, |
| Arinda L. Adams, | Catharine B. Poole, |
| Ellen A. Evans, | Ellyette W. Casey, |
| Ellen V. Bowen. | |

Since then a large number have completed the prescribed course of study and have gone forth with the honors and benefits of the school to fill various responsible and useful situations. Last year the class of graduates consisted of 21 persons—7 young gentlemen and 14 young ladies. Most of the young ladies had pursued the studies of the Teacher's Class, with a purpose of teaching in the city schools, provided they should be able to pass the necessary examination, and openings should occur offering them situations. The opportunities which this class presents to those who purpose to

make teaching a profession, are very valuable as compared with those of a quarter of a century ago, when nothing but a smattering of the common branches was expected of one offering their services as a common school teacher. The members of this class have spent four years in the High School, in addition to the course in the Senior School, which is more than an equivalent for the entire acquirement for a teacher of only a few years since, where they have pursued the higher mathematics, languages—including Latin, French and German—with a thorough review of the English, the natural sciences, and mental and moral philosophy. In addition to this, they have received, during the last year of the course, daily lessons in at least one of the subjects taught in the ward schools, having in view a perfect understanding of the principles of these subjects and the best method of developing children's minds in them.

HIGH SCHOOL AND STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of the Legislature the High School is placed under the visitation of the Regents of the State University, and is made to participate in the distribution of the Literature Fund. This law applies to all High Schools in the State which conform to the requirements of the Board of Regents, and it gives them a higher character, placing them on equal footing with all other academic institutions.

The admissions to the High School are semi-annual; one class enters in September and one in February, upon the Regents' examination. A few from abroad, and pupils not regularly in the public schools, are received into the High School upon a trial examination, which, if satisfactory, admits such persons into the school, conditioned upon coming forward at the next Regents' examination, to try for his "Regents' Certificate." During the year 1876, 157 Regents' Certificates were granted, making 80 per cent. of the attendance at the High School Regents' pupils, a larger percentage of the enrollment than at any former period. The whole number enrolled during the year was 372, the average number belonging being 275, and the average daily attendance 264.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

This building is beautifully situated on West Genesee street in one of the most picturesque portions of the city. It is in the modern classical style of architecture, three stories high above the basement, of red pressed brick with Onondaga gray limestone trimmings, the style being exceedingly ornate and imposing. A fine cupola crowns the summit of the structure, capped by a gilt globe glit-

tering in the sun, and from this high elevation a beautiful view is obtained of the surrounding city, its environs and romantic scenery. This building, we have already said, was completed in 1869, at a cost, including lot, of \$100,000. The length of the building is 123 feet and its width 96 feet. On the first floor is the Central Library Department, with its valuable collection of books, together with the spacious and commodious office of the Board of Education, and a department for classes in the art of drawing. On the second floor is the Central Senior Department, with its competent corps of teachers, and above this, on the third floor, is located the High School Department proper, where the higher grades of education are pursued. Wardrobes and water-closets are supplied throughout the various rooms, with every convenience necessary to the comfort of the pupils. In the basement are located the furnaces for heating the entire building, which is done by patent steam radiators of the most modern style, in keeping with the character of the furniture of the building, which is neat, attractive and substantial. Here also is to be located the Gymnasium, together with a fine cabinet of rare geological specimens, and a valuable set of philosophical apparatus. The conveniences for educational purposes possessed by the High School are second to no similar institution in the country, and is the fit head of a system of public schools of which the citizens of Syracuse may justly be proud.

BUST OF SAMUEL J. MAY.

In July, 1875, the bust of Rev. Samuel J. May, executed by Miss Isabella Gifford, of Syracuse, was purchased by subscribers friendly to that object and presented to the Board of Education, to be placed in the Central Library Room of the High School building. The committee of presentation consisted of Wm. Brown Smith, N. C. Powers, Mrs. Oliver T. Burt, Mrs. R. W. Pease, E. B. Judson, Dudley P. Phelps and J. L. Bagg. On the reception of a communication from the foregoing committee, the Board passed a resolution accepting the bust, and appointed a committee consisting of Commissioners William A. Duncan, President of the Board of Education, Hon. J. W. Barker and Hon. John J. Crouse, to make arrangements for the proper ceremonies. Arrangements being completed, the transfer was made September 18, 1875, and the bust placed in the middle alcove of the Central Library, in front of the main entrance.

One of the daily papers thus speaks of this interesting occasion:

"The arrangements for the ceremonies were very complete. A commodious platform was erected

across a portion of the front of the building, and the lawn in front, made damp by the heavy rains, was covered with boards.

"Large offerings of flowers, vines and evergreens gave the platform a charming appearance, and reflected esthetic culture, and the exercises were conducted in such a happy manner as to win the admiration of the large concourse of people. Prominently upon the platform, which was occupied by the Board of Education, the speakers and officiating gentlemen, together with a chorus of High School students under the direction of Professor Ballou, stood the work of which the city was soon to become possessed, veiled from the view of the spectators by the American flag.

"The attendance was large, filling the space in front of the building upon the sidewalk, while the street was crowded with vehicles. The assemblage embraced, besides a large number of prominent citizens, many educators and students in art and literature, and all of the professions were well represented. Almost all classes and conditions of society were present. The absence of Miss Gifford was universally regretted, particularly by those who were aware of the fact that she was obliged to forego the pleasure of the event in consequence of severe illness. Had she been present, the speakers and the assemblage would have given her a most cordial greeting."

The exercises were commenced by appointing as presiding officer, J. L. Bagg, Esq. After prayer by Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, followed by the repeating of the Lord's Prayer, Rev. C. D. B. Mills delivered the address, portraying in eloquent language the life and character of Mr. May, and giving appropriate encomiums of the work of art which so faithfully represented "some of his choicest features." Rev. S. R. Calthrop, with appropriate remarks and a poem written for the occasion, then formally presented the bust to the Board of Education, Misses Hanchett and Barnes unveiling the beautiful likeness as the last words were spoken. It was looked upon lovingly for the first time by many present, and the skill of the young artist found strong commendation in many remarks. President Duncan then received the gift and promised to place it in the Central City Library, where it could be daily seen by the children Mr. May loved so well. They would certainly prize it for two reasons—as a work of art and as a most fitting memorial of one who was a sincere friend of education. Mr. Duncan introduced President White, of Cornell University, who gave a glowing tribute to the character of Mr. May. Accepting the bust in behalf of the Board of Education, he said: "This bust will endure as a memorial of Mr. May's character; for the serene face will for years radiate that benign influence which will cause some to take up again the good work he loved so well."

STATISTICS—1876.

Number of buildings in which schools are kept, 18—containing schools as follows: High School, 1; Senior Grade, 6; Junior Grade, 16; Primary Grade, 17; Ungraded Schools, 2; Evening Schools, 1; Schools of all Grades, 6.

Whole number of teachers in all the schools.....207

Male teachers, 10; female teachers, 197; regular teachers, 206; special teachers, 1.

Number of persons in the city between the ages of 5 and 2116,552

Whole number of pupils registered in all the schools.....8,820

Average number belonging to all the grades, 6,624

Average daily attendance in all the schools...6,228

Average per cent. of attendance on number belonging.....94.4

Number of sittings in all the schools.....8,222

COST PER PUPIL ON DAILY ATTENDANCE.

For tuition—graded schools, \$16.27; ungraded schools, \$12.49; all schools, \$16.17; incidentals in all schools, \$4.51; entire cost including all expenses, \$20.68.

Whole amount expended for schools in the city in 1876.....\$125,035.81

BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1878.

Commissioners—1st Ward, Edward E. Chapman; 2d Ward, Peter Knaul; 3d Ward, John W. Barker; 4th Ward, Henry E. Warne; 5th Ward, Wm. A. Duncan; 6th Ward, Hiram R. Olmsted; 7th Ward, Martin A. Knapp; 8th Ward, John H. Durston. President, John W. Barker; Clerk and Superintendent, Edward Smith.

Standing Committees—Executive—Com'rs W. A. Duncan, E. E. Chapman, and H. R. Olmsted. Finance—Com'rs E. E. Chapman, W. A. Duncan and H. E. Warne. Teachers—Com'rs H. E. Warne, Peter Knaul and E. E. Chapman. Library—Com'rs H. R. Olmsted, M. A. Knapp and W. A. Duncan. Course of Study—Com'rs J. H. Durston, H. E. Warne and Peter Knaul. High School—Com'rs M. A. Knapp, H. R. Olmsted and J. H. Durston. Rules, Regulations and Printing—Com'rs Peter Knaul, J. H. Durston, M. A. Knapp.

EARLY LIBRARIES.

The first circulating library, called the "Parish Library," was formed by the exertions of Rev. Palmer Dyer, officiating clergyman in St. Paul's Church, which then stood in the center of the triangle now known as the Granger Block. Mr. Dyer's interest in the youth of the village led to the step, and to a careful selection of books suited to their needs. A room was at one time furnished by L. H. Redfield, Esq., for the accommodation of the Library, who, with Mr. Dyer, had chief charge

of its circulation. After doing a good work it was removed by Mr. Redfield to the Academy, in the library of which it was merged.

Madame A. J. Raoul at one time circulated books to the villagers. Then came the "Syracuse Library and Reading Room Association," of which Thomas A. Smith, Esq., at one time acted as Librarian, having his law office in the Library rooms, which he rendered attractive by a fine collection of hot-house plants. Public lectures were given before the Association at its rooms on the corner of Salina and Washington streets, by gentlemen of note from abroad, and "Readings" by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. Here for the first time in Syracuse was heard the music of Ole Bull's charmed violin. At a later period the Association got in debt, and finally broke down. The Library consisting of about 1,200 volumes, was purchased by Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Captain Putnam, Dr. Clary, and others, who opened a library at Dr. Clary's house or office. When the "Franklin Library and Institute" was formed, they made a present of the 1,200 volumes to the institution, which was for some time the bulk of the library connected with it.

"FRANKLIN LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE."

The Franklin Library came into existence as the fruits of the efforts of a few leading citizens, who agitated the project till it resulted in an appeal being made to all interested to contribute books, papers, periodicals, shells, minerals, &c. This appeal was made at the close of a lecture delivered at Market Hall (present City Hall) by Dr. Mark Hopkins, then President of Williams College, and the citizens were notified that they would be called upon the following day for contributions. Accordingly, the next morning, two lads, taking Mrs. R.'s large clothes basket, containing a "beginning," made, before they finished, a pretty thorough canvass of the place. One of these lads was Daniel Fiske, now one of Cornell's corps of Professors, and the popular Librarian of that institution. The other, Edwin Smith, now practicing law at Kennebunk Port, Maine, was a nephew of the beloved teacher, Miss Amelia Bradbury. The gleaners met with good success, and the heavily laden basket was many times emptied of its contents. One of the most valuable donations was a complete set of "Stillman's Journals," from Stephen Smith, given upon the condition that the subscription should always be kept up. It is to be hoped that this work fell into appreciative ownership at the late sale of that Library.

Dr. Henry Gregory, then rector of St. Paul's

Church, if not the first president of the Franklin Institute and Library, served as such at a very early stage of its organization, and was a most zealous and efficient friend in the days of its weakness and growth.

Syracuse during these days was not without aspirants to literary fame, as the popularity of the lyceums gave evidence. Here the late Thomas T. Davis, Zaccheus Newcomb, (for many years a resident of Waterloo, N. Y.,) and later, Wing Russel, James Noxon, (now Judge Noxon,) Judge North, (now of the Pacific Coast,) C. B. Sedgwick, S. D. Dillaye, and others, tried their newly-fledged wings of oratory before appreciative audiences.

Reading Societies also gained quite a popularity. The most noted of these was organized by Miss Bradbury. Among its members were those whose memories are dear to many hearts — Miss Clarissa Smith, Miss Caroline Towne, (niece of Miss Bradbury,) Mrs. A. M. Redfield, Mrs. E. F. Wallace, Mrs. Dr. Clary, Mrs. M. J. Lewis, (now of Chicago,) Mrs. Charlotte Lawrence, Mrs. Lucy B. Putnam, the Misses Redfield, Messrs. R. W. Washburn, (for twenty years or so confidential officer in charge of the express interests of Wells & Co., at San Francisco, Cal.,) Rev. M. Storer, Thomas A. Smith, E. J. Foster, W. H. H. Smith, H. N. White, J. L. Bagg and D. P. Phelps.

About 1844 was formed the "Society for Mutual Instruction," the officers and members of which were each assigned a branch of natural science, and in rotation furnished each an original Essay at each weekly evening meeting, with natural specimens for illustrations, which were supplemented by information contributed by all the members upon the topic under discussion for the evening. The first year the members met in the School House on Church street, and the last year in A. G. Salisbury's school room, near the old Congregational Church, (now Convention Block,) on East Genesee street. This Society was of great benefit to many. A "member" afterwards reported the first course of lectures delivered by Prof. Agassiz on first landing in this country, in New York; he wrote to a friend that he could not have filled that position had it not been for information acquired as a member of the "Society for Mutual Instruction." The "record" of its organization is here copied from a large turtle shell, which was sent to one of the members by a friend of congenial tastes, from Canandaigua Outlet:

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. Samuel J. May—Etymology.

Secretary—A. G. Salisbury — Conchology. — (Teacher till July 1, 1864; Paymaster at New Or-



J.C. Woodruff

Photo. by Bonta & Curtiss, Syracuse.

In tracing out the early surroundings of some of our best representative men, we often find that chilling adversity companioned their youth, and that hard labor filled their early years. Frequently the only school attended was that of experience, where severe masters taught severer lessons.

These reflections have arisen from hearing the reminiscences of one of our most esteemed citizens, Jason C. Woodruff, a man whose name is associated with the most exalted ideas of probity and morality. Born in New Haven, Conn., in 1800, of American parents, he was left fatherless ere the completion of his second year. His mother, thrown upon her own resources, with a family of helpless little ones, struggled along, giving them a home and providing ways and means for their physical needs with that wonderful power which mother-love only evinces. Unable to send her children to school, she imparted to them such elements of education as her time allowed, taking time always, however, to impress upon them the value of honesty and truthfulness. Jason, at the age of nine, was a slight boy; earnest, unobtrusive, known as a boy who could be trusted. As an evidence of this it may be stated that he was selected by Messrs. Prescott & Sherman, of New Haven, to take charge of merino sheep, among the first ever imported into this country, —hardly imported, either, as they were smuggled, and that at an immense cost. For four years this boy herded and sheltered them from harm, earning the good opinion of his employers by his zealousness and reliability. At the end of that time he was employed by the same firm in unloading salt, and for two years he thus earned his daily bread. At the age of fifteen he entered a tannery with the intention of learning the trade, but his desires in that line came to a summary end by reason of his falling into a vat; so he sought that unfailing resource of American boyhood, "working on a farm." The year 1816 was thus passed.

The only regular instruction ever received was during the next winter, when he attended the village school. Being now nearly seventeen years of age, another trade was determined upon, and the laborious one of blacksmithing chosen. This he faithfully followed for five years, at Great Barrington, Mass., under a master exacting but just. At the end of his apprenticeship his capital consisted of a thorough knowledge of his business, a limited wardrobe, and eight cents. With this he started out in quest of a home and independence. Varying fortunes attended him on his way from one village to another, as he worked as a journeyman, until at last his erratic steps led him to Utica, in the fall of 1822.

At this time a feeling of intense excitement existed, owing to the opposition line of stages which were about to be put on between Utica and the west. Naturally a lover of horses, young Woodruff became much interested in the debates as to the superiority of the running stock of the new line. He succeeded in getting his name

placed on the list of drivers, and so well did he impress the owners, that to him was given the honor of driving the first stage out of Utica on the rival line. His urbanity and strict attention to business soon made him a valuable man, and he was, within a few months, sent to Canandaigua to take charge of that end of the line. Four years was thus spent.

In his journeyings he had visited the town of Salina, and, like many others, seeing its prospective greatness, he determined to make it his home. He bought out the livery of Philo Rust in 1826, and carried on the business, combined with that of staging, which latter he continued until superseded by railroads. In 1826 he married Miss Amanda Johnson, a native of Lee, Mass. They have two surviving daughters, Charlotte and Harriet, having lost four sons and two daughters. His wife, who is yet living, has through these long years been a helpmeet in every sense of the word.

Fortune began to smile upon this earnest suitor, and, as year after year passed on, he entered new fields of labor, each of which gave good return. Mr. Woodruff held the surplus water-power of the Syracuse level, by right of lease from the State, on which he erected an immense flouring-mill five stories high. A few rods distant Mr. Haskins had a salt-grinding mill, and its destruction by fire involved the loss of Mr. Woodruff's mill, valued at thirty thousand dollars. This was discouraging; but taking new heart he went on determined to labor, strengthened by the sympathies ever extended to an honest man who meets misfortune.

From 1831 to 1837 he fulfilled the onerous duties of bank-manager under the United States banking system. In 1852 the people of this city called him to fill the office of mayor, which he did with singular purity and fidelity.

He has twice been president of the agricultural society of this county, one of the years being the most successful known in the history of the association. He also served as vice-president of the State agricultural society. He is still actively engaged in the livery business, which he has successfully carried on for half a century. About the middle height, robust and vigorous, strong in physical health, his mental faculties are in their prime.

In all things which tend to materially advance the interest of the industries he has ever been a prominent mover, and has given that substantial aid which goes so much farther than hollow promises from wordy lips. Reticient in speech, reserved in manner, he impresses the observer as being a man who carefully examines the bearings of a subject ere reaching a decision, and one who does not lightly change his views. He is a bright example of an earnest Christian. For thirty years he has been a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church,—during twenty-four of which he has filled the position of president of the board of trustees.

LYMAN CLARY, M.D.

Perhaps there is no man in Syracuse whose name is better so pleasantly upon the ear than that of the one who provides this article.

In forty or fifty years of teaching physiology in this country and intimately connected with the medical profession of this city, his numerous efforts and untiring labors have procured for him for himself an exalted position in the esteem of the public generally.

Dr. Clary was born in Deerfield, Mass., on Feb. 11, 1800. His father was a well-to-do farmer, who gave him the best educational advantages to be had in that locality. At the age of fourteen years, when a general feeling prevailed throughout the community that "the west" would "soon be rich," he accompanied his parents to Hannibal, Mo., where the family settled upon an almost unimproved farm. Here, for the space of three years he resided, his father working the farm, meanwhile, as a hired hand, procuring a more liberal education. He spent his evenings in the study, thereby fitting himself to assume the duties of a teacher at the early age of seventeen, as well as storing his mind with a knowledge of such branches as should be available and useful in after years.

At the age of twenty, on a tempting offer to embark in the mercantile business, which at the time seemed to be his interest, he perceived a point of view, called for a permanent decision on his part as to what should be his occupation in life.

His predilection for a profession won the day; and acting upon the belief that, as a physician, his field would be one in accordance with his tastes, and in which he could be of the most service to his fellow-man, he adopted the medical profession, and soon after entered the office of Dr. Manter, Elyria, Ohio, where he remained two years.

Subsequently he returned to his former home in New England, and studied for two years in the office of Dr. Williams, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. He graduated afterwards at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., with distinction.

Soon after, with a view of selecting a place in which to enter upon his professional duties, he visited Canada, and at one time thought quite seriously of locating at St. Catharines, then an active and growing place; the thought, however, of expatriating himself and living under any other form of government than a republican one, was so distasteful and objectionable that he gave it up, and subsequently making his way through the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania on horseback, he finally located in Salina, N. Y. (now the first ward of Syracuse), where he remained until 1836, when, perceiving that Syracuse was to be the city and head-quarters for the new profession, and removed to the latter place, where, with the exception of a short time spent in Virginia, he remained until his death, June 1, 1886.

Dr. Clary entered the school of medicine as an allopath, but in 1840 the claims of homœopathy were pressed upon him with so much force by an old friend and convert (Dr. Bull, of New York city), that he was induced to test the efficacy of the remedies.

Faithfully carrying out his undertaking, it resulted in breaking down the deep-rooted prejudices of many years and his final adoption of the homœopathic system, unpopular with the community at large and against his own personal interest, as he supposed at the time, being then president of the Onondaga County Medical Society (allopathic).

Under this new system he continued to practice until the close of his life, and the fact that most of the families in which he had practiced for years went with him in this change was a most gratifying testimonial of the confidence reposed in him.

His election to the presidency of the following medical societies was a sufficient testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by the medical profession: the Onondaga Medical Society, in 1845; the First Central

Medical Society, in 1861; the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1862; the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1864; the Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1865; the New Central Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1866; being one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. During his long and useful life in Syracuse, Dr. Clary was prominently identified with many of its local institutions.

Early in life he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, but some thirty years ago became associated with the "Church of the Messiah" (Unitarian), and was trustee as well as an active and earnest member of that church until his death. In the various charitable institutions of the city he always felt a deep interest, some of which he was connected with as officer and counselor for many years, always ready to render any service in his power, professionally or otherwise.

He was a trustee and vice-president of the Syracuse savings bank from its organization. One of the founders of the New England Society, he was the first vice-president, and afterwards elected president.

Greatly interested in the security and preservation of the records of the early history of Onondaga County, he was one of the most active and earnest in the organization of the

Pioneers' Association, and one of its officers from the beginning.

In politics, Dr. Clary in his early days was a Democrat, and in its highest sense continued as such through life. When, however, slavery had made such gigantic strides that the action of the Democratic party seemed to be governed by the supporters of that institution and in its interest, he broke loose from the same, first as an active Free-soiler, afterwards as an earnest Republican.

Personally he never indulged in any desire for political preferment, though at all times active in politics and deeply interested in the general political welfare.

Outside of his profession, Dr. Clary was quite an extensive dealer in real estate, and, as far back as 1833, purchased the tract of land known as the "College lot," which he subdivided and sold out in small farms.

During the last few years of his life he built a large number of houses suitable for the working classes upon lands in the city, some of which were purchased at an early day, and which were sold on easy terms, making comfortable homes for them.

In temperament, Dr. Clary was sanguine in the superlative degree. Ever cheerful and reliant on the good intentions of the Creator towards his creatures, his life was

passed in a busy round of duty, which, while benefiting others, did not leave himself unrewarded. He was ever a close student of his profession and kept pace with the advancements of the age, possessing strong powers of application and a well-balanced mind.

Always self-reliant, he had a happy faculty of drawing out others, which, with fine conversational powers and his large fund of information, rendered him a most agreeable companion to all.

He was best known in this community as a physician, though always looked up to as a man of power and ideas. Of a truly sympathetic nature, he made the joys and sorrows of his friends his own, receiving their confidence but to retain it. His cheerful countenance and disposition made his presence in the sick-room, in no ordinary way, a source of consolation to his patients, and the tender remembrance in which his memory is held by all classes clearly shows that he not only enjoyed, but was eminently entitled to the name of friend.

In May, 1830, Dr. Clary married Miss Fanny Ware, of Deerfield, Mass. She was born May 10, 1806, and still survives. They had three children, two of whom are living,—O. Ware Clary, and Mrs. Daniel F. Goff, of Syracuse.



Lyman Clary

leans in the war of the Rebellion ; Superintendent at Auburn Prison.)

Treasurer—W. H. Scram—Geology. (A teacher in No. 7 Public School. Removed in 1847 to New York city.)

MEMBERS.

Miss A. Bradbury—Animalcule. (Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary in Syracuse. Died Sept. 12th, 1850.)

Mrs. A. M. Redfield—Radiates.

Miss Mary Allen—Conchology. (Principal of Female Seminaries at Rochester and Syracuse ; is now Mrs. King, of Rochester.)

Dr. Dunlap—Physiology.

Rev. — Stébbs—Anthropology. (Removed in 1848, to Florence, Ga. ; teacher.)

Mr. Stetson—Ichthyology. (Teacher at No. 5 Public School ; died in 1848 or '49, at Syracuse.)

Joseph A. Allen—Meteorology. (Teacher in Academy.)

M. Burr—Herpetology. (Printing in New York in 1848)

Dr. T. D. Washburn—Entozoa. (1848 removed west—to Illinois. (?)

Mr. Stanton—(A resident of Geddes, and constant attendant at the sessions of the Society. In 1848 teaching in Buffalo. Was afterwards Secretary of State of New York.)

DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Circulating Libraries were connected with the District Schools from an early time, and were continued in the organization under the City Charter. In the Superintendent's report for 1857, we find the following : " No equal amount of public money is doing more good to the community than that expended in the purchase of books for the District Libraries. There are nine of these libraries, so distributed over the city as to be conveniently accessible to every one. The aggregate number of the volumes is 4,620. During the year (1857) 20,000 volumes have been drawn. This extensive reading, principally by the pupils attending the schools, but largely by others, cannot fail to have an important influence in forming the tastes and habits of those who thus devote their leisure hours."

Valuable as these libraries were, they were nevertheless attended with many serious disadvantages, being scattered in so many separate collections, and the increase of duplicate volumes incurred a large unnecessary expenditure. When the plan of a Central Library was adopted, these duplicate volumes were sold from time to time, and the standard works of value placed in the Central collection.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

This library was opened to the public on the first of May, 1855, in which year it was enlarged by the addition of two hundred volumes of standard works. When the High School building was completed in 1869 it was transferred to its present well-arranged and spacious apartments on the first floor of that building. The Central Library is intended, not so much for circulation, as for collecting standard books of reference, and keeping them where they may be conveniently consulted. Nevertheless, it has a Circulating Department, free to all citizens above ten years of age. The Reference Department is open to all persons above the age of fourteen. The Library is under the direction of the Board of Education, and is conducted by a competent Librarian and Assistant, under a strict yet liberal system of rules and regulations.

We give the following comparative statistics of the Central Library, from 1867 to 1876, inclusive :

| YEARS. | Number of volumes in the library. | Number of names added to register. | Total registry. | Number of volumes loaned. | Number of days open. | Average loan per day. |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mar. 1, 1867. | 5,227 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " 1, 1868. | 5,870 | ..... | ..... | 31,000 | ..... | ..... |
| " 1, 1869. | 7,371 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " 1, 1870 | 10,000 | ..... | 2,495 | 24,310 | 187 | 130 |
| " 1, 1871. | 10,592 | 1,343 | 3,838 | 39,694 | 308 | 129 |
| " 1, 1872. | 11,423 | 4,677 | 8,515 | 38,956 | 304 | 128 |
| " 1, 1873. | 12,423 | 1,448 | 9,963 | 36,010 | 267 | 135 |
| " 1, 1874. | 13,300 | 2,180 | 12,143 | 36,672 | 264 | 137 |
| " 1, 1875. | 13,791 | 1,080 | 13,223 | 41,623 | 301 | 138 |
| " 1, 1876. | 14,070 | 1,982 | 15,205 | 41,057 | 308 | 133 |

John S. Clark, Librarian ; Mary A. Gambia, Assistant Librarian.

LIBRARY OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

This library, though not the largest, is in some respects the best law library in the United States. It was originally part of the " Chancellor's Library," which came into existence about 1830, by legislative enactment, devoting to that object the unclaimed and unappropriated funds in the Court of Chancery. The office of Chancellor was abolished by the Constitution of 1846, and the Legislature, by an act passed April 9, 1849, turned over the library to the Court of Appeals, in the words following : " The public library called the ' Chancellor's Library ' shall continue to be a public library under the name of The Library of the Court of Appeals." The law authorized the Judges of the Court of Appeals, " by

order entered in their minutes," to divide and locate the library in two suitable places west of Albany, basing the division on "all duplicate volumes and such others as the said judges shall think proper." The places selected were Rochester and Syracuse. Judges George F. Comstock and Nicholas Hill, then of the Court of Appeals, made the division of the books, and the libraries were founded.

The Library of the Court of Appeals at Syracuse is kept in suitable rooms at the Court House, the Librarian being appointed by the Regents of the Univer-

sity. Present Librarian, Hon. Richard Woolworth.

The funds of the Library consist of occasional appropriations of the State and an annuity of about \$1,500. Since it has been located here, the number of volumes has been nearly or quite doubled. The number of volumes is now a little over 10,000, and the Library contains many rare and choice books not found elsewhere, in complete sets. Among its interesting and valuable collections are the Statutes of England, complete and perfect, from Magna Charta (June 15, 1215) down to the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOSHUA FORMAN.

Joshua Forman was born in Pleasant Valley, in the county of Dutchess, and State of New York, the 6th of September, 1777. His parents were Joseph and Hannah Forman, who, previous to the Revolution, resided in the city of New York. Upon the breaking out of the war and the approach of the British to that city, Mr. Joseph Forman retired to Pleasant Valley, where the subject of this sketch was born. At an early age he evinced a strong desire for learning in which he was encouraged by his friends. In the fall of 1793 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and in due time was graduated with honor. Directly after his collegiate course was completed, he entered the law office of Peter W. Radcliffe, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, where he remained about two years. He then went to New York city and completed his law studies in the office of Samuel Miles Hopkins, Esq. Soon after the close of his professional course, he married Miss Margaret Alexander, a daughter of the Hon. Boyd Alexander, M. P., for Glasgow, Scotland. In the spring of 1800, Mr. Forman removed to Onondaga Hollow, and opened a law office, where he began early to manifest his public spirit and enterprise.

By his integrity and straightforward course in the practice of his profession, he soon became distinguished as a lawyer, and by his talents and gentlemanly deportment, became familiarly known throughout the county. The subject of the Erie Canal became a theme of deep interest. Mr. Forman's talents as a public speaker and as a man of influence and character eminently distinguished him to be the individual who should be foremost in moving the matter. Accordingly in 1807, a Union

ticket was got up, headed by John McWhorter, a Democrat, and Joshua Forman, a Federalist. This ticket was carried with trifling opposition. It was headed "Canal Ticket," and as such received the cordial support of a large majority of the electors of Onondaga county. He brought forward in the House of Assembly the ever memorable resolution, which alone would render his name immortal, directing a survey to be made "of the most eligible and direct route of a canal, to open communication between the tide waters of the Hudson and Lake Erie." Mr. Forman had studied the subject of canals as constructed in foreign countries. He had well considered the advantages that would accrue to the United States and the State of New York, if this important work should be completed, and had prepared an estimate of the cost of construction, based upon statistics of the Languedoc Canal. The resolution was adopted. And for this he was for years called a "visionary projector," and was asked a hundred times if he ever expected to live to see his canal completed; to which he uniformly answered, that "as surely as he lived to the ordinary age of man, he did; that it might take ten years to prepare the public mind for the undertaking, and as many more to accomplish it, nevertheless, it would be done." Had not Joshua Forman brought forward the subject as he did, it is not easy to conceive who would have had the moral courage to meet the ridicule of proposing in earnest, what was considered so wild a measure. During all the times of darkness, discouragement, and doubt, he boldly stood forth, the unflinching champion of its feasibility, utility, and worth, till the day of its completion. On the occasion of the grand canal celebration, 1st of November 1825, Judge Forman was



Joshua " Forman

of Gov. Van Buren, submitted his plan to a committee of the Legislature then in session. At the suggestion of the Governor, he drew up a bill which became a law, and is known as the Safety Fund Act. It relieved the embarrassment of the State, and it may be safely affirmed that that no system in practice on this side the Atlantic, has better stood the test of experience.

In 1829-'30, Judge Forman bought 3,000 acres of land in Rutherford Co., North Carolina. He took up his residence at the village of Rutherfordton, greatly extended its boundaries, established a newspaper, and was considered the most enterprising individual in that part of the State.

In 1831, after an absence of five years, Judge Forman visited Onondaga County. He was everywhere received with unqualified demonstrations of joy and respect, and every voice cheered him as the founder of the city and the benefactor of mankind. The citizens of Syracuse, through their committee appointed for that purpose, presented a valuable set of silver plate, in the form of a pitcher and six goblets, bearing this inscription :

*A Token of Respect
Presented by the
Citizens of Syracuse
to
Hon. J. Forman,
Founder of that Village.*

Syracuse,
(City of America)
1831.

On his return to North Carolina, Judge Forman took with him this token of the gratitude of his fellow citizens, and it remained with him till the year 1845, when he presented it to his daughter, the wife of Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, remarking that it constituted a part of the history of Syracuse, and that after his death there it should remain.

In 1846, this venerable man revisited his former friends of his earlier years and found in each a full, hearty and honest welcome. A public dinner was tendered him at the Syracuse House — then the great hotel of the city — which was attended by Moses D. Burnet, Hon. George Geddes, Lewis H. Redfield, Amos R. Granger, Harvey Baldwin, and most of the prominent citizens of the village and many from the adjoining country. Hon. Moses D. Burnet presided. A formal address of congratulation on account of the great success of his early labors and the remarkable fulfillment of his hopes and predictions was made by the Hon. Harvey Baldwin, which was replied to in behalf of Judge Forman (he being then unable to articulate distinctly on account of a paralytic shock) by his son-in-law, Gen. Leavenworth. Gen. Amos R. Granger, Hon. Geo. Geddes, Lewis H. Redfield and several other gentlemen addressed the party in a very happy manner.

From Syracuse Judge Forman retired to his mountain home in the milder climes of the sunny South, and passed away at the village of Rutherfordton, on the 4th of August, 1848. His remains were removed from Rutherfordton, at the request of his daughter, Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth, and now repose beneath the shades of Oakwood, the beautiful rural cemetery at Syracuse.

For a fuller and more detailed account of Judge Forman's relations to the Erie Canal, see Dr. Hosack's life of DeWitt Clinton, pages 342 to 357, and for his relations to the city of Syracuse, see Clark's History of Onondaga, Vol. 2d, pages 69 to 90; see also "Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family in the United States," pages 257 to 264.

GEN. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH.

Elias Warner Leavenworth was born at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., December 20, 1803. His father removed from Canaan to Great Barrington, Mass., when he was three years old, where his early life was spent among the beautiful hills and valleys of Berkshire. Early developing an eager taste for knowledge, he was placed in the year 1819, at the Hudson Academy, then under the care of the Rev. Daniel Parker, father of the present Judge Amasa Parker of Albany. He also, pursued his preparatory studies, in part, under Erastus C. Benedict, Esq., at Great Barrington, in 1873 State Senator from New York city. In the fall of 1820, he entered Williams College, as a Sophomore well prepared, and remained there one year, and then entered Yale as a Sophomore; was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1823; was graduated in 1824, and took his second degree in 1827.

On the 20th of September, 1824, he began the study of law with William Cullen Bryant, then practicing at Great Barrington, and on the 16th of May, 1825, entered the Law School at Litchfield, Conn. In January, 1827, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of Connecticut.

On Monday, the 12th of November, 1827, he left Great Barrington for Syracuse, arriving, by diligence, at sunset, on the following Saturday. He was admitted in the Common Pleas as an attorney and counsellor at the February Term, 1828, on the motion of Gen. James R. Lawrence; and in the Supreme Court nearly two years later at Albany, at the October Term, 1829, as an attorney, and as counsellor in 1833.

On reaching Syracuse, he studied and practiced with Alfred Northam, Esq., until February, 1829, when he formed a partnership with the late B.



Edw. Leavenworth

Davis Noxon, Esq., which continued with various members of the family until 1850, when he abandoned his profession, entirely on account of the state of his health. In the great campaign of 1840 he had contracted bronchitis by constant public speaking to large audiences. In 1850, his condition became somewhat critical, and although enjoying probably the largest and most lucrative practice in the central part of the State, felt constrained to retire from his profession and turn his attention to other pursuits.

Rest and care for two or three years and abstaining from public speaking, fully restored his health, and other pursuits having engaged his attention, he never returned to the practice of law.

In January, 1832, he was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery in the 147th Regiment of Infantry, and in the same year was appointed Captain of the Artillery in the same regiment.

In 1834, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Artillery, and in the following year was appointed Colonel of the same regiment. In the Fall of 1835, he was nominated at the Whig County Convention as one of the four members of Assembly from Onondaga County. But the county was hopelessly Democratic, or he would not have consented to be a candidate. In 1836, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the 7th Brigade of Artillery. In 1837, was elected Trustee of Syracuse village. In 1838-'39, and '40, was President of the village. In 1839, was elected Supervisor of the old town of Salina. It was the first election at which the Democrats had been beaten for twelve or fifteen years; was reelected in 1840. In 1846 and '47, was again President of the village.

While President of the village from 1838 to 1841, the Board opened, or extended many of the streets which are now the principal business ones in the city. In 1838, he drew up a resolution which was the means of procuring for the city Vanderbilt Square; the rows of trees which still line each side of the railroad from Beech street to the heart of the city; and the first public sewer, which still extends in Washington street, from the creek to Lemon street.

In the winter of 1839, while President of the village, he drew up and procured the passage of a bill to enable the trustees to make a contract with the Seneca Turnpike Company, to discontinue that part of the road running through what is now known as Fayette Park. In the same year he was instrumental in securing to the city that beautiful Park which is now the pride of the Seventh Ward. In

the Spring of 1849, Mr. Leavenworth was elected Mayor of the city. Under his administration and by his efforts, the Armory Park was laid out and became city property. In the Fall of the same year he was elected a member of the Legislature to represent the city district; was chairman of the committee on the Manufacture of Salt; and a member of the Committee on Railroads; and also drew up and had passed a bill on the subject of Salt. (Laws of 1850, Chap. 374, p. 794.) He also carried through the Committee of the Whole and procured the passage of a bill to improve the navigation of the Seneca River. In the same year he drew up and carried through a bill for the preservation of Washington's headquarters at Newburg. In a series of able speeches, he defended the Governor's veto in the celebrated "Mason Will Case," and it was mainly through his efforts that the veto of Governor Fish was sustained in that long and fiercely contested discussion.

In 1849-'50, General Leavenworth was one of the Building Committee of the First Presbyterian Society. A majority of the committee wished to build a brick church, after some of the Grecian styles of architecture. By his efforts, aided by those of Mr. Thomas B. Fitch, one of the committee, the brown stone Gothic Church, one of the finest ornaments of the city, was finally secured. In the Fall of 1851, he lacked only six or eight votes of being nominated for Secretary of State, at the Whig State Convention. In the Fall of 1853 he was nominated for Secretary of State, almost without opposition, and was also elected. During his term as Secretary of State, he was very active in causing improvements to be made throughout the State, and through his efforts the State Asylum for Idiots was removed from Albany to Syracuse.

As Secretary of State, he was ex-officio visitor of the charitable institutions of the State, and saw the great want of some superior investigating and supervising power over the Trustees of the various institutions. He accordingly drew up a bill entitled: "An act in relation to charitable institutions supported or assisted by the State, and to city and county poor houses, and to create a board of visitors for the same," which was introduced into the Senate by Hon. Mark Spencer. In substance the bill was passed by the Legislature, May 23, 1867, when he again drew the bill. In 1855 he was elected a corresponding member of the American Historical and Geographical Society of the city of New York; and, also, the same year, of the New England Historical and Genealogical

Society of Boston. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Leavenworth was again elected to the Legislature; was Chairman of Committee on Canals and a member of the Committee on Banks; also, Chairman of the Select Committee of one from each Judicial District on the Equalization of State Tax. As Chairman, he drew up a bill, which was subsequently passed, entitled, "An act to equalize the State tax among the several counties in the State," which established the Board of State Assessors. He also drew up and introduced the bill entitled, "An act to provide for the investigation into the origin of fires in certain cases;" also many other bills of equal importance. In the winter of 1858, Governor King nominated him to the Senate for State Auditor, but the Senate, being of a different party complexion, politely laid the nomination over. Mainly through the efforts of Mr. Leavenworth and Mr. Hamilton White, in 1858-'9, the Association of Oakwood was formed, which gave to the city one of the finest cemeteries in the State. In the spring of 1859 he was again elected Mayor of the city. In the fall of the same year he was again nominated for the office of Secretary of State, but was defeated by a small majority of from 1,000 to 1,500 votes, in a total of 600,000, mainly through the efforts of Erastus and James Brooks and the Know-Nothing party, on account of their hostility to Governor Seward of whom he was a warm friend. In the winter of 1860, he was appointed by the Legislature, one of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners and was chosen President at its organization. In the summer of the same year he was President of the Republican State Convention assembled at Syracuse to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. On the 5th of February, 1861, Gen. Leavenworth was chosen one of the Regents of the University; and in 1872 was appointed by the Governor and the Senate, one of the commissioners to amend the State Constitution. In February, 1861, Mr. L. was nominated to the position of Commissioner under the Convention with New Granada, and was duly confirmed by the Senate.

In the fall of 1874, Gen. Leavenworth was

elected a member of the 44th Congress from the 25th Congressional District, Onondaga and Cortland, but declined, at an early day, a reelection in a letter to his constituents setting forth the reasons. There are many other public positions which he has filled with credit and ability, which the want of space will not permit mentioning. Mr. Leavenworth at present holds the following positions: President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, President of the Syracuse City Water-Works Company, President of the Syracuse Gas Light Company, President of Oakwood Cemetery, President of the Historical Society of Central New York, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cape Cod Coarse Salt Company, a Trustee of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, a Trustee of the Syracuse Home Association for Old Ladies, a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, since July, 1837, a Trustee of the State Asylum for Idiots, a Director in the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego Railroad, a Regent of the University of the State of New York.

Few men have led busier public lives than Gen. Leavenworth. Possessing a fine education, combined with highly respectable natural abilities, his services and talents for forty years past have been in constant demand, whether as a legislator, a statesman or a jurist. He has left indelibly the impress of his character and tastes upon the institutions of the city in which he resides. Kind, sympathetic, generous and humane, he daily practices these lovely christian virtues which create sunshine wherever he moves. The great secret of his success is attributable to his astonishing energy, and an endeavor to discharge to the best of his ability, every duty which is imposed upon him. Now at the advanced age of 75 years, he does more hard work than, perhaps, any other man in Syracuse, as can be seen by the numerous, arduous and responsible positions which he now holds. Age, instead of enfeebling his intellect, adds increasing lustre to his experience and wisdom. Few men in the State would adorn any public position with a richer experience or finer ability.

For a fuller account of Gen. L. see the "Leavenworth Genealogy, 1873."

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1817.

His paternal grandfather, John C. Wieting, was a native of Standal, Prussia; was a classical scholar (and another member of the family taught a classical school in Vienna over one hundred years ago); came to America while a young man, about the time of the Revolutionary war; enlisted on the side of the colonists; was in the battle of Saratoga. After the war he married, taught a classical school at Greenbush, N. Y., and later was pastor of the Lutheran church of Minden and Osquake for twenty-two years, and died Feb. 17, 1817, in the sixtieth year of his age.

His father, Peter Wieting, was born in the town of Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1790; was a tanner and currier in the early part of his career, and subsequently a merchant, and died in the city of Syracuse in the year 1856.

His mother, Mary Elizabeth Manchester, was a descendant from a family of that name who came from Manchester, England, and settled in the State of Rhode Island; was of English descent, and was born April 5, 1792, in Washington Co., N. Y. She died May 30, 1872. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a pensioner for many years before his death.

John M. was the eldest son in a family of four children, and at the time of the writing of this sketch is the only surviving one. He received sufficient education from the district and private schools, so that at the age of fourteen years he became a teacher. After that age, unaided pecuniarily, he spent the next four years in teaching winters and attending school at the Clinton Liberal Institute, and working on the farm summers.

During the following year he assisted in the preliminary survey for the New York and Erie railroad. At the age of twenty, in the year 1837, he came to Syracuse, and engaged as an engineer in the construction of the Syracuse and Utica railroad, which position he filled for some six years. In the mean time he surveyed Rose Hill cemetery, and graded many of the streets of the then village of Syracuse.

During these years he was an almost constant student of the natural sciences and mathematics. It was also about this time that he conceived the idea of leading a professional life, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hiram Hoyt, of Syracuse.

Through the pecuniary misfortune of his father and his poor health, John M. was compelled not only to meet the obstacles of life for himself at this time, but also to provide for the support of the rest of the family, which he did, with the pride of a devoted son, down to the death of those who gave him birth.

In the spring of 1843, while a student of medicine, he was attracted by the lectures of Dr. Austin Flint, then lecturing in Syracuse with a manikin. John M. resolved to purchase the



J. M. Wieting, M.D.

manikin, and with the assistance of kind friends he accomplished his desire, and started on a tour of lecturing, confining himself to the subjects of anatomy, physiology, and the laws of life and health.

Soon after he began lecturing he received his diploma to practice medicine. His lectures were given mostly in the New England and Northern States.

From time to time, as his means would admit, Dr. Wieting added to his manikin other manikins, skeletons, models, and paintings, and such other illustrative apparatus as was calculated to render his lectures instructive and entertaining.

His lectures increased in popularity; his whole time was occupied, when not in public speaking or rest, as a student, and for a period of some twenty years, more or less, he excited the curiosity and educated the masses, instructed the willing, lent a branch to the trunk of scientific research, and became one of the most successful and popular lecturers of the age.

He gave over one hundred courses of lectures in the city of Boston and vicinity during

these years to crowded houses: His pure, intellectual efforts on these occasions are said to have been very successful, and have placed him on record as a thorough master of the subjects before him.

Inured to the necessity of economy in his earlier life, Dr. Wieting has, by judicious management and his natural business ability, secured a competence which places him beyond the apprehension of want, and owns one of the finest and most valuable blocks in the city, called Wieting block. In politics, he has never been a very zealous party man; not solicitous of public office; identified with the Republican party.

He was the first president of the Chenango Valley railroad, but has been very little connected with any public enterprise.

Dr. Wieting, in the strictest sense of the term, is a self-made man, endowed with that self-reliance, perseverance under difficulties, endurance of body and mind, resolution, with the greatest firmness and consideration, worthy of emulation by the young men of to-day.

In the year 1875, Dr. Wieting, with his wife (whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Plumb, born in Homer, N. Y., a daughter of Hon. Samuel Plumb, and on the mother's side granddaughter of Colonel Cooley, of De Ruyter), visited the Pacific coast, Japan, China, Ceylon island, India, the leading countries of Africa and Europe, returning to his native country after an absence of one year, and making a trip around the world.

In this tour he added to his already large stock of information what neither reading or literary research will acquire, and was a discriminating observer of the customs and character of other peoples in the countries through which he traveled.

THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

The history of the inception and establishment of this Institution was given in an address by Rev. A. J. Phelps, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the "Hall of Languages," August 31, 1871. It has been approved by Chancellor Haven and others as a sufficiently accurate history of the University, and as such it is here introduced, with a few slight alterations.

Like many other great and noble enterprises, the Syracuse University seems not to have been the result of plan or concert, but rather, as we then thought and still believe, a sort of intuition or inspiration which came upon several minds almost simultaneously. This enterprise, in its inception, contemplated the removal of Genesee College to Syracuse, and the first tangible expression within our knowledge, looking in this direction, was a note from Professor J. R. French, which was received in reply to a communication we had made to him, in the month of January, 1866, declining to cooperate with him in the proposed plan to raise Centenary funds for the endowment of Genesee College, on the ground that its location was quite too uncentral and ineligible to meet the demands of our educational interest in the great Empire State, and strongly urging the imperative necessity of a first class college, under the patronage and supervision of our denomination, in some central position in which our people from all parts of the State might feel a common interest and where they might invest with better promise of grand results.

To these sentiments Dr. French promptly responded, and fully committed himself in favor of the removal of Genesee College from Lima to some more eligible location. Almost instantly after the receipt of this note we learned of an incidental conversation occurring only a few days before, between Rev. E. Arnold and Professor Bennett. The spirit fell first upon the former, and the latter soon caught the inspiration, and as quick as thought there appeared screws under the sills, a locomotive on the track, and the time honored college seen trembling for its journey. At almost equal date Dr. Lore might have been seen in his sanctum, listening to this topic, when suddenly he replied by placing in the hand of his friend a half column of "proof," on the removal of Genesee College, and the two agreed that the intuition or inspiration, which ever it was, must be good.

The next fact of interest time will allow us to note, was the first college convention, called under the auspices of a centenary meeting at Elmira, and held at Syracuse, April 12, 1866. This convention of representatives of five central and western conferences, took action decidedly favoring the enterprise, and adopted measures for its advancement. During the same month Black River and Oneida conferences took harmonious action, and constituted their visitors to Genesee College, Commissioners to confer with the Trustees and negotiate for the removal of the College to some central locality in the State.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, held at Lima June 27, 1866, the Commissioners being present, and representing their several Conferences, the Trustees responded in substance that, the Genesee and East Genesee Conferences concurring, we deem it best that Genesee College should be removed to some more central location in the State on condition that two hundred thousand dollars, irrespective of grounds and buildings, be raised by the Conferences east of Cayuga Lake, to equal two hundred thousand dollars to be furnished by the two Genesee Conferences.



(REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D.)

Immediately after this action of the Trustees, the Commissioners issued a call for a convention of Laymen and Ministers from Black River, Oneida, and Wyoming Conferences, which was held at Syracuse July 26, 1866. This Convention indorsed the basis agreed upon by the joint meeting of Trustees and visitors, and recommended that Syracuse and other eligible localities should be canvassed, to ascertain what inducements would be offered to locate the college in their midst.

At the session of the Genesee Conference in the autumn of 1866 this whole plan was, with great unanimity, indorsed, whereupon the Trustees took measures to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1866-'67, legalizing the removal of the college. Immediately thereafter parties entered upon the authorized canvass in several localities. In Syracuse private interviews were held with several distinguished gentlemen, by whose advice and cooperation a preliminary council was called, and thereupon a private note was prepared, as follows:

"SYRACUSE, March 5, 1867.

"SIR: You are requested to meet several of our citizens at the office of the Salt Company of Onondaga, Thursday, March 21, at seven P. M., to attend

an adjourned meeting for consultation in regard to a matter of great public interest. Yours, etc ,

WILLIAM D. STEWART, C. T. LONGSTREET,
 GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, GERRIT ANDREWS,
 F. W. LEITCH, I. F. FARR,
 A. D. WHITE, C. TALLMAN,
 A. M. SMITH.

This note was addressed to one hundred or more of the most wealthy and influential of our citizens. The convention thus called was largely attended and of marked interest. After brief addresses by Dr. Lore, A. J. Phelps and others, without the least suggestion from members or ministers of our own denomination, the convention took measures to secure the bonding of the city for the promotion of this enterprise. Whereupon Judge Comstock was requested to draft an enabling bill, and the convention issued a public call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Syracuse.

This meeting convened the following week at the City Hall. The gathering was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. The proposed bill was presented by Judge Comstock, which provided for bonding the city for the sum of \$100,000, conditioned on the establishment of a college in Syracuse or immediate vicinity with endowment of \$400,000, independent of city bonds. This bill was approved by the convention with great unanimity and at once forwarded to our representative at Albany, and immediately passed the Legislature and became a law.

During this year, 1866, which was observed as the Centenary of Methodism, subscriptions were secured on many of our charges in furtherance of this object. In this work, Rev. J. B. Foote, A. M., and Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., and others were specially active and successful.

In the spring of '67, Black River and Oneida Conferences fully ratified these preliminary proceedings, elected college commissioners and appointed Rev. J. D. Adams, Rev. James Erwin and Rev. A. B. Gregg, agents to raise funds for this enterprise. Meantime volunteers among whom Rev. C. P. Lyford, Rev. E. Arnold, and others, were prominent, operated with marked success in securing subscriptions and awakening interest in favor of this movement.

The Conference of 1868 reaffirmed their confidence in the enterprise and reappointed commissioners and agents to further the cause.

From the first the Trustees of Genesee College have been true to the faith, and have done all in their power to consummate this noble work.

Failing to secure the passage of the desired bill for the removal of the college in the legislative session of '66 and '67, they renewed their efforts the following year, and procured the passage of an "enabling," or rather a disabling, act, authorizing the Trustees to remove the college, leaving to Lima Seminary all the real estate of the college and \$75,000 of its cash endowment. The removal was opposed by the citizens of Lima who secured from the court an injunction upon the Trustees. This was a day of darkness to our enterprise. Still the

overhanging clouds were not utterly dark. The hearts of the masses and the open liberal hands of the people were with us. The pledge of \$100,000 from Syracuse, and \$125,000 on subscriptions, leaving only \$75,000 to be raised to meet the proportion of our Central Conference, with assurances from the West that the required balance should be timely met, shed some light upon our darkness. Still the persistent opposition of interested parties at Lima, the disabilities of the so-called "Enabling act," and the legal restraints of an injunction upon the Trustees, made the timid falter and even our faithful agents in mid-season thought it wise to turn to other means of livelihood, and some of the people began to talk of defeat. But the original and abiding friends of the enterprise who never so much as thought of defeat or mortification, only talked of a "change of base."

In the midst of this peril, in the darkest hour of the dark day, one who spoke the sentiments of the many, with almost prophetic assurance, exclaimed, "We shall see in due time a magnificent university towering up on some of the high lands of our Central City, standing there a living record of constancy and perseverance, a blessing to the great State in which we live, a perpetual honor to the church we represent, and an imperishable monument to the praise and glory of the great head of the church. God hasten the day when the vision shall be real."

Thus, while many were disheartened and paralyzed by murmurings of coming evil, others were looking and hoping, praying and planning, when almost as if by magic the air was vocal, a voice from the center echoing from the West and the East, from the South and the North, cried let us have a convention—*a great Methodist State Convention*. Let us come together and deliberate upon great issues that concern the church and the State—especially let us combine the wisdom and strength of the people and take some new step which shall put our great educational interests beyond peradventure.

In the order of Providence, the auspicious day appeared. On the 22d day of February, 1870, the Convention came, and the able utterances and wise deliberations of many distinguished men, with the skillful supervision of the President, Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., made it a great occasion in more respects than one. While it conserved in a high degree other interests vital to religious and social life, it was the day-spring to our long cherished project of establishing on some prominence of our beautiful city, halls of science and letters, to rejoice our own hearts and make glad and elevate the generations to come.

The interest of this convention was greatly intensified by the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this State convention of the M. E. Church of New York, approves of the plan to establish without delay, in the city of Syracuse or its immediate vicinity, a first-class university, and that we recommend that immediate measures be taken to raise at least \$500,000 to endow the university."



SYRACUSE
BUILDING



UNIVERSITY
INGS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

But the grand climax was reserved until name after name was announced with magnificent subscriptions for the university, inspiring and electrifying the people beyond measure. Perhaps no better description can be given of this hour of thrilling interest and prophetic history, than is set forth in the following abstract of the published proceedings of the convention. After the close of the several able and stirring speeches on this subject, Dr. Jesse T. Peck arose, evidently impressed with the historic significance of the occasion, and said: "I have heard it said that talk will not build a college, but that money will. I propose that you instruct Brother Ives to stand here on the platform and see how much can be raised here and now. All in favor of this say aye." The proposition was unanimously approved, and Rev. B. I. Ives came forward and said: "I liked that brother's speech over yonder, and about the last thing he said was, 'Send us Brother Ives.' Here I am, and I am after you." Mr. Ives asked for two hundred thousand dollars from the audience.

The first subscription was in the following words and read by Rev. Dr. Lore:

"I will be one of four to subscribe \$25,000 each, making \$100,000, towards endowing four professorships, when the University to be located at Syracuse, is legally and practically established; with the understanding that I with my good wife, appropriate the savings of a life-time to the payment of this subscription and make arrangements for any balance which may be unpaid at our decease, to be paid from our estate. JESSE T. PECK."

F. H. Root, Esq., proposed to pay the interest on twenty-five thousand dollars for five years. E. Remington pledged to pay twenty-five thousand dollars as soon as circumstances permit, which will be soon. Rev. J. F. Crawford pledged twenty-five thousand dollars. Hon. George F. Comstock pledged the interest of twenty-five thousand dollars for ten years. Additional subscriptions were then made, in sums varying from ten thousand dollars to one hundred dollars, and amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars.

Though these figures partially depreciated so as to leave a real footing of about \$160,000, still this was the grand breeze which set our stranded bark adrift and turned her prow towards the glorious harbor. This goodly craft, so suddenly emerged from jeopardy, the convention christened "The Syracuse University" and at once proceeded to elect the following

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

At Large: Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., of New York; Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

Genesee Conference: Rev. Thomas Carlton, D. D., Rev. A. D. Wilbor, A. M., F. H. Root, Esq., J. N. Scatchard, Esq.

East Genesee Conference: Rev. J. E. Latimer, D. D., Hon. D. A. Ogden, A. M., David Decker, Esq., Ezra Jones, Esq.

Central New York Conference: Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., Rev. A. J. Phelps, Rev. B. I. Ives, Rev. J. F. Crawford, E. Remington, Esq.

Wyoming Conference: Rev. H. R. Clark, D. D., Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D., Hon. H. G. Prindle.

Black River Conference: Rev. J. S. Bingham, Rev. S. R. Fuller, A. M., Hon. Willard Ives.

Troy Conference: Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., Rev. J. E. King, D. D., Rev. Bostwick Hawley, D. D., Prof. H. Wilson, A. M.

New York Conference: Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., Professor Alonzo Flack, A. M., Philip Phillips.

New York East Conference: Rev. George Lansing Taylor, A. M., John Stephenson, Esq., John H. Ockershausen, Esq.

City of Syracuse: Judge G. F. Comstock, Rev. E. Arnold, Hon. Charles Andrews, W. W. Porter, M. D., T. B. Fitch, Esq.

The Board convened immediately after the convention, and organized under the general law, electing Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., President of the Board, Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., Secretary, and T. B. Fitch, Esq., Treasurer. An executive committee was also elected, consisting of Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D., Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., Hon. G. F. Comstock, T. B. Fitch, Esq., Hon. C. Andrews, Rev. A. J. Phelps and Rev. E. Arnold; at a meeting held in April, 1870, Rev. E. C. Curtis was elected General Agent for the University, and in the month of September last, the Board unanimously selected the beautiful grounds where we are standing, as the site for our Syracuse University, and appointed a committee to supervise the grading of the grounds and the erection of the Hall of Languages.

Our distinguished Agent, Rev. E. C. Curtis, with the self-sacrificing and masterly coöperation of the President of the Board, Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, has been eminently successful and the people have responded nobly. And while it might be impracticable to make special reference to every liberal offering, we are constrained to record *one* of the noble acts of the Hon. Remingtons,—the gift of the St. Charles Block. This property was purchased at a cost of \$120,000, and freely bestowed, one-half upon the University and one-half upon the College of Missionaries and other church purposes. This and other free-will offerings of the people have advanced our assets to a very encouraging amount.

While it appears that but little more than half of the old Genesee College subscriptions have been transferred, still independent of the "College of Missionaries," which is no part of the University, we have now on hand in bonds, subscriptions and other property, over \$550,000. With this amount secured, and with the flattering prospect of increased subscriptions, the trustees at their meeting in May last, judged it expedient to open the college the present season, and accordingly proceeded in due time to elect the following faculty, viz:

Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., Vice-President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

John R. French, A. M., LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Wesley P. Codington, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. J. J. Brown, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

Rev. Charles W. Bennett, D. D., Professor of History and Logic.

Heman H. Sanford, A. M., Latin Language and Literature.

George F. Comfort, A. M., Modern Languages and Esthetics.

Professor J. P. Griffin was elected Clerk, Librarian and Registrar.

And on this 31st day of August, 1871, it has been our distinguished privilege to witness the impressive ceremonies of inaugurating the faculty. And now we stand at the base of what promises to be an imposing structure, whose history must be penned by other hands and in other times.

"We are here to lay the corner stone of the Syracuse University. This is the day towards which many longing, praying, hoping hearts have looked with intense desire. The Lord be praised, the day has come. The long night of fear has passed; the morning beams fall on our cheerful faces and the precious sunlight shines brightly on our glad, rejoicing hearts. But the full day is not yet. The meridian glory waits for the future. May heaven grant that the coming history may be exceedingly transcendent as compared with the past, and that many redeemed, purified and thoroughly furnished scholars may pass out over the threshold here to be laid, to grace and honor the church and the world, and to stand up in the last great day and call the Syracuse University blessed."

The above sketch brings down the history of the Syracuse University to the laying of the cornerstone of the "Hall of Languages," August 31, 1871. It should be added that in April, 1870, a general agent had been appointed, and in September of the same year, the ground selected and put under contract for grading. After extensive correspondence and frequent interviews with prominent educators in regard to the buildings, architects were invited to submit plans, and that of Horatio N. White, Esq., of this city, being accepted, the committee proceeded to erect the "Hall of Languages," which was completed and occupied in 1875. The College grounds, which are ample for all present and prospective needs, are situated upon the eminence at the southern extremity of University Avenue, and command a fine view of the city and lake and the surrounding country to a wide extent.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., was chosen Chancellor of the University in June, 1872. Upon his resignation, June 24, 1874, Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., late President of the Northwestern University, was unanimously elected Chancellor and President of the College of Liberal Arts, and at once accepted and entered upon his official duties.

TRUSTEES.

The Charter of the University bears the date of March 25, 1870. It places the government of the

Institution in the hands of forty-one Trustees who are named in the instrument, with power to provide for the appointment of their successors. The By-Laws of the University ordain that nine trustees shall be appointed "at large," comprising at least six who are not members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; that twenty-seven shall represent the Methodist Episcopal Conferences of the State; that three shall be chosen by the Alumni; that certain State officers shall be *ex-officio* representatives of the State government, while the Chancellor of the University is made the representative of the Faculties.

The Trustees for 1877 are classified as follows:

EX-OFFICIO.

His Excellency, Lucius Robinson, Governor of the State; His Honor, William Dorsheimer, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Neil J. Gilmour, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University.

ELECTED BY THE BOARD.

Rev. Benoni I. Ives, Auburn, term expires 1878; Hon. George F. Comstock, LL. D., Syracuse, 1878; John Crouse, Esq., Syracuse, 1878; Rev. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D.D., Syracuse, 1880; James J. Belden, Esq., Syracuse, 1880; Alfred A. Howlett, Esq., Syracuse, 1880; Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracuse, 1882; Thomas B. Fitch, Esq., Syracuse, 1882.

ELECTED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Prof. James H. Hoose, A. M., Ph. D., Cortland, term expires 1878; J. D. F. Slee, A. M., Esq., Elmira, 1880; Prof. J. D. Steele, A. M., Ph. D., Elmira, 1882.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President, David Decker, Esq.; First Vice-President, Hon. George F. Comstock, LL. D.; Second Vice-President, Francis H. Root, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D.; Treasurer, Jonathan C. Chase.

Executive Committee—E. O. Haven, George F. Comstock, Thomas B. Fitch, John Crouse, W. W. Porter, J. J. Belden.

General Agent—Rev. E. C. Curtis, 727 Irving street.

OBJECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Syracuse University is the natural outgrowth of a conviction entertained by the large body of people interested in its administration, that they should have such an institution under their control,

not far from the center of the State of New York. Like nearly all universities, ancient and modern, it has been founded and is largely controlled by people who are united by a common religious purpose, and it is intended to promote the highest welfare of its students, physical, mental and moral. The conviction that such an institution was needed was often expressed in "Conferences and Conventions, and finally in 1870, embodied itself in a resolution in a large State Convention, to establish without delay in the city of Syracuse, or its immediate vicinity, a University. The city of Syracuse, in its corporate capacity, presented for this purpose one hundred thousand dollars, and the managers of the enterprise, in return for this favor, have secured an additional property of at least four hundred thousand dollars more, and also provided in their charter for a Board of Trustees, to be composed of some of the chief officers of the State, and also largely of persons not committed particularly to one religious denomination, so as to ensure at once freedom from sectarianism in politics and religion. Not wholly under the control of either the State or the Church, but responsible to both, it will endeavor to cultivate the positive excellences that each would ensure, and avoid the exclusiveness, or evils of any kind, that might follow a bondage to either. An intention to accomplish this end will explain some of the peculiarly liberal provisions of the by-laws adopted by the Trustees.

It may be well to note that the pledge to the city of Syracuse—to obtain, additional to the one hundred thousand dollars, at least four hundred thousand dollars, has been fulfilled. A beautiful site of fifty acres has been purchased, high and salubrious, overlooking the city, Onondaga Lake, and the surrounding country; an elegant and spacious building for the Colleges of Liberal Arts and of the Fine Arts has been completed; a good and substantial building for the Medical College, near the heart of the city, has been obtained; and a productive endowment fund of about one hundred thousand dollars has been secured. More money has been conditionally pledged by some of its friends, and it is confidently hoped that within a short time it will be placed beyond pressing want. Thus, situated as it is, near the center of the State, with many friends who are determined that it shall be a permanent foundation of the best culture in science, philosophy, art and religion, it will continue to receive donations, large and small, and fulfill the purposes of its founders.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Three Colleges are at present organized and in operation, viz :

- I. The College of Liberal Arts.
- II. The Medical College.
- III. The College of Fine Arts.

The College of the Liberal Arts which went into operation in 1871, is intended to offer a curriculum of study which shall serve as a means of broad and symmetrical general culture to those who pursue it, and shall also place them in possession of those fundamental facts and principles which underlie the methods of all successful business. It constitutes, therefore, a thorough introduction to advanced scholarship, and the intelligent pursuit of the practical business of life, as well as a fitting preparation for the study of any of the learned professions. Recognizing the diversity of tastes and of ulterior purposes on the part of persons seeking a liberal culture, four distinct courses of study have been provided, each of which, it is believed, will secure to the diligent student, what may be styled a truly liberal education. These are the Classical Course, The Latin Scientific Course, the Greek Scientific Course, and the Scientific Course. It is desired that each of these be brought to such a status as to imply a similar amount of preparatory and collegiate study.

The Medical College was opened in 1872. Its Faculty is unusually large, and the field of instruction is correspondingly varied and extensive. The first five months of the collegiate year are devoted chiefly to instruction by lectures and demonstrations; the next five months chiefly to instruction by the method of recitations. The last term, however, is optional with the student.

The College of the Fine Arts, which went into operation in 1873, is intended to afford a broad and liberal culture in the field of esthetics. The instruction, accordingly, is not restricted to exercises in the manipulations of art, nor even the acquisition of the especial theories and principles of the fine arts, but embraces, with both these ends, the pursuit of a well-balanced course in all those general studies tributary to the formation of accomplished artists, art-critics, and appreciators of fine art.

LIBRARIES.

The Libraries of the University offer very desirable facilities for reference and general reading, while it is a leading object of the University to enlarge means of this class as rapidly as possible. A donation of \$5,000 within the year 1876 has been judiciously expended in enlarging the General Library. The library of the Medical College is kept at their building. With the General Library, in the Hall of Languages, is connected a reading room

which, with the Library, is open from nine A. M. till one P. M., daily, except Sundays. The room is provided with a large supply of periodical literature.

MUSEUMS

The University is in possession of Ward's complete College series of casts of geological specimens, which are handsomely mounted and exhibited. The Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History, Prof. James Hall, LL. D., has, by direction of the State Legislature, selected and sent to it a large series of geological specimens from the duplicates of the State Cabinet. The private collection of the Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany, consisting of several thousand specimens, chiefly paleontological, is also placed at the service of students.

The Medical College is in possession of the Museum formerly the property of the Geneva Medical College. This collection is extensive in the department of Pathology, and is amply provided with the means of illustration of the *Materia Medica*. The College of the Fine Arts has several thousand photographs, engravings and chromolithographs procured in Europe and America, together with a sufficient number of plaster preparations and copies to answer the demands of the course of instruction.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Faculty—1877.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., Prest. and Prof. of the English Language and Literature; John R. French, LL. D., Prof. of Mathematics, and Sec'y of the Faculty; Rev. W. P. Codington, A. M., Prof. of Greek and Ethics; Rev. John J. Brown, A. M., Prof. of Chemistry and Physics; Rev. Charles W. Bennett, D. D., Prof. of History and Logic, and Librarian; Heman H. Sanford, A. M., Ph. D., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; George F. Comfort, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages and Esthetics; Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Prof. of Geology, Zoology and Botany; John Durston, A. M., Ph. D., Adjunct Prof. of Modern Languages; W. Locke Richardson, A. M., Instructor in Elocution; Frank Smalley, A. M., Assistant Prof. of Nat. Science.

Students—1877.

Senior Class, 21; Junior Class, 26; Sophomore Class, 33; Freshman Class, 46; Unclassified 23; Total, 149.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Faculty—1877.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor; John Towler, M. D., Prof. of Chem. and Toxicology; Frederick Hyde, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, and Prof. of Prin. and Pract. of Surg.; Henry Darwin Didama, M. D., Prof. of Prin. and Pract. of Med. and Clinical Med.; Nelson Nivison, M. D.,

Prof. of Phys., Pathology and Hygiene; John Van Duyn, M. D., Prof. of General, Special and Surgical Anat.; Edward B. Stevens, M. D., Prof. of Mat. Med. and Therapeutics; Charles E. Rider, M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology and Diseases of the Ear; Hervey B. Wilber, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity; Wilfred W. Porter, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; William T. Plant, M. D., Registrar, and Prof. of Clinical and Forensic Medicine; Roger W. Pease, M. D., Prof. of Operative and Clinical Surgery; Alfred Mercer, M. D., Prof. of Minor and Clinical Surgery; J. Otis Burt, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Children and Dermatology; Miles G. Hyde, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy; Wm. Manlius Smith, M. D., Prof. of Bot. and Adjunct Prof. of Mat. Med.; J. Wiltsie Knapp, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; David M. Totman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Brace W. Loomis, M. D., Instructor in Chemistry.

Students—1877.

First year, 9; second year, 21; third year, 8; total, 38.

COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

Faculty—1877.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL. D., Chancellor; George F. Comstock, A.M., Dean of the Faculty, and Prof. of Esthetics and History of Fine Arts; Archimedes Russell, Prof. of Architecture; Joseph Lyman Silsbee, A. M., Prof. of Architecture; Henry B. Allewelt, Prof. of Decorative Art; Sanford Thayer, Prof. of Painting; George K. Knapp, Prof. of Painting; Ward V. Ranger, Prof. of Photography; E. Ely Van De Warker, M.D., Prof. of Artistic Anatomy; Peter H. Stuart, Prof. of Engraving; Willis De Haas, M.D., Lecturer on Early American Art and Archeology.

Students—1877.

Senior Class, 3; Junior Class, 7; Sophomore Class, 8; Freshman Class, 5; Normal Art Institute, 23; Total, 46.

CHURCHES OF SYRACUSE.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The earliest religious organization in the village of Syracuse was the present First Baptist Church, organized in 1821. Previous to the organization religious services had been held more or less constantly for about two years. Messrs. James B. Moore, Thomas Spencer and Samuel Edwards were chiefly instrumental in sustaining meetings. The preaching was mostly supplied by students from Hamilton, (Baptist Theological Seminary,) among whom was Jonathan Wade, who, in 1823, sailed from Boston to Burmah, and became a faithful missionary in that land of darkness.

Meetings were held in several private dwellings till the erection of the first school-house, which was then

granted for religious services on Sundays. At this time, having a permanent place to meet in, a correspondence was opened with the Seminary at Hamilton, and arrangements made for regular preaching. Those interested in sustaining divine worship at Syracuse, were to provide a good horse and saddle, to become the property of the Seminary, and every Sunday for one year a student would be sent to Syracuse to preach.

It so happened that Mr. Moore had just purchased a fine horse and saddle, giving in payment therefor sixty bushels of salt at one dollar a bushel. The friends of religion at Syracuse at once thought of that horse. Mr. Moore voted with the others that the animal had a providential call to go to Hamilton, and for a long time it was devoted to the interests of education and religion, while conveying preachers to the places of their appointments.

Worship having been regularly sustained in the school house for some months, the subject of church organization was considered. On the 12th of January, 1821, thirteen persons met at the house of Mr. Braddick Dart, related their Christian experiences, and agreed to call a council of brethren from different churches to advise with them in reference to forming a Baptist Church. The names of the thirteen were: David Johnson, James Wilson, Thos. Spencer, Alvin Walker, Rufus Cram, Benjamin G. Avery, Wyllys Brown, Braddick Dart, Polly Walker, Rhoda Wilson, Eliza Spencer, Hannah Fish, and Sally Dart.

On the 16th of February, 1821, a council was convened in the only school house then in the village, and advised the brethren and sisters in the village and vicinity to unite and sustain public worship as a Church of Christ. On the following day the thirteen persons named met and organized a church, to be known as the "First Baptist Church of Syracuse," and appointed the place and time for public worship.

For the greater part of the first year, preaching was sustained by the New York Baptist Education Society. After his graduation at Hamilton, Rev. J. G. Stearns performed pastoral labor for six months. In June, 1823, Rev. Nathaniel J. Gilbert was appointed the missionary of the Hamilton Missionary Society, and was stationed at Syracuse. He united with the church and became its pastor June, 1824, and the first year of his ministry was signalized by the erection of the first house of worship of the church, which stood on the spot now occupied by the Universalist Church, corner of West Genesee and Franklin streets.

Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert continued the faithful pas-

tor of the church till July, 1832, when he fell a victim to Asiatic cholera. His successors have been Rev. Orsamus Allen, August 29, 1833, to October 20, 1834; Rev. Stephen Wilkins, November 1834, to December, 1837; Rev. John Blain, 1837 to 1841; Rev. Joseph W. Taggart, December, 1841, to August, 1847; Rev. Robert R. Raymond, 1847 to 1852; Rev. A. G. Palmer, 1852 to 1855; Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., 1857 to July 1862; Rev. E. W. Mundy to March, 1864; Rev. John James Lewis, 1867 to 1869; Rev. E. A. Lecompte, 1869 to 1874; Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, 1874 to November, 1875; succeeded by Rev. Charles E. Smith, the present pastor.

The Church enlarged the old building in 1839, and continued to occupy it till 1848, when having obtained another lot in exchange with Capt. Joel Cody, a little east of the original site, they erected thereon a new brick edifice, of the Roman Ionic order of architecture, 132 by 70 feet, at a cost of \$15,000. The spacious and attractive structure stood till August 23, 1859, when it was consumed by fire, and, in the language of a report made by Mr. Harris, the church had "only a rubbish-covered lot incumbered to its full value." Still by the devoted efforts of pastor and people the ruins were soon repaired, and the present beautiful edifice rose out of the ashes of the former temple, and was dedicated, entirely free from debt, November 1, 1860.

The membership of this church on the first of January, 1877, was 391—110 males, 281 females; 42 non-resident, and 32 belonging to the German Mission.

The German Mission was commenced under the auspices of the First Baptist Church, in the Second Ward, in 1862. A lot was purchased and a chapel erected on Lodi street near Ash. In November, 1875, Rev. Reinhard Hoefflin became the missionary. On the 28th of June, 1877, this mission was organized into

The First German Baptist Church of Syracuse, Rev. Reinhard Hoefflin, Pastor. The 32 members above referred to are now set off to this church. It has a German Sunday school.

This church has also a Mission under the name of "Hope Chapel," corner of Wyoming and Tully streets. The Mission was established in 1862.

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was originally a small colony of the First Baptist Church. About 1850, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Pinney, a small chapel was erected on East Genesee street, which in that year or early in 1851, was dedicated by Rev. Dr. John Dowling, father of their late pastor, Rev. George Thomas Dowling.

Services continued to be held here under different pastorates, till the chapel of the present church, on Montgomery street, corner of Jefferson, was completed and occupied in 1869. Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy, was at that time pastor, and had been for some time previously. He continued in the pastorate till September 1, 1873. In 1872 the main church edifice was finished, at a cost of \$75,000, all of which was paid or amply provided for. The building is a fine structure of brick, with projections of Onondaga limestone, and has a seating capacity for 700.

On the first of September, 1873, Rev. George Thomas Dowling, assumed charge. The church and Sunday school were exceptionally prosperous under his ministry.

Here we are called upon to record an experience of extreme trial through which the church passed on the evening of June 23, 1874, the sad memory of which is still fresh in the minds of thousands, and which will never be forgotten by those whose friends were the victims of the terrible calamity. On the evening referred to a large assemblage had gathered in the parlors of the church, in the second story, on a festival occasion, where also was to have been given a "Little Olde Folks' Concert" by the children. The floor of the parlors was insufficiently supported by iron rods which connected with a wooden truss under the roof, and while in the height of the enjoyment of the festivities of the evening, at the moment of the least consciousness of danger, the floor fell, carrying with it the ceilings, the timber and the furniture, and precipitating old and young, in a helpless, confused mass, to the unoccupied portion of the building below. To quote the words of the "Memorial" published by the Church:

"Suddenly, as when a flash of lightning darts from a clear sky, or a dark and terrible chasm appears where but a moment before was solid ground, a crash is heard, the floor sinks, the ceiling falls, down into utter darkness, amid shivered beams and stifling plaster, broken furniture and twisted gas pipes, old men and maidens, young men and children, are hurled in inextricable confusion. For a moment a silence awful in its intensity reigned, and then groans of agony, shrieks of terror, wails of mortal fear, anguished cries for help, arose in one great chorus from the struggling, bleeding, dying mass of humanity. Among the first to extricate themselves was the young and devoted pastor, Rev. George Thomas Dowling. He ran through Montgomery street to East Genesee, and thence to No. 1 Engine House. An alarm of fire was struck and the engines appeared, but happily the horrors of fire were not added to the awful catastrophe. The police were promptly on the ground. Within an

incredibly short period of time after the calamity (which occurred at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock,) the space about the church and the space leading thereto were thronged with a mass of people swayed by one common impulse, and that the noble one of giving aid to the victims. * * *

"The work of extricating the unfortunate was carried on quietly, calmly and systematically, and as the living, one after another, were released, grateful prayers of thankfulness arose from loving hearts whose fears were so happily dispelled; but as the dead were by reverent hands brought out into the quiet night, sharp cries of despair and agonizing appeals for assistance under this heavy weight of woe, pierced the still air of the summer night.

"As the church bell tolled the hour of midnight, the remains of the last victim were removed from the wreck."

The number killed in this fearful disaster was *fourteen*, while *one hundred and forty-five* were more or less injured.

The sad event cast a gloom over the entire city; churches were draped, and in many places flags appeared at half-mast. Suitable commemorative services were conducted on the Sunday following (June 28) in many of the churches, in which offerings of appropriate flowers combined with words of sympathy and fitting music in shedding a deep and hallowed influence over the assemblages which a common sorrow had brought together. Most of the pastors spoke feelingly and eloquently on topics suggested by the late disaster.

The Central Church held memorial service morning and evening at Wieting Opera House, from the published accounts of which we gather the following:

"The Opera House was heavily draped with black and white interwoven. Drapings were festooned across the windows under the gallery, around the front of the gallery, and around the ceiling, while others were fastened at either corner of the ceiling and extended across the hall, each crossing the other under the chandelier. The platform presented an appearance which was touching to the hearts of all. Many willing hands must have given sad service in its arrangement. Besides the well arranged drapery, the floral offerings told a story in a language of their own. Across the foot of the platform were numerous bouquets, placed upon pedestals about two feet in height, and trimmed with cedar sprigs. On the drapery in front of the preacher's desk was a large and heavy wreath of white flowers clinging to evergreens, and upon the desk were two magnificent crowns, made of white carnations and white roses. At the rear of the platform, and standing prominently in view, was a massive cross of smilax studded with white carnations, which seemed almost to sparkle like diamonds in a crown. It was the height of about eight feet, and well proportioned. The appearance of the Opera House was very impressive."

The services were not less so, and the combined effect will never be forgotten by the large assemblies who witnessed it. The music was of the most solemn and tender character. Rev. Dr. Dowling preached in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. George Thomas Dowling in the evening, sermons full of eloquence and pathetic allusions to the sad memories of the occasion, and of hopeful and cheering anticipations of the future. Said the pastor :

"We learn at such times as these that *all the world are brothers*. From all parts of our land there have come words of condolence and love. From Chicago, and New York, and Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, and Providence, from the North and South, and East and West, we have received the message, 'We are praying for you.' From the sister churches of our city has come the message, 'We are praying for you.' From the noble band of men who occupy the pulpits of our city, has come the message, 'We are praying for you.'"

"God bless them, as we cannot, and I know that when those books shall be opened, He who noteth the giving of a single cup of water to a thirsty child, will not forget their sympathy for us, in this hour of our deepest need."

Letters of Condolence and Sympathy.

We have only space for a few words of these. The pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Lecompte, wrote :

"We warmly bid you welcome to a place in our house of worship, and to a participation in our religious services on all occasions, not only until you shall have recovered from your present calamities, but so long as we shall have an organized existence for the advancement of the cause of the Master."

The Board of Trustees of the University passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence for the city, the church and the friends of the afflicted sufferers, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Ministerial Association, upon the "intelligence of the heart-rending disaster," passed resolutions tendering the afflicted pastor and his people all the sympathy and aid in their power.

The Common Council of the city passed similar resolutions, and directed that, in accordance with section 24, title 4, of the City Charter, the condition of all the churches and public buildings in the city should be thoroughly examined and reported upon as to their safety.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church in Syracuse, telegraphed :

"Our deepest sympathies and prayers, that you may be comforted."

Plymouth Church tendered the use of their lecture room to the afflicted Society, which was ac-

cepted, and it was announced that the Central Church would meet there on Tuesday evenings.

After the accident the Trustees resolved that the Chapel (that portion of the building which fell) should be reconstructed in a manner which would render it perfectly safe, beyond the shadow of a doubt. They, therefore, built five brick piers on substantial stone foundations, capping them with stone, and from these carried up iron columns to the top of the building, supporting the interior chapel work also by ten other brick piers, besides the stone walls in the basement. The Chapel is 77x40 feet. The audience room, parlors and every part of the building which sustained injury, were renovated and repaired. A special committee then examined and reported upon the safety of the building, July 29, 1874.

The Church, notwithstanding the calamity which befell it, has been very prosperous.

Rev. Mr. Dowling resigned the pastorate in August, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., present pastor, October 1, 1877.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church commenced its organization under the name of "The First Presbyterian Society of Syracuse," electing the following Trustees Dec. 14, 1824: Moses D. Burnet, Miles Seymour, Rufus Moss, Jonathan Day, Heman Walbridge, Joshua Forman and Joseph Slocum. Their first house of worship, built in the latter part of 1825, was dedicated on the second Thursday in January, 1826, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, D. D., of Auburn, preaching the dedication sermon. The first edifice stood exactly opposite the present one on Fayette street, on the corner occupied by the store of D. McCarthy & Co., and the ground was presented to the society by William James, and others.

The organization of the Church was effected in 1826 by the following committee of the Onondaga Presbytery, viz: Ministers, Hezekiah Woodruff, Hutchins Taylor, Ralph Cushman and Washington Thatcher; Elders, Joseph W. Brewster, William Eager and Harry Mosely; the number of members uniting being twenty-six. Frederick Phelps and Edward Chapman, Elders, and Pliny Dickinson, Deacon.

On the 28th of June, 1826, Rev. John Watson Adams, then just graduated at the Auburn Theological Seminary, was installed pastor. Dr. Adams' first and only pastorate continued till his death on the 4th of April, 1850. Meanwhile the growth of the church in numbers and influence kept pace with the remarkable and rapid expansion of Syracuse.

The present church edifice, corner of Salina and Fayette streets, was completed and dedicated November 24, 1850. It was designed by the Trustees and Building Committee to anticipate the future growth of the city, and was at the time of its erection by far the finest church building in all this region of country. The celebrated Lefever, of New York, was the architect. The Building Committee consisted of Henry Gifford, Elias W. Leavenworth, Thomas B. Fitch, Zebulon Ostrom and Albert A. Hudson. The cost of the church, including lot and some later improvements, was \$60,000; \$10,000 was paid for the lot, \$40,000 for the church, (a very small sum considering the style and character of the building) and \$10,000 for improvements during the pastorate of Dr. Canfield.

The old church in which Dr. Adams preached so long, during his first and only pastorate, was torn down in April, 1850, and it is a singular coincidence that the last piece of timber was removed on the very day of the Doctor's death,—as if it had been ordered that he and the old church, in which centered so many sacred memories, should go together.

From June, 1850, to December 8, 1851, Rev. Charles McHarg, of Cooperstown, was pastor. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the church, for his character, fine culture and commanding abilities had rendered him a favorite with the congregation and community.

The church was then without a regular pastor for two and a half years, till Rev. Sherman Bond Canfield commenced his long and useful pastorate, May 1, 1854. Dr. Canfield's influence made itself felt from the beginning, and was, under Divine Providence, a growing power for good to the church and the city. He resigned in October, 1870, after a ministry in this church of over sixteen years, ill health being the cause of his resignation. His lungs had become impaired. He died in St. Louis, at the residence of Rev. C. D. Nott, on the 5th of March, 1871. He had preached for Dr. Nott in the morning; in the afternoon he became ill and died about 12 o'clock at night.

A year and a half elapsed without a settled pastor, during which the church was supplied chiefly from Auburn. On the 17th of May, 1872, Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard was called. He accepted, and was installed November 19, 1872. He has since rendered acceptable service to the church, and is the present pastor.

Among the seasons of interest enjoyed by this church may be mentioned two noticeable revivals—one under the pastorate of Dr. Adams in 1832, and

the other in the spring of 1866, under the pastorate of Dr. Canfield.

The most noted meeting ever held in this church was that of the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church in 1861. Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn, was Moderator.

The church has under its charge a Mission School which was founded in 1860. In January, 1863, Mr. Edward Townsend presented to the society a deed for a lot on Monroe street, upon which immediately afterwards, Messrs. W. H. VanBuren and T. B. Fitch erected a chapel and presented the same as a gift to the church. A prosperous and useful school is conducted in that portion of the city.

FIRST WARD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The history of this church goes back almost to the beginning of the century. In September, 1803, the first Presbyterian sermon was preached at Salina by Rev. Mr. Sickles, from Kinderhook. He had been sent out as a missionary by the Dutch Church, and passing through Salina on his way to Fort Brewerton, stopped over night at Trask's tavern. Finding an uncongenial company there, he asked in the morning if there was not a religious family in the place with whom he could lodge. He was directed to Isaac Van Vleck's. Calling upon the family, he found that they were the persons for whom he had a package sent by friends at the east. In the course of conversation he asked if he could not hold religious service somewhere that evening. He was referred to Aaron Bellow's cooper shop. The appointment was made, and in the evening the house was crowded. It was a good meeting, and such singing! There was no more preaching in the place for two or three years, and then only occasionally.

In 1810, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Onondaga Hollow, in connection with residents here, under the name of the "United Church of Onondaga Hollow and Salina." Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was the pastor. The Salina portion of the members consisted of nine. The only place of worship was the school house, which had been built in 1805, but was not in existence when Mr. Sickles preached in the cooper shop. Mr. Lansing continued to preach to the United Church till February 2, 1814. Previous to this, in the autumn of 1812, Rev. Caleb Alexander, had moved to the Hollow and taken charge of the Academy in that place. Mr. Alexander, although never a pastor at the Hollow, occasionally preached, and after Mr. Lansing's time preached to the people of Salina. Under his ministry the Sunday School was formed in 1816, although this was not the first Sunday School in

the place, Mrs. Mary A. Porter having previously opened a Sabbath School in connection with a day school which she was teaching, in which she was assisted by Mrs. Phebe Spafford and Mrs. S. Alvord. This was one of the earliest Sabbath Schools, not only in this part of the country, but generally, for Sunday Schools were quite uncommon at that period.

The first church edifice of this society was built and dedicated in 1822. It was a wooden structure standing on the northwest corner of the Park, and remained till 1855. In 1851 the chapel was built on Salina street nearly opposite the former residence of Dr. Didama. The Sabbath School continued to be held in the church till the building was taken down. Then it was removed to the chapel. After the present brick church was built in 1855, the chapel was removed to the spot where it now stands adjoining the church, and, enlarged in 1862, has since continued to be occupied by the school.

The successors of Rev. Mr. Alexander, prior to the separation from the Onondaga Hollow Society, were Rev. Samuel T. Mills and Rev. James H. Mills. Under the ministry of the latter the United Society was divided, and a separate church formed under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Salina," Jan. 23, 1822, and the first church building was erected. It was dedicated coetaneously with the organization, Rev. John Brown, D.D., preaching the sermon. On the 13th of March following, Rev. Hutchins Taylor was installed pastor, and continued his ministry till Sept. 7, 1826. He was followed by Rev. Henry Hotchkiss, as stated supply, for about one year. During this period a large number was added to the church. Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg next supplied the church from the fall of 1827 to the summer of 1829, and was succeeded by Rev. James I. Ostrom, installed June 24, 1829. Under his ministry large additions were made to the church. His successor was Rev. Jos. I. Foot, afterwards elected President of Washington College, but while on his way thither was thrown out of his carriage and killed, July 20, 1836. Rev. Hutchins Taylor was recalled, and remained pastor till December, 1839. Mr. Taylor was followed by Rev. Jos. Myers, who remained till May, 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. Elias Clark, who supplied the pulpit six months. Then came Rev. Thomas Castleton and continued till July 23, 1849, after which the pulpit was supplied about one year by Rev. J. J. Slocum. Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., was installed pastor Oct. 20, 1850, and accepted a call to New York City Jan. 15, 1860, his pastorate being over nine years with this church.

The pulpit was then supplied for about two years by Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn, when Rev. Lewis H. Reed, to whom we are indebted for most of this history of the church, became pastor. He concluded his labors here May 1, 1868, accepting a call to Chicago. His successors have been Rev. John H. Frazee, Jan. 7, 1870, and Rev. Alfred H. Fahnestock, Jan. 20, 1875, the present pastor. Under the last named ministry about twenty members were added to the church last spring. The number is now 143, and the members of the Sunday School 150. Elders: John Hartshorne, James Van Vleck, Augustus G. S. Allis and Charles Cushney.

PARK CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Park Church was organized December 24, 1846, and consisted of thirty-nine members. The first elders were Robert Furman, John Stewart and Ralph R. Phelps. Subsequently Josiah Wright, F. W. Tuttle, Horace B. Yates, Johnson Cowles, and David Hotchkiss became at an early day members of the session. Of the original members of the church, but seven now remain in connection with it, viz: Mrs. Bradley Carey, Mrs. L. W. Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Alvira S. Cook, Mrs. Minerva S. Cowles, Mrs. Emily Goodwin, and Mrs. Emily M. Seymour.

The society was organized December 30, 1846. Ralph R. Phelps and John Stewart, two of the elders of the church, presided as moderators over the meeting for organization, and J. B. Huntington, Israel Smith, Benjamin R. Norton, John Stewart, Bradley Carey and George Barney were elected the first Board of Trustees. At the first meeting seventeen members were enrolled in the society, of whom only one now remains, Mr. Bradley Carey, who has faithfully shared the vicissitudes of the church from that time to the present. Two or three others of the original number are still living, but reside elsewhere.

January 4, 1847, the Trustees recommended the erection of a house of worship provided it could be built for \$7,000, and on the 11th of January, the society adopted the recommendation, and authorized the purchase of the original lot from the late R. R. Phelps, March 17, 1847, the contract for the building was signed. The entire sum specified in the contract to be paid for the building of the church was \$8,550.

Rev. C. Gold Lee was stated supply of the church until 1847, when he resigned, and Rev. Wm. W. Newell was called to the pastorate and installed November 10, 1847. The church edifice was dedicated February 3, 1848. Rev. Dr. Newell was pastor of the church until October, 1850, when he

resigned, and in August, 1851, Rev. Byron Sunderland assumed the duties of the pastorate, and administered them until January, 1853. Rev. Samuel Hall succeeded him in October, 1853.

In January, 1855, the church property was sold under foreclosure, and by a subsequent arrangement with the purchasers, came into possession of a new society, organized from the Park Church Society, under the corporate name of the Park Presbyterian Society, and in April, 1855, Rev. S. H. Hall was called to the pastorate and duly installed in May following. He resigned in 1856, and the church and society remained without a settled pastor for some time. Rev. S. T. Reeves was temporary supply in 1857 for a period of one year.

In March, 1858, the church and society were re-organized under the name of the Park Central Presbyterian Church and Society, which name it still bears. Rev. Mr. Fillmore was elected pastor and commenced his ministerial labors in January, 1858, continuing his relations with the church until 1865. The pulpit was supplied during the following year by Prof. James E. Pierce, of the Auburn Theological Seminary.

How earnestly and faithfully these early pastors toiled and labored for the prosperity and stability of the Church, often amidst overwhelming discouragements, is known to all who during those years were conversant with the affairs of the church. Their self-sacrificing work and their devotion to the interests of the church and society will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

In 1866, Rev. Addison K. Strong was elected pastor and installed in April of that year. He was dismissed at his own request in April, 1870. During his pastorate the church was greatly prospered and large additions were made to the number of its members. The project of building a new house of worship was agitated quite earnestly during Dr. Strong's pastorate, but the enterprise seemed too great to be undertaken and was for a time deferred.

In May, 1870, Rev. Edward G. Thurber was elected pastor. During his ministry he has secured the highest confidence and warmest love of his people. His encouraging words and example of devotion greatly forwarded the enterprise of the new church, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 9th of September, 1872, and the edifice completed and dedicated on the 24th of June, 1875. The cost of this church was nearly \$75,000. It has large and complete appointments for the Sabbath School, social services, and for the weekly prayer meetings of the church. The present pastor, Rev. Edward G. Thurber, has been with the Church

since May 12, 1870. The present membership is 418, the Sabbath School numbering 515. Many have gone from this church to other places, who hold important positions of Christian influence and usefulness. The Church and Society are united, harmonious and progressive in Christian work.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—This church, like the Park Central Presbyterian, is an outgrowth of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, and was organized under its auspices and in its session room on the evening of February 2, 1870. A short address was made by Rev. S. B. Canfield, D. D., who then read the names of eighty-one persons proposing to unite in forming the organization, sixty-two of whom were from the First Presbyterian, three from the Park Presbyterian, six from the Reformed, one from Plymouth, and nine from churches outside the city. Among the original members were the following :

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Hough, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Miles, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, Mrs. C. C. Bradley, Mrs. Mary Bradley, Mrs. C. M. Barrett, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. Esther C. Barker, David Bonta, S. H. Starin, H. C. Hooker, Dr. John VanDuyn.

John Reed and Henry C. Hooker were ordained Elders, and Edwin Miles, Deacon.

The church first met for worship at Conservatory Hall, corner of Warren and Fayette streets, Sunday, February 6th, 1870, and organized a Sunday school at the close of the morning services. In April, 1870, Rev. John S. Bacon was duly installed as pastor. During the year to January 1, 1871, 62 members were added by letter and 27 by profession of faith. Rev. John S. Bacon remained pastor for six years, and was succeeded in September, 1877, by the present pastor, Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., who came here from an eight years' pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The present church edifice was begun in 1872, and dedicated February 27, 1873. It cost \$60,000. Present membership, 375 ; attendance at the Sunday school, 380.

REFORMED CHURCH.—The Reformed Church of Syracuse, N. Y., was organized by the Classis of Cayuga, March 10, 1848, and consisted of eleven persons, dismissed for this purpose from the Reformed Churches of Chittenango and Geneva, and from the First Presbyterian and Park Presbyterian Churches of Syracuse. Their names are :

Wessel B. VanWagenen, Lavinia VanWagenen,

Cornelia D. VanWagenen, Mary Ann Beardsley, Peter Burns, Elizabeth Pope, Harriet S. Walter, Mary E. VanRenssalaer, B. C. Vrooman, Susan Vrooman, Simon V. A. Featherly.

The organization was completed by the election of W. B. VanWagenen and B. C. Vrooman, Elders, and Simon V. A. Featherly and Peter Burns, Deacons.

In July following the Rev. J. A. H. Cornell was unanimously called to be first pastor to the new enterprise, and entered upon his duties and was installed in August. The meetings of the society were held in the old Unitarian Chapel, on East Genesee street, till the church edifice could be erected. An excellent site was secured on James street during the following winter, and in the spring of 1849, the corner stone of the church edifice was laid by the late Dr. Isaac N. Wyckoff, of Albany, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Building Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: John G. Forbes, John B. Burnet, John A. Robeson, W. B. VanWagenen and James Noxon.

The structure was completed and dedicated to the service of the Triune Jehovah, July 16th, 1850, the venerable Dr. Thomas DeWitt, senior pastor of the Collegiate Church in New York City, preaching the sermon. The cost of the church lot was \$1,900, and of the edifice \$14,000, of which the Collegiate Church contributed \$2,000, and about \$5,000 more was raised among the churches at the East by the faithful and persevering efforts of the Pastor and Elder VanWagenen.

A Sunday School organization was perfected soon after the church organization. Mr. John B. Burnet being elected as first Superintendent.

In September, 1851, Rev. J. A. H. Cornell resigned his charge, and was succeeded in May, 1852, by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry. Mr. Berry's pastorate ended in 1857. The church was now vacant till 1859, when Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage became its pastor. He remained till February, 1862, when he was succeeded in May of the same year by Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, whose pastorate continued till December, 1865. The next pastor was Rev. Jeremiah Searle, who began his work in May, 1866, and remained till February, 1868. The church was now vacant more than a year, when a unanimous call was made in March, 1869, on Rev. Martin Luther Berger, who remained till May, 1875, when he removed to California. The present pastor, Rev. Evart Van Slyke, succeeded him as stated supply in April and as pastor in Nov. 1875. The church has just been repaired and elegantly decorated, (August,

1877,) at an expense of \$3,500. On Sunday afternoon, February 3, 1878, the church edifice was destroyed by fire.

Present membership, 270; attendance at the Sunday School, 350. J. C. Mix, Supt. Consistory—Elders, Samuel Bonta, Alphonso W. Blye, Henry Babcock, E. P. Hopkins; Deacons, James C. Mix, Bradford Kennedy, Rasselas A. Bonta, Fred. A. Broadhead; Organist—Maltbie C. Babcock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The Plymouth Church of Syracuse was organized September 24, 1853. Thirty-one persons united in its organization. Of these the following only remain:

William E. Abbott, Stephen E. Maltby, Jane A. Abbott, Grace Scribner, (Mrs. Bainbridge,) Abner Bates, Mary D. C. Scribner, (Mrs. Gane,) Susan Foster, J. Stewart Tallman, M. Waldo Hanchett, Clarissa Tallman, Martha A. Hanchett, Julia A. Tallman, Margaret G. Hanchett, Margaret Tallman.

For a time the church worshiped in the edifice formerly owned by the First Congregational Society of this city; but measures were soon taken to purchase a lot and erect a new building. The present location, at the junction of Onondaga, Warren and Madison streets, was accordingly purchased and the chapel erected. On the 25th of February, 1855, the chapel was dedicated, and entered for regular worship. It soon, however, became manifest that it was too small to accommodate the growing congregation, and in the autumn of 1858, a contract was entered into for the erection of a new edifice. The corner-stone was laid September 24, 1858, on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the church.

On the 26th of September, 1853, Rev. M. E. Strieby received and accepted a call to the pastoral office. The church edifice was completed and dedicated in August, 1859. Rev. M. E. Strieby, after a pastorate of eleven years, resigned in March, 1864. Rev. S. R. Dimmock succeeded, July 1, 1864, and resigned September 25, 1868.

Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., the present pastor, was called in April, 1869, and entered upon his services June 1. During the winter of 1870, a precious revival was granted the church, and in the spring the people were encouraged to build a new chapel, and to rebuild, enlarge and beautify the church. The New CHAPEL was dedicated November 13, 1870, the pastor preaching the dedicatory sermon. The chapel is tastefully finished and furnished, and capable of seating about three hundred and fifty persons.

The NEW EDIFICE of Plymouth Church was completed and dedicated March 22, 1871. It was built from designs by Architect H. N. White, under the immediate direction of the Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Peter Burns, H. R. Olmsted, M. E. Carter, James Terwilliger, W. E. Abbott, George W. Wilson, (Trustees,) and J. T. Bon, M. W. Hanchett and A. G. Salisbury. The audience room is attractive and very pleasant, and affords nine hundred and thirty-seven sittings, besides those of the galleries.

From the Church Manual for 1872, we take the following statistics :

Whole number now belonging to the church, 346 ; whole number now absent, 34 ; male members, 114 ; female members, 232 ; number admitted from November, 1870, to June, 1872, 53.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, was organized May 22, 1826, Rev. John McCarty, Presiding. John Durnford and Samuel Wright were chosen Wardens, and Amos P. Granger, Archy Kasson, James Mann, Matthew W. Davis, Mather Williams, Barent Filkins, Othniel Williston and Jabez Hawley, Vestrymen. In 1825, a lot of ground was donated to the parish for a church by the Syracuse Company ; in September the frame was raised and enclosed and the building was completed in 1827. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Granger Block, and was subsequently sold to the Roman Catholics, who removed it and converted it into St. Mary's Church.

The corner stone of the present St. Paul's Church was laid July 12, 1841, and the building completed and occupied the following year. The wing portion of the building was about the same time erected for a parochial school, which was under the charge of the Rector. In 1858 the church was enlarged by an extension in the rear, and in 1870 about \$6,000 were expended in improving the seats, repainting and frescoing the interior, which has rendered the audience room very pleasant and attractive.

Prior to the erection of the first edifice, services were held in the school house, and sometimes in the building of the First Baptist Church.

The clergymen who officiated previous to the organization of the parish, were Revs. Lucius Smith, William B. Thomas, — Wilcox, William J. Bulkley, Augustus L. Converse ; and later, Revs. John McCarty, William Barlow, Palmer Dyer, Richard Salmon, John Griggs, Francis Todrig, Clement M. Butler, Charles H. Halsey, William Walton, Isaac Swart, John B. Gallagher and Henry Gregory.

Rev. Dr. Gregory was succeeded by Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, December 1, 1848, who remained till March 10, 1857. May 3, 1857, Rev. George Morgan Hills became rector, continuing till August 21, 1870. January, 1871, Mr. Hills was succeeded by the Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, who remained rector till his death, November 21, 1872. He died suddenly of apoplexy while in his study, and was lamented by a bereaved parish and a large circle of friends.

Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, the present rector, was called and settled over the parish January 19, 1873.

ST. JAMES CHURCH—The earliest service was held January 27, 1848, in the chapel built for a mission of St. Paul's Church. St. James' Parish was organized August 14, 1848 ; communicants at the first Communion Service, twenty-one. Among the earliest parishioners were James D. Wallace, Abraham Bartlett, William W. Green, Barent Filkins, Cornelius Shirley, Henry D. Hatch, Thomas Hurst, Nehemiah H. Earll, Dr. I. F. Trowbridge, all now deceased, with others who still remain.

The present church edifice was commenced in 1851, completed in 1853, enlarged in 1866. Cost of chapel \$1,400, of church \$13,000, of enlargement (uniting church and chapel in one building,) \$10,000. Dr. Henry Gregory was Rector from 1848 till 1857, Rev. C. C. Barclay in 1857 and 1858, Dr. Joseph M. Clarke from 1858 till the present time. Present number of communicants 300. Attendance at Sunday school about 100.

TRINITY CHURCH.—This church originated with Trinity Mission Sunday School, established by St. Paul's Church in July, 1855. A congregation was gathered and a chapel erected adjoining the Seymour school building, which was consecrated November 25, 1855, and the parish was organized March 3, 1856. Rev. William Long, assistant of Rev. Dr. Ashley, of St. Paul's, began the Mission, and was succeeded by Rev. David E. Barr in 1856. Since then the regular succession of pastors and time of ministry have been as follows : Rev. J. B. Linn, one year and eight months ; Rev. N. F. Whiting, two years ; Rev. D. F. Lumsden, nine months ; Rev. J. K. Lewis, four years ; Rev. S. R. Jones, two years and a half ; Rev. J. E. Pratt, present Rector, five years.

Rev. J. K. Lewis, under whose ministry the present church was built, is now a chaplain in the United States Navy.

Trinity Church is situated on Seymour street, south of West street. It was erected in 1869, is a wooden building and cost about \$9,000.

The bell used by this church is the old bell of Zion Church, Onondaga Hill, founded by Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, in 1816.

About 105 families are connected with the parish ; the communicants number 165, and the Sunday school 20 teachers and 150 scholars.

GRACE CHURCH.—The movement for the establishment of this church was inaugurated by Rev. Thomas E. Pattison in 1870, the first service being held in December in a small wooden chapel erected on the site of the present elegant stone church, on University avenue, corner of Madison street. The parish was organized early in 1871, with John V. Needham and Wells B. Hatch, Wardens ; and Arthur Crittenden, John R. Hawkins, Henry A. Leggett and John C. White, Vestrymen. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid in June, 1876, and the building finished and consecrated in February, 1877. The site is one of the most beautiful in the city. The structure is of blue, rough-dressed Onondaga limestone, relieved and beautified by cut stone of the gray variety, and cost, including furniture, organ, &c., \$25,000. The present Wardens are Elisha P. Howe and Edgar S. Mathews ; Vestrymen, J. C. White, Frank A. May, John V. Needham, Wells B. Hatch, A. B. Grover, V. B. Chase, F. L. Smith and W. H. Dimmick.

Rev. Thomas E. Pattison has been Rector from the first, and still officiates. The number of communicants is 157 ; Sunday School, 150.

CALVARY CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal) is situated on the corner of Highland and Beecher streets in the Fourth Ward of the city. This church began with a Sunday School opened by Bishop Huntington, in a small house on Butternut street beyond Farmer, in September, 1873. The school was soon transferred to a barn close by, which had been altered to serve the purpose of a temporary chapel. The building was unpainted and uncarpeted, but the attendance at the Sunday School increased, a service was held every Sunday evening, and before the winter a Sewing School was opened on Saturday afternoons.

The Mission continued to gather members for several years, and on the 20th of September, 1877, the corner-stone of a new permanent structure—the present church—was laid by the Bishop of the Diocese. This building is of wood, with a large basement of stone ; it was raised and finished at a cost of about \$2,500, most of this amount having been contributed by friends of the church in Syracuse. The first service in the new church was Morning Prayer and the celebration of the Holy Communion on Christmas morning, 1877.

While serving as the place of worship for the former attendants at Calvary Mission Chapel and others in the neighborhood, Calvary Church is also the Chapel of St. Andrews Divinity School in Highland Place, and all its services are under the immediate direction of the Bishop. The services as now held are on all week days at a quarter before 9 A. M., and on Sunday at half past 10 A. M., at half past 3 P. M., and at a quarter past 7 in the evening. A part of the basement is to be opened as a reading room every evening. The Sunday School numbers over 200 children.

ST. ANDREWS DIVINITY SCHOOL.

This is an institution for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was opened by Bishop Huntington in September, 1876, at Highland Place, Syracuse. The Trustees are, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., President *ex-officio* ; Rev. J. M. Clarke, D. D. ; Rev. H. Lockwood ; H. O. Moss, Esq., and Hon William Marvin.

Faculty of Instruction—Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, President ; Rev. C. P. Jennings, Dean ; Rev. J. M. Clarke, D. D. ; Prof. Rudolph Wahl.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Previous to the erection of the First M. E. Church in the village of Syracuse, services were held in the school house on Church street by Rev. Eben. L. North, now living at South Onondaga, and Rev. Vincent M. Coryell, residing at present in Waverly, N. Y. It is thought by Rev. E. Arnold, that Rev. E. L. North organized the first class here about 1830. The writer, sometime in September, 1877, addressed a line to Rev. Mr. North, making inquiries and seeking to get the names of the members of the first class, but he has received no answer.

Rev. V. M. Coryell preached in Syracuse during the years 1835 and 1836. In the latter of these years the church edifice was begun, and was finished in 1837.

The regular succession of ministers in this church, as nearly as can be ascertained, has been as follows : Rev. V. M. Coryell, 1835 to 1836 ; Rev. A. D. Peck, 1837 and 1838 ; Rev. W. W. Nind, 1839 and 1840 ; Rev. N. G. Baker, 1841 and 1842 ; Rev. A. D. Peck, 1843 ; Rev. Edward Bannister, 1844 and 1845 ; Rev. James Erwin, 1846 ; Rev. E. E. E. Bragdon, 1847 ; Rev. H. E. Chapin, 1848 and 1849 ; Rev. I. S. Bingham, 1850 and 1851 ; Rev. Nathaniel Salisbury, 1852 and 1853 ; Rev. A. J. Phelps, 1854 and 1855 ; Rev. Hiram Mattison, 1856 and 1857 ; Rev. John B. Foote,

1858 and 1859; Rev. E. C. Bruce, 1860 and 1861; Rev. S. R. Fuller, 1862 and 1863; Rev. Wesley Mason, 1864 and 1865; Rev. C. P. Lyford, 1866, 1867 and 1868; Rev. J. D. Adams, 1869, 1870 and 1871; Rev. L. C. Queal, 1872, 1873 and 1874; Rev. W. H. Anable, 1875, 1876 and 1877.

Nathan W. Rose has been class-leader continuously since the old church was built in 1837, and most of the time a trustee. William Judson, David French, C. T. Hicks and Father Pease, were prominent among the old members. An anecdote is told of Father Pease and the builders of the old church, with reference to the peculiar shaped tower which, many of the early citizens may remember, once surmounted the building. It was a sort of pyramid built up from a square base and covered with tin. Messrs. Judson and Hicks, well known and enterprising early citizens, had the most to do with the original building of the church, and they departed from the plain Methodist style of those days in having a fine tall steeple put upon the building. This, in the eyes of Father Pease, a genuine old-fashioned Methodist of the congregation, was a tower of pride and vanity and an insult to high heaven, and after protesting against it, he resolved to invoke the Lord to take it down. He prayed earnestly against the steeple. In a short time it was struck with lightning and splintered from top to bottom; but the friends of the steeple soon had it rebuilt. Father Pease still prayed against it. It was demolished a second time—a strong gust of wind struck it, and carried it entirely from its base, landing it in fragments upon the ground near by. The friends of the steeple did not again rebuild it. Whether they believed the Lord was actually working against them, or whether they came to the conclusion that their work was not sufficiently strong to resist the strain of a tornado, is uncertain, but it is certain that the steeple was twice demolished, and that the last time, instead of attempting to rebuild it as at first, the base of the tower was carried up and finished in the peculiar pyramid-shaped dome referred to, and that tower remained on the church for more than thirty years.

The church was thoroughly repaired inside in 1856, by the devotion of Mr. David French, who mortgaged his own private property to make the repairs.

Among the prominent ministers of this church, Rev. Hiram Mattison was well known as an anti-slavery man and an author of considerable note. Rev. S. R. Fuller, died at Watertown, N. Y. Rev. J. D. Adams, D. D., is now at Erie, Pa. Rev. Dr. L. C. Queal is Presiding Elder at Elmira, N. Y.

A considerable number of the membership of this church have been dismissed from time to time to form other Methodist Episcopal Churches in the city—such as the Centenary, University Avenue, Furman Street and Rose Hill Churches. The present number of members is 455, with a large and flourishing Sunday School.

The church edifice was rebuilt in 1869-'70 at a cost of \$25,000, by extending the front 20 feet and building two towers. Also an addition at the rear end of 15 feet for organ and class rooms. It is now one of the most pleasant and commodious churches in the city.

FIRST WARD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Quite early in the nineteenth century Salina was visited by Rev. Charles Giles, of the Old Genesee Conference, who, it is believed, preached the first Methodist sermon at "Salt Point." Preaching was occasionally had by passing itinerants, and at length a class was formed and a small chapel erected about the year 1829; which appears not to have been finished for many years, the society being weak and making very little progress prior to 1840, at which date they had the services for a few months of Ezra C. Squires, a young man holding a local preacher's license.

During the year 1840, Mr. Squires, having awakened some interest, the society petitioned the Black River Conference to send them a minister who should organize a "Station," and devote himself wholly to their village as a pastor. The Conference being held at Pulaski in the summer, Bishop R. R. Roberts ordained Rev. Ebenezer Arnold and sent him to Salina, with instructions to organize, if practicable, the two villages, Salina and Geddes, into a pastoral charge. Mr. Arnold, after looking over the field, concluded to devote his whole attention to Salina. The society prospered under his ministry, becoming financially self-supporting; the chapel was finished and furnished; a comfortable parsonage placed at his disposal free of rent; class and prayer meetings earnest and well attended; and a quarterly conference established. In the space of one year a great change had been effected, so that Rev. Mr. Arnold left the parish in a well-organized and prosperous condition, from which it maintained a steady and vigorous growth.

In 1864 the corner stone of the present church edifice was laid, and the building was completed and dedicated in 1865. It is of brick, cost about \$13,000 and will seat 500 people. The Parsonage is also a brick building, of moderate dimensions and rather plain appearance. The Trustees are A. McChesney, B. C. Ross, T. Redhead, Hiram More-

house, W. G. Richards, John E. Gumaer, Henry J. Patten, Alexander Hubbs and David Powers.

The following is the list of Pastors furnished by Rev. T. F. Clark: Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, Rev. I. N. Murdock, Rev. C. L. Dunning, Rev. P. S. Bennet, Rev. C. Giles, Rev. A. Robbins, Rev. B. Phillips, Rev. I. Turney, Rev. M. M. Rice, Rev. B. I. Deefendorf, Rev. D. Simons, Rev. O. C. Cole, Rev. D. Chidester, Rev. H. M. Church, Rev. S. Ball, Rev. J. A. Graves, Rev. T. B. Shepherd, Rev. W. Mason, Rev. O. A. Houghton, Rev. M. Wheeler, Rev. J. B. Foote, Rev. T. F. Clark, present Pastor.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Centenary of American Methodism, which was fruitful in the inauguration of many new church movements in the denomination at large, was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Methodist-Episcopal church in Syracuse. The policy of colonization and expansion, deemed necessary in view of the location of the Syracuse University in this city, was, during that year, adopted and acted upon. It was clearly foreseen that, if the Methodist denomination of the State of New York should undertake to found and conduct a University in Syracuse, the local church policy of the denomination assuming its guardianship, must itself be greatly liberalized and enlarged. Hence the colonization and enlargement of Episcopal Methodism in Syracuse, and the establishment of the University, had their inception together in the centenary year, and were undertaken and prosecuted by the same parties. The movement originated outside of the local churches, and for a time was carried on in opposition to their wishes and advice. At the Black River Conference, held in April, 1866, the presiding Bishop appointed Rev. Ebenezer Arnold to the Fifth Ward of Syracuse, with the view of establishing in that locality a Centenary Monumental Church of the Methodist Episcopal faith. We shall let Rev. Mr. Arnold describe the situation at the time of his entrance upon the duties of his new charge.

"It was as bald and barren a charge as was ever spread upon white paper or read off by a bishop. But the very next day the appointee was on the spot and looking for some place to begin work. To and fro, right and left, over his crude field he wandered, watched and listened. No familiar face or voice greeted him. No one watched or waited for his arrival, or cared to know his voice. The next week he came on again with family and goods. * * Utterly failing to find a place to live in, in the Fifth Ward, he furnished a lodging room and joined the

pastor in a studio in the First Ward parsonage and found most of his dinners in the Onondaga House."

The next difficulty was to find a place to preach in. "There was no hall within or near the Fifth Ward, and only two chapels—one owned and fully occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church; the other owned by the Baptists and occupied part of the Sabbaths by a Young Men's Christian Association Sunday School. This 'pastor' without a flock, wanted to occupy a hall in the center of the city, but the fear of awakening opposition among his own people decided against it, and the Baptist 'Hope Chapel' was hired for a part of each Sabbath." The first funds contributed towards this church were *three cents* by a little boy and girl. As the preacher and some others were discussing the question of finance at an evening meeting, "the excited audience was astonished to see a little boy (sitting alone) rise up and march resolutely to the speakers table and lay down two cents. 'What is that for, bub?' asked the preacher. 'That's for the church,' replied the boy. Instantly a little girl from the other side came up and laid down one cent, saying: 'That's for the church, too.' 'Well! well!' said the preacher, 'we can no longer say we have no funds. The work is begun, and the Lord will provide for its completion.' The audience went away profoundly impressed with the assured success of the enterprise.

Shortly after some half a dozen families concluded to enlist; the Board of Missions of the State of New York granted \$500 for the preacher's expenses; July 16, the lot was purchased for the church by Rev. A. J. Phelps and Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, who had faith enough to pay their own money for it and take the deed in their own name, there being as yet no legal corporation to transact business. A subscription was immediately opened and five men subscribed \$1,000, \$750, \$200, \$200 and \$100, respectively. Then came, by the aid of the united ministry, a large and successful meeting in the First Church; then the First Ward Church came to the rescue; the Presiding Elder and Pastors pushed into the country for subscriptions; and, to effect an organization, *forty members* of the First Church asked to be transferred to the new colony, to aid in forming the "Centenary Church." As name after name was slowly read over, the eyes of their pastor were filled with unbidden tears, but he brushed them aside, and kneeling together they joined their prayers for the out-goers and the new church which they were about to join.

"It was in a moderate-sized room in the second

story of Pike Block, January 6th, 1867. The great clock of American Methodism had just struck One Hundred, the first Sunday of the year one had reached high noon. Fifty persons, mostly young and middle-aged, stood up and covenanted together in Holy Church Fellowship—one in name, one in purpose, and one in heart. Such was the material of the Centenary Church as thus organized, and of the congregation thereof, that a large Board of Trustees, a fine Quarterly Conference, a good Sunday School, able Prayer and Class Meetings, and Social Societies, were very soon in successful operation.

A subscription of \$13,000 being raised, the site purchased by the two clergymen was fixed upon, the foundation laid and the building rose rapidly, so that by the assembling of the Annual Conference in this city in April, 1867, the massive stone work was nearly completed and the corner stone was laid by Bishop Janes. The following year the church was finished and dedicated, the entire cost being about \$37,000. It is a fine substantial brick building situated on West street near Onondaga.

The following ministers, in the order named, have been the Pastors of Centenary Church: Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, the founder, one year; Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr., three years; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, now Bishop Peck, one year and a half, till his appointment as Bishop; Rev. Manley S. Hard, three and a half years; Rev. A. C. George, D. D., one and a half years, till transferred to West Virginia; Prof. W. P. Codington, to fill vacancy; Rev. Oscar A. Houghton, present Pastor.

Centenary is one of the most prosperous churches in the city. Membership, 450, and a large and active Sunday School.

Trustees—A. N. Palmer, President; Henry W. Bannister, Clerk; Thomas Talbot, Robert Patterson, Edward Drake, Aaron Schemerhorn, S. A. Daniels, J. F. Pease, and E. F. Holden.

DELAWARE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—On the 16th of June, 1872, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold commenced street preaching on the corners of Geddes, Delaware, Fulton and Davis streets. Mr. Arnold was then pastor of the Magnolia Street M. E. Church, which had been organized in 1869 and occupied the hill north of the Idiot Asylum. Some half a dozen members of this church lived in that part of the city where he began preaching on the street corners. As a foundation for future operations, it was a part of his plan to remove the church from the hill into the southwest part of the city, and unite the members with those which might be raised up in the new church locality. It was prac-

tically the dissolving of the old church and the organization of a new one, and for the accomplishment of this result, street preaching and cottage meetings were to be depended upon. The former was kept up two seasons—the first on Geddes, the second on Seymour street—and cottage prayer and class meetings continued over a year. Meantime, a spacious church site had been selected, a payment made thereon of \$1,400, and over 50 ornamental trees planted. The old church was removed from the hill and converted into a comfortable chapel on the rear part of the site, where meetings were held till the erection of the present church edifice in 1876.

The new society was also organized by the labors of Mr. Arnold in 1873, and with the members transferred from the old society, constituted about 40 in number. The new vine thus planted and grafted has grown with fresh and vigorous life. Once established in the new quarters, the pastor began to gather the fruits of his cottage and out door labors, in a congregation numbering 300 souls, with an average attendance of 200, and a Sunday School of about 100 members. Mr. Arnold accomplished this good work as pastor from June, 1872, to October, 1873.

The population in this portion of the city, requiring a larger place of meeting, the present church edifice was commenced in 1875, and dedicated in 1876. It is a plain substantial brick structure and cost about \$12,000. This building is prospectively intended to be the rear of a larger and more elegant church edifice, which the future growth of the society will before many years call into requisition.

The present membership is 101, and the Sunday School, 200.

The following clergymen have been pastors of this church: Rev. M. Pierce, Rev. T. B. Shepherd, Rev. Robert Brewster, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, Rev. U. S. Beebe and Rev. Edmund M. Mills, the present incumbent.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH.—In accordance with the general plan of Methodist Church extension inaugurated during the Centenary year, Rose Hill, or the Fourth Ward of Syracuse, was made a field of missionary operations with a view to the establishment of a church. Rev. Ebenezer Arnold entered the field in October, 1873—a most unpromising field at that time, so far as any beginning or Methodist materials were concerned. No one desired a mission or asked for a preacher to come among them. There was no vacant hall or school house or even private dwelling accessible.



MARTIN'S BLOCK, COR. JEFFERSON & WARREN STS.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN EASTWOOD, COR. SPRING & BEAR STS., SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Out-door meetings were resorted to, and, as admission could be gained to houses, prayer meetings were held with families. This went on for one year with scarcely a perceptible gain; the leaven, however, though hidden, was working in the masses. At the close of the second year a society of about a dozen and Sunday School had been formed and were meeting and holding prayer meetings in a barn loft, preaching still going on to the outside world in the open air. At the Conference this year Bishop Andrews recognized the work as a Conference appointment.

During the year 1876, a stronger hold was gained upon public confidence; the church increased to 20; a board of trustees was appointed; a lot subscribed for a parsonage; a small fund accumulated by contributions of worshipers laid upon the Bible; and an open-air congregation of more steady, attentive and intelligent hearers. The year following a church site was bought, large enough for a church and chapel, \$200 paid on it, and a neat chapel erected and half paid for. The congregation this year numbered about 200, with an average attendance of 50, and a Quarterly Conference and Social Society were organized.

Such was the Rose Hill M. E. Church at the close of Rev. Mr. Arnold's labors, September, 1877. It is deemed on a solid and substantial footing, and gives fair promise of future permanence and enlargement. The church is a wooden building on Highland street, corner of Douglas, and cost, including two lots, \$4,000. Present Pastor, Rev. George W. Peck.

Trustees—E. H. Wormwood, E. A. Huntington, George E. Marsh, Dwight Arnold, Joseph Drawbridge, Frank Frey and Mr. Dillenbeck.

FURMAN STREET M. E. CHURCH—The movement resulting in this church was begun in Danforth (a suburb of the city) April 20, 1870, by Rev. Ebenezer Arnold. Mr. Arnold continued his labors till November of that year. In 1871 a Mission and Sunday School were organized by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., while pastor of the Centenary Church, and they were included in the Quarterly Conference of that body. In 1874 the Mission became a separate charge, and has since been regularly supplied by the Conference. For the past two years Prof. Charles W. Bennett, of the University, has been pastor, and was preceded by Rev. M. J. Wells. The church has a comfortable wooden edifice and is maintaining a steady growth.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Located on the corner of University Avenue and East Genesee street. This society was organized as a branch

of the 1st M. E. Church, in 1867, with a membership of nine, holding their earlier meetings in private residences.

In 1868, a small chapel was erected on the corner of Chestnut and Fayette streets, and in the latter part of that year the society, having in the meantime increased to a membership of thirty, was organized as a separate charge. Rev. C. P. Lyford was appointed pastor while yet officiating as pastor of the 1st M. E. Church. In 1869, Rev. T. B. Shepherd was appointed pastor. While under his charge the meetings were held in Seager Hall. It was during his pastorate that the lot upon which the present church edifice stands was purchased. Rev. C. P. Lyford was the next in charge, being appointed in 1870. During his ministrations a temporary chapel was erected on the church lot and the present building so far completed as to enable the congregation to hold religious service in the basement of the same. The membership had increased at this time to one hundred and fifty. In 1872 Rev. J. T. Gracy was appointed pastor, and in December of that year the church was dedicated. His successor was Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, appointed in 1873, who was followed in 1876 by Rev. Theron Cooper the present pastor. Rev. A. J. Phelps was the Presiding Elder during the organization of the church and labored efficiently to advance its welfare. The present church was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The present officers are Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D., Presiding Elder; Rev. Theron Cooper, pastor; J. S. Atwell, S. S. Supt.; J. S. Atwell, (term expires in 1878,) J. R. French, (1878,) H. Whitmarsh, (1878,) Thomas Talbot, Jr., (1879,) Charles C. Brown, (1879,) Cyrus C. Warner, (1879,) John P. Griffin, (1880,) E. C. Curtis, (1880,) P. H. Curtis, (1880,) Board of Trustees. The present number of members (Dec., 1877,) is three hundred and sixty-five; Probationers thirty. Making a total of three hundred and ninety-five.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—On the 2d of May, 1843, in the basement of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was held the first meeting for the purpose of organizing the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Syracuse. The organization was perfected this same evening with the following named gentlemen among its members, viz: A. F. Green, Dr. A. Bliss, Arthur Hughes, H. I. Fritcher, Charles Merrick, M. Merrick, P. W. Rice, James Connell, and James White.

In 1845, a House of Worship was built on the corner of Onondaga and Jefferson streets at a cost of \$2,500, the material used in its construction

being brick. This edifice has since been enlarged and recently repaired. The following is a list of Pastors with their terms of service: Luther Lee, D. D., one year; P. R. Sawyer, one year; B. Rider, three years; P. M. Way, one year; Marshall Frink, two years; Samuel Salisbury, three years; Luther Lee, two years; D. B. Douglass, one year; Samuel Salisbury, two or three years; J. P. Betker, four years; A. S. Witeman, four years; T. H. Keniston, two years, (Rev. Mr. Keniston died during the last year of his pastorate); S. H. Foster, four years, succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. N. E. Jenkins, whose pastorate commenced May 1st, 1877. The following named gentlemen have also served the church at intervals: Cyrus Prindle, D. D., L. C. Matlack, Adam Crooks and H. B. Knight. Among the noted divines that have been connected with this church may be mentioned Rev. Luther Lee, D. D., the noted theologian, Rev. Cyrus Prindle, D. D., and Rev. Adam Crooks, since deceased, all men of very marked ability. The present membership numbers 160. Attendance at Sunday School about 100.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH, (Colored.)—This church was organized on Salina street, where the present salt office is situated, March 2, 1837. It was originally composed of about fifteen persons, among whom were Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Gariner and Frederick Jackson. The edifice was purchased March 20, 1837, for about \$100. The first Trustees were Richard Wandal, Frederick Jackson, Prince Jackson, Francis Jackson and Ambrose Dumber.

Rev. Thomas James, Rev. John Tappen, Rev. Demmes Kennedy, and Rev. J. W. Loguen were pastors of this church. Mr. Loguen, well known as an earnest anti-slavery advocate, and a man of acknowledged ability, came to Syracuse in 1841. In June, 1868, Mr. Loguen was elected Bishop of the African Methodist Zion Church, in the city of Washington, D. C., and was Presiding Bishop till 1872, in June of which year he was reelected Bishop, and held the office at the time of his death, September 30, 1872.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (first Roman Catholic in the village of Syracuse) was organized on Christmas Day, 1842. There were then but few scattering Catholic families in the village. The first church building was purchased of the Protestant Episcopal Society—St. Paul's—and removed to Montgomery street, corner of Madison. It was enlarged and improved in 1848. Rev. Michael Haes was the first pastor,

and continued in that relation till his death in 1859. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Dr. James A. O'Hara, who assumed charge of the church on the 4th of July, 1859. Doctor O'Hara has had a long and very successful pastorate, having ministered to his church over eighteen years, during which the influence of both pastor and people has become widely felt in the educational and charitable interests of the city.

In 1852, under the ministry of Rev. Father Haes, the congregation of St. Mary's became very large, and shortly after undertook the erection of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Willow and Pearl streets. Through the aid of Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Cornelius Lynch and others, the church was finished and occupied in 1854.

In 18—, Father Haes introduced the Sisters of Charity, three of whom came and opened a school in the basement of St. Mary's Church. The Sisters have now three schools under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society, viz: The St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum and School, situated on Madison street, and the Orphan Asylum for Boys and Home for Old and Infirm People of both sexes, situated in the town of Geddes.

The building of the Orphan Asylum and School is of brick, 270 feet long by 50 feet in width, three stories and basement, and cost \$125,000. The school has 12 teachers, 150 orphans, and 300 day scholars.

The school in the country is situated on the Split Rock road just beyond the city limits in the town of Geddes. The site was purchased by Andrew Lynch for Rev. Dr. James A. O'Hara, in 1867, who started it as an industrial school for boys, under the management of the Christian Brothers, in which character it was continued about two years. During the absence of Dr. O'Hara in Europe, the Brothers abandoned it, and the school was closed. About the year 1872, Messrs. Thomas McCarthy, Patrick Phelan and Timothy Sullivan, of the General Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, reestablished the institution under the management of the Sisters of Charity, as a Home for the old and feeble of both sexes and an Orphan Asylum for boys. It is managed by 10 Sisters, and contains about 100 orphan boys and 40 aged and feeble persons. There is a farm of 60 acres which is worked by the inmates. The building is 140 feet long by 60 feet wide, and three stories above the basement.

Both these institutions are very prosperous and are outgrowths of St. Mary's Church.

The new Church building of St. Mary's is in

process of erection. In 1874, Rev. Dr. O'Hara purchased of Hon. Peter Burns a prominent site for a new church, on the corner of Montgomery and Jefferson streets, consisting of four lots, on which he is now erecting a church of Onondaga gray limestone. The walls are partially erected, and when completed with its chapels and pastoral residence, will cost \$250,000. It will be the finest piece of masonry in the United States, and in one of the finest situations, being at the intersection of six streets. Should the building be finished in harmony with the exterior structure (and such is the design) it will certainly be one of the most substantial and elegant church edifices in the whole country.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—This church is an out-growth of St. Mary's Church, of this city. In 1852, the congregation of St. Mary's had out-grown its accommodations in the old church, and Bishop McClosky delegated Rev. John McMenony, Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's, to begin the erection of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Lock and Willow streets. The building was finished and opened in 1854. Rev. John McMenony was appointed Pastor, and officiated till 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Guerdet, the present Pastor. The parish is a large one, numbering about three thousand people, and Rev. Mr. Guerdet is assisted in the pastoral charge by Rev. Mr. O'Connor. The church is an elegant and substantial brick building, with seating capacity for 1,500 persons, and cost about \$60,000. There is a school connected with it, which was founded by Rev. Mr. McMenony and is under the management of the Christian Brothers.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—The Church of St. John the Baptist is situated in the First Ward. The first church edifice of this parish (now used as a school house) was commenced and enclosed in 1829 by the exertions of Thomas McCarthy and James Lynch, and a few Roman Catholics, together with the liberal donations of their Protestant fellow-citizens in the villages of Salina and Syracuse, and by collections made by Messrs. McCarthy and Lynch from their friends in Utica, Albany and New York. Rt. Rev. John Dubois was then Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and for the two succeeding years, the congregation being small, was visited by clergymen only once a month. The first resident clergyman who officiated in the church was Rev. Francis Donahue, who was pastor for about six years, and was succeeded by Fathers Balfe and Drummond, who in turn gave place to Rev. James O'Donnell, who remained in charge of the church

and mission some four or five years. The next pastors were Fathers Radigan and Chartier, the latter a Frenchman, who left Canada on account of some rebellion troubles of that period. Then followed Rev. Michael Haes, afterwards pastor of St. Mary's Church, who was succeeded by Father Guillick, and he by Rev. Joseph Guerdet, now pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of this city. The succession of pastors since has been Father Mullady, Rev. Michael Hackett, Rev. Morris Sheahan, Rev. James A. Duffy, Father Brown and Rev. William J. Bourke, the present pastor.

Rev. Mr. Bourke was born and brought up in Syracuse, and is the first native Catholic priest ordained to the ministry in the city.

The Church of St. John the Baptist (present building) is a large and elegant brick structure in the semi-Gothic style of architecture, occupying a beautiful and commanding site at the corner of Park and Court streets. It will seat 1,500 persons, was erected and dedicated in 1871, and cost \$125,000. This is now one of the largest Catholic parishes in the city and the school connected with it is kept in the old church building.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, ST. MARY'S, ROMAN CATHOLIC, is situated in the Second Ward on North Salina street, near Isabella. The old church bearing the motto "Deo" was called St. Mary's. It was a wooden building 30 by 46 feet in dimensions, surmounted by a spire, and was erected by the Trustees, John B. Lange, George Miller and I. Afferdick, in the year 1844. The builder was Emerson Thayer, and the lot was purchased of Hon. E. W. Leavenworth for \$500.

The first Pastor was Rev. P. Adalbert Inama, O. S. N., who was appointed in 1843 by Rt. Rev. John McClosky, first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, N. Y. Following him were the Rev. Theodore Nöthen; Rev. P. Florian Schweninger, O. S. B.; Rev. P. Simon Sanderl; Rev. Joseph Raffener, who enlarged the first church.

In the year 1861 commenced the administration of the Franciscan Fathers Minor-Conventicals. They built the new Church of Assumption in 1865, under their Commissary-General V. R. P. Lapold Morzygemba, O. M. C., and the Guardian of the Convent and Pastor of the Church, Rev. P. Norbert Stoller, O. M. C. The church was consecrated May 3, 1867, by Rt. Rev. John Conroy, Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, and the two towers, containing bells, were finished in 1872 by V. R. P. Fidelis Dehm, Guardian and Pastor of the Church of Assumption. The cost of the entire structure was \$125,000.

ST. LUCY'S CHURCH IS SITUATED in the Fifth Ward on Gifford street between Niagara and Oswego streets. The earliest meetings were held in the Cook Block, which is erected on the bank of the Onondaga creek, between Onondaga and Gifford streets. The origin of the church was owing in a great measure to the zeal of a few of the members of the congregation, who, seeing the increase of the Catholic population in that portion of the city, as well as the want of accommodation in the churches to which the people went, resolved, having obtained the permission of the Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of Albany, and the concurrence of nearly all the Catholics of the ward, to commence the erection of the church. A committee of which Patrick Slattery was President, John J. Lynch, Auditor, John Hellmack, Treasurer, Thomas F. Delany, Secretary, and Francis Connelly, H. A. Duffy, Patrick Halloran, Anthony Chryst, Lawrence Ryan, Charles McFall, Thomas Kendrick, Francis Murphy, William Michaels and Dan. Moony were members, was appointed June, 1872, to make arrangements for the work. On August 15, 1872, the digging for the basement was began and was completed about September 12, at which time the Rt. Rev. Bishop Conroy appointed Rev. John J. Kennedy Pastor of the new congregation. The society was immediately incorporated under the name of St. Lucy's Church, Syracuse, N. Y. This is the first and only church in this country which bears the name of St. Lucy. There is a certain propriety in the name, from the fact that the annals of the life of St. Lucy tell us that she was born, lived, and suffered martyrdom in the old city of Syracuse, Sicily, and was afterward proclaimed patroness of that city.

Architect Russell furnished the plans for the church and the work was pressed forward with great zeal by Patrick Commins, the builder.

The corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny, the successor of Bishop Conroy, June 22, '73, and the basement of the church was occupied for divine service November 1, '73. The church was entirely completed December 23, '75, on which day it was solemnly dedicated by Rt. Rev. Francis McNierny.

The present membership of the congregation is about two thousand (2,000.) The Sunday School attendance is about four hundred and fifty (450.) The church is very beautifully decorated with scriptural scenes from both the old and the new Testament, as well as some pictures representing the life, death, and coronation of St. Lucy.

ST. JOSEPH'S (FRENCH CATHOLIC) CHURCH was

organized in 1869 in the church building, East Genesee street, by Rev. Joseph Guerdet. The original members were about 200, among whom were Romuald Tanguay, Louis La Branche, Louis Harnois, Theophile Fournier, Francis Bardo, Aimi Harnois, Joseph Gibeau, Peter Loignot and Jean Duplessis. The church was bought of the Central Baptist Society in 1869, and cost, with its improvements, \$11,000. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Quevillon, (who is now in Pittsfield, Mass.,) from October, 1869, to April, 1870. The present pastor, Rev. J. S. Robillard, assumed charge in July, 1870. The present membership is about 450, with from 45 to 70 in the Sunday School.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (First Unitarian Congregational Society,) was organized by Rev. George W. Hosmer, Dr. Hiram Hoyt, Stephen Abbott and others, October 4, 1838. The first Trustees were: Elisha Walter, Joel Owen and Stephen Abbott.

Prior to 1836, several influential Unitarian families had become citizens of Syracuse, but no preaching of that faith had been enjoyed till about 1837, when Rev. Samuel Barrett, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Green, of that city or vicinity, preached by invitation on two different occasions in the Baptist Church on West Genesee street. These efforts led to the movement which resulted in the formation of a society by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, late President of Antioch College. The society was organized in Dr. Mayo's school house on Church street, where services had previously been held, and continued to be held after the organization of the society.

In January, 1839, a small chapel, costing in those times of cheap labor \$607, was completed and dedicated. It stood on East Genesee street opposite the present Barton Block.

Rev. J. P. B. Storer, the first regular pastor commenced his ministry with the completion of this little chapel, and continued till his death, which occurred March 17, 1844. His installation took place in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Trustees generously proffering the use of the building for that occasion, on which an able sermon was preached by Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D.

The society soon outgrew the dimensions of its little chapel, and in August, 1840, a committee, consisting of Capt. Hiram Putnam, John Wilkinson, Esq., William Malcolm, Esq., Mr. Parley Bassett and Hon. Thomas Spencer, was appointed to select and purchase a lot upon which to build a new

house of worship. A lot was purchased of the "Syracuse Company," on the corner of Burnet and Lock streets, for the sum of \$550, to which was subsequently added the adjoining south lot, purchased for \$450, the whole forming the premises on which the "Church of the Messiah" now stands. The church was erected at a cost of \$5,000, and dedicated November 23, 1843—the pastor, Rev. Mr. Storer preaching the sermon, assisted in the services, which were of a very interesting character, by several eminent visiting clergymen.

After the death of Mr. Storer, a correspondence was opened with Rev. Samuel J. May, who, after a full and frank statement of his views on "Christian doctrine" and "reforms," was called and settled over the society in 1845. Mr. May was an earnest opponent of slavery, and a zealous and able advocate of liberal and progressive views of education, and these views he advocated with signal ability and success to the close of his earthly labors. Such was his sweetness of temper, his candor, and his uniform courtesy of demeanor on all occasions that even his opponents were unconsciously influenced by his sentiments and spirit, and soon became co-workers with him for the common good of humanity. As an earnest and unfaltering advocate of Public Free Schools for the education of the poor as well as the rich, and for the devoted and self-sacrificing labor which he bestowed on Institutions of Charity, no man in Syracuse was better known or more highly respected than Rev. Samuel J. May. His acknowledged abilities and his noble Christian character gave him an influence for good which will long be felt beyond his own immediate church, of which he was the faithful pastor.

At the resignation of his pastorate the "Church of the Messiah," as a tribute of respect and esteem, generously settled on him an annuity for life. He died on Sunday, July 2, 1871.

Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, the present pastor, accepted a call from the society April 7, 1868, and on the 29th of the same month was formally installed.

The church was enlarged by a rear extension in 1850. In 1852 the roof and walls were demolished by the falling of the tower in a furious gale. It was rebuilt nearly upon the old site, at a cost, including organ, of \$11,000, and was dedicated April 11, 1853.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

The first step taken towards the formation of a strictly independent church in Syracuse, was the extension of a call to Rev. Ezekiel W. Mundy to occupy a free platform in Convention Hall. Mr. Mundy had just resigned the pastorate of the First

Baptist Church of this city, on account of views differing widely in several important respects from that body and the denomination with which it is connected. The call was extended on the 13th of March, 1866, by a number of persons who were desirous of affording Mr. Mundy, or whoever might officiate as their religious teacher, an opportunity for the free expression of his convictions, without the hindrance or dictation of any ecclesiastical authority or creed. The call was accepted on the 4th of April, 1866, and on the 22d Mr. Mundy preached his first sermon of the "new departure" in Convention Hall. The attendance was large and the prospect of permanent interest encouraging.

On the 25th of April, 1866, the Independent Society was organized with the following Board of Trustees: Harrold W. Chittenden, President; George L. Farnham, Clerk; Lyman Stevens, Treasurer; Frank Hiscock, George D. Cowles, Z. Lawrence Beebe, George A. Ostrander, William A. Hawley, Stewart B. Palmer.

Services were held in Convention Hall and in Shakspeare Hall and the Court House till the edifice of the society on South Salina street was ready for occupancy. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate services on the 22d of September, 1870, and the building dedicated on the 2d of July, 1871. Mr. Mundy conducted all the services of the occasion. Rev. Samuel J. May had been expected to assist, but he died on that day; and Mr. Mundy performed the sad office of announcing his death to the congregation.

About one hundred families are connected with the society and the congregation numbers about three hundred. The property, including church, furniture and lot, is valued at \$20,000.

This church has had no ecclesiastical connection with any denomination; no creed or declaration of faith on matters pertaining to religion. The only article of its faith is the absolute freedom of individual opinion, and its only article of agreement is the agreement to disagree, with courtesy and friendship.

Rev. E. W. Mundy is still pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (Disciples or Christians) was organized at the City Hall, February 8, 1863; W. A. Belding, Evangelist, officiating. Thirty-five persons constituted the original membership, nine of whom were baptized by immersion, and the remainder received by letter and right hand of fellowship. The church obtained its legal organization

under the corporate name "Church of Christ," June 3, 1863, the following being the first Board of Trustees: Charles Tucker, J. B. Garrett and James M. Clapp.

Meetings were held in the City Hall till the fall of 1863, when the Court House was procured and occupied till June, 1864. The church edifice was then completed, No. 57 East Onondaga street, and occupied by the congregation. It is a brick structure, capable of seating 450, and cost about \$9,000.

Number of persons baptized since the organization, 247; died, 31; dismissed by letter, 33; present number 225, resident members.

Succession of ministers: W. A. Belding, Feb. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1865; A. N. Gilbert, May 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1867; G. G. Mullins, Oct. 1, 1867, to April 15, 1871; J. M. Atwater, July 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872; John Encell, Sept. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1874; J. L. Darzie, July 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875; J. M. Streator, Feb. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877; N. J. Aylsworth, April, 1877, present pastor.

This church has a prosperous Sunday School, Eben Beard, Superintendent.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In Sept., 1859, Rev. A. A. Thayer came to this city and organized a society under the name of the "First Universalist Society of Syracuse," of which the following named persons were elected Trustees: Sampson Jacqueth, President; David Wilcox, Wheeler Truesdell, Gardner Woolson, John F. Clark, B. Austin Avery and E. K. Reed. Harry Gifford was elected Clerk. In June, 1860, a church organization was effected, and Rev. Aaron A. Thayer became pastor.

In 1862 the first church was built and dedicated, through the indefatigable efforts of the pastor and a few substantial friends. It was afterwards sold to the city and the present High School building erected on the site. In 1869 the society purchased another lot and erected their present church, corner of West Genesee and Franklin streets, which was dedicated in 1870. It is a brick structure, capable of seating 450, and cost about \$28,000.

A Sunday School was organized on "Children's Sunday," (first Sunday in June) 1860. Horace P. Hall, Superintendent. The "right hand of fellowship" was given to the children of the school by the late Rev. Day Kellogg Lee, D. D.

The following has been the succession of pastors, in the order named: Rev. A. A. Thayer, Rev. C. W. Tomlinson, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Rev. George P. Hibbard, Rev. Dr. J. G. Bartholomew, Rev. George B. Stocking, Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, corner of Butternut and Union streets. The earliest services of this order in Syracuse were held in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Salina and Fayette streets, where the Church of St. John was organized by Rev. Mühlhauser, of Rochester, in 1838. The first membership consisted of about forty families. The first church officials were the following: George Lupp, Henry Lammert, John Miller, Mr. Schneider, George Koenig, Frederick Haas, John Yehling and Philip Zahn.

The first church was built on the present site in 1841, and cost about \$1,300. It was destroyed by fire December 28, 1856, and rebuilt during 1857.

The following have officiated as Pastors: Rev. George Julius Kempe, Dec. 25, 1838 to Jan. 1841; Rev. C. F. W. Reichenberg, Feb. 15, 1841, to April 22, 1855; Rev. F. W. Weiskotten, May 1, 1855, till his death, May 20, 1863; Rev. C. H. Thomson, March, 1864, till his death, May 9, 1877; Rev. Leo Koenig, present Pastor, since Sept. 1, 1877.

The present active membership of the church is 108, with 275 children and 43 teachers in the Sunday School.

SALEM CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.—This church is located on the corner of Lock and Laurel streets. Its earliest meetings were held in a private house and school house among the German people. The church was organized in 1843, in the house of Mr. Frederick Sprenger, on Grape street, the original members being seventeen, among whom were G. Lackner, Frederick Sprenger, Mr. Dauer, Jacob Luchsinger and J. Blumer.

A small church, 22 by 34 feet was built on the corner of Grape and Cedar streets in 1844. The present brick edifice was erected in 1863, and cost about \$20,000. The present membership is 180, with good attendance at the Sabbath School.

The following named ministers have officiated as pastors of the church:

Rev. J. Riegel, Rev. L. Jacoby, Rev. M. Lauer, Rev. Thomas Schneider, Rev. D. Fischer, Rev. M. Lehn, Rev. P. Alles, Rev. A. Klein, Rev. A. Spies, Rev. M. Pfitzinger, Rev. J. Siegreß, Rev. A. Holzwarth, Rev. C. F. Schuepflin, Rev. Thomas J. Miller, and the present pastor, Rev. J. Reuber.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION CHURCH, southwest corner Union and Butternut streets, seceded from the German St. John's congregation in 1863, and was organized the same

year under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Steinhauer, with about ninety members. They held their first meeting on the 31st of October, the anniversary of the German Reformation, and the following meetings in Ackerman's Hall, in the Fourth Ward, and the next year built a frame house of worship, costing \$16,000. This church was burned in 1867, and was rebuilt of brick the same year, at a cost of nearly \$24,000. During the rebuilding the congregation was allowed, by the kindness of the owner of Pfohl's Hall, to meet and hold their services at that place until the new church was finished and dedicated.

The church has a basement for school purposes and meetings of the society, and is furnished with a fine organ and two bells.

The first officers were John Steiger, Nicholas Morgenstern (Treasurer,) Charles Hamerle, John Schane, George Schane, Jacob Goettel, Philip Schefer, William Rheinheimer, P. Schneider. Some of them are living and still connected with the church. The first pastor, Rev. C. Steinhauer, left the congregation, after six years' service, in 1869, and was succeeded the same year by the present pastor, Rev. Alexander Oberlander, formerly pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Rome, N. Y. The present membership of the church is 250; Sunday School, 42 teachers and 370 scholars, Jacob Stahal, Superintendent. Present officers: Jacob Walter, Christian Fridrich, Nicholas Morgenstern, (Treasurer since the organization;) John Schane, John Surbeck, Jacob Gross, Michael Rübel, Nic. Walter, Rud. Seibert, Fred. Rothë, Ph. Scholl, Jacob West, John West, George Raufmann and Phil. Wain.

ST. PETER'S (GERMAN) CHURCH, corner of Butternut and Union streets. Earliest meetings held in a small frame church opposite the present building. Church organized in 1843. The first members were 36 families, some of the heads of whom were, Mr. H. Gresselmann, W. H. L. Walter, Peter Müller, H. Ackermann, H. Lammert and Ch. Mebold. The church was built in 1861, and cost \$7,000. The names and terms of service of the earliest pastors can not be obtained. From 1852

to 1858 Rev. G. Piez was pastor; Rev. P. Lischka, 1859-'60; Rev. C. F. Saldon, 1861-'70; Rev. B. Pick, 1870-'74; Rev. E. Henckell, the present pastor, since 1874.

The present church edifice is built of brick. The old church was destroyed by fire, with the early records and documents of the parish.

The regular membership is 300; besides from 250 to 300 belonging to the congregation. Sunday School, 400 children and 50 teachers.

ST. JOHN'S (GERMAN LUTHERAN) CHURCH, corner of Butternut and Union streets, is the oldest Lutheran Church in the city. It was organized in 1839, and the edifice erected in 1857, at a cost of \$12,000.

THE SECOND CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, was formed in 1859. It is located on Grape street corner of Jackson. The edifice (brick) was built in 1856, and cost about \$4,000.

JEWISH CHURCHES.

The Jewish Churches of this city are as follows: Congregation of New Beth-Israel, 85 Grape street. Minister, Rev. M. Fenberg. Officers of the Society—M. Reuben, President; E. Goldstein, Vice-President; M. Ross, Secretary; A. Shay, Treasurer. Trustees—M. Levi, H. Diamond, A. Amursky, J. Goldinger, and D. Solomon. Harris Chapman, Sexton.

Society of Concord, Mulberry street, corner of Harrison. Organized in 1841; building erected in 1851, brick and cost about \$10,000. Rev. Herman Birkenthal, Reader. Officers—D. J. Hamburger, President; B. Bronner, Vice-President; L. M. Lowenthall, Secretary; L. Leiter, Treasurer. Trustees—G. Barnett, I. Lowenthall, G. Falker, S. H. Zenner, I. H. Danzinger. M. Joel, Sexton.

Adath Jeshuim; organized in 1864. Building brick, and cost \$5,000. Rev. Jacob Levy, Minister. Officers—S. Rosenbloom, President; A. Leicht, Vice-President; J. Altman, Secretary; D. Obendorfer, Treasurer. Trustees—Meyer Weisman, M. Lehmen, T. Wolf, L. Hirsch. Sexton, Mr. Shire.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS H. REDFIELD.

In attempting to trace the career of Lewis H. Redfield, honorable as it is in itself, we are reminded at the very outset of the intimate relations it sustained to the development of an unoccupied region of country into a mighty and prosperous commonwealth. It comprehends almost the entire period of American constitutional history, he having lived under every Presidential Administration. His father, a soldier of the Revolution, having borne its hardships, and participated in its glories, was among the first of the sturdy band of New England emigrants who penetrated the Genesee country, "then known as the far West," settled on a farm of about 200 acres, near what is now the village of Clifton Springs, reared a large family, all the members of which attained respectable, and some of them distinguished social and political positions. The father enjoyed the respect and trust of his fellow citizens, and died at the advanced age of over ninety years.

Lewis H. Redfield was born at Farmington, Conn., November 26, 1793, being only six years old when his parents removed to their new home in Ontario county. Until he was fifteen years of age his time was spent on the farm, his schooling being such only as the primitive character of the district afforded, but many of his evenings were spent in a diligent course of reading, by the light of bark gathered from the woods. His mind craved more stimulating exercise and a wider scope for the development of its prowess, and with the full permission of his father he became an apprentice in the office of the Ontario Repository at Canandaigua, a journal then edited by James D. Bemis, and whose publication is still continued. Here he remained for six years steadily laying the foundation of that resolute independence and manly integrity which in due time gained him fortune and the respect of his fellow men.

He had secured the confidence of his employer to such an extent, that, in the year 1814 when he resolved to strike out for himself in business, he easily secured stock to commence with, and began the publication of the "Onondaga Register," in Onondaga Valley, with such men as Comfort Tyler, Thaddeus M. Wood, William H. Sabin and Joshua Forman to support him in that community. He has been over sixty years a resident of Onondaga

county; has lived to see it become an agricultural garden, netted with railroads and vital with manufacturing energy; expanding its population from 15,000 to over 100,000, and becoming the seventh in numerical rank of the sixty counties of the Empire State; and with Æneas he may truthfully say, "All of this I saw and a part of this I was."

At the outset his stock for business consisted in the material supplied by Mr. Bemis and seventy-five cents in cash. But his best capital stock was in his own resolute energy and inflexible integrity. In connection with his paper, he opened a book store in partnership with Mr. Bemis, the business of which he attended to during the day time, and at night combined in himself the functions of editor, compositor, proof-reader and foreman. By strict economy he paid off his debt to Mr. Bemis and became a free man. He continued the publication of the Register in the Valley until 1829, when he removed it to Syracuse and united it with the Gazette, under the name of the "Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette."

In 1832 he disposed of his interest, its name was changed to the "Argus," and his direct connection with journalism ceased. In the files of the Register, published by Mr. Redfield, may be seen the evidence of his industry and fidelity to principle, and of the manner in which it moulded and modified many of the principal events in the local history of Onondaga County. The Register was an ardent though not a bitter partizan, consistent in its devotion to the National Republican, out of which sprang the Democratic party, and which with both as editor and citizen, Mr. Redfield was always prominently identified. He was always pleased to acknowledge his identification, not only with the profession, but also with the craft of journalism. He is undoubtedly the oldest journalist in the State, if not in the United States, and although he has many claims upon the respect of his fellow-citizens, yet nothing gives him more genuine gratification than the cordial recognition extended him by journalists as the father of the newspaper press of the State. He has been particularly characterized by many acts of benevolence conferred upon the needy, of which there is no record save in their hearts, and no other record did he desire. His just apprehension of the scope of the press, is given in his own words in the following sentiment which he transmitted to the Typographical Society of New York City, on



Sincerely Yours
W. H. Redfield

the occasion of the celebration of Franklin's Birthday January 17, 1851 :

"The Press—its mission—to establish civil and political equality throughout all nations, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and to set free the consciences of men from clerical bondage and superstition."

On coming to Syracuse, in addition to publishing the Register, Mr. Redfield opened a book store upon the present site of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, the business of which he continued for some twelve years and then retired. This, together with his investments in real estate, secured him a competence sufficient to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

His health was never robust, though his life has been prolonged beyond the ordinary span, he being now in the 85th year of his age.

In February, 1820, he married Miss Ann Maria, daughter of Nathaniel H. Treadwell, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. From this union sprang a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons. The daughters were all born in the town of Onondaga and are residents of this city, viz : Mrs. C. T. Longstreet, Mrs. James L. Bagg, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Miss Jane L. Redfield. Of the three sons, George Davis was admitted to the bar of this county, having been a student of General James R. Lawrence. He made an honorable record, both in civil life and in military operations against the Indians. He died in Minneapolis, Minn. The second, Lewis H., Jr., is a lawyer in San Francisco. The third, Charles T., is a member of the firm of McCarthy & Redfield, of Syracuse.

HON. MOSES SUMMERS.

Mr. Summers is one of the oldest residents, and has long been one of the best known citizens of Syracuse. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, on the 1st of January, 1820, and his parents emigrated to this country while he was yet an infant. His father, who was a stone mason, was employed at various points along the line of the Erie Canal, in building locks and masonry, and the family followed the work in its process of construction, residing in Utica, Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo. When the canal was completed his father removed to Oswego, where the subject of this sketch received such a very limited education as the common schools of that day could afford. His father died of cholera in 1832, leaving the family dependent upon the exertions of the mother and young children for support. At the age of fifteen years Moses, the eldest boy, was apprenticed to the somewhat noted

printer, Richard Oliphant, to learn the printing business. After working in Mr. Oliphant's office for a few years the *Free Press*, published by Mr. Oliphant, ceased to exist, and young Summers changed his location to the office of the Oswego *Palladium*, then published by Mr. John Carpenter, where he finished his trade. In 1841, Mr. Summers, then a journeyman printer in search of employment, came to Syracuse, and entered the office of the *Onondaga Standard*, then published by A. L. Smith and Marcellus Farmer.

Mr. Summers was present as a volunteer fireman at the terrible gunpowder explosion in Syracuse, in August, 1841, and assisted in rescuing and relieving the unfortunate victims of that catastrophe. In 1845 Mr. Summers purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in the *Standard* office, and the firm became Agan & Summers. He has been connected with the paper in the various capacities of journeyman, publisher and editor ever since 1841. Mr. Summers was conspicuously connected with the celebrated "Jerry Rescue" slave case in Syracuse on the 1st of October, 1851, and with others was prosecuted by the United States authorities for the alleged offence. The litigation was continued for several years, but no trial ever took place, and the prosecution was finally abandoned.

In August, 1862, Mr. Summers enlisted in the 149th Regiment New York State Volunteers, which was then organizing, and was mustered into the service as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Regiment, with Henry A. Barnum, as Colonel. Mr. Summers followed the various fortunes of that regiment during the whole of its three years term of service. The regiment was in the 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was transferred with the consolidated 11th and 12th Corps, forming the 20th Army Corps, to the southwestern army, then concentrated in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Mr. Summers was with his regiment in the famous battles of Lookout Mountain, and in nearly all the exciting battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign. During that campaign, and while in the field, he received a commission from President Lincoln as Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., and was detailed to the charge of the 2d Brigade, of which the 149th Regiment formed a part. The brigade to which he was attached was with the 20th Corps on its famous "March to the Sea," and Mr. Summers was among the first of the troops to enter Savannah in company with Gen. Barnum who commanded the 3d Brigade.

In Savannah Mr. Summers concentrated the printing materials of that city into one office, and issued a Union paper called the "*Loyal Georgian*." The first number was issued the next day after the entrance of the Union troops into the city, and attracted much attention and interest. The paper was continued a few months under the editorial charge of Mr. Summers, and finally transferred to Mr. Hayes, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who desired to make a permanent location in Savannah. Mr. Summers took charge of the printing offices of Savannah by authority of an official order signed by Major-General John W. Geary, Military Commandant of the Post, and Capt. Ira B. Seymour, Provost Marshal of the city of Savannah.

Mr. Summers left Savannah with his command on the march through South and North Carolina to Raleigh, and was in Raleigh when the rebellion

closed by the surrender of Johnston. He accompanied his command through Richmond to Washington and participated in the grand review at the Capital, and returned home overland, with a number of animals and property purchased from the Government, bearing a commission as Brevet-Major from President Johnson.

Mr. Summers was elected Alderman of the 6th Ward in 1861, serving one term. He also represented the same ward for two terms in the Board of Supervisors, and in 1869 was elected Member of Assembly from the Second District of this County. He holds a commission as Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster in the 6th Division N. Y. S. N. G., on the Staff of Major-General D. P. Wood, and is political editor of the *Syracuse Daily and Weekly Standard*, a paper with which he has been connected in various capacities for the past thirty-seven years.

THE SYRACUSE AND COUNTY PRESS.

The Levana Gazette, or Onondaga Advertiser, was the first newspaper published in Onondaga County. It was established at Levana, in the town of Scipio, now in Cayuga County, by R. Delano, July 20, 1798. No. 25, Vol. 1 of this paper is in the collection of H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, and bears date "Wednesday, December 5, 1798." It was a four-page paper, 12 by 14 inches, and furnished to subscribers at two dollars per annum.

The Western Luminary was published at Watkins' Settlement, in the town of Scipio, in 1799. We do not know that any copy of it is extant. Whether it was a paper of Onondaga County or not depends upon whether or not it was first issued before March 8th of the year of its date; for at that time Cayuga County was set off from Onondaga.

The Derne Gazette, established at Manlius, by Abraham Romeyn in 1806, was the first newspaper printed within the present limits of Onondaga County. At that time an unsuccessful effort was made to change the name of the village from Manlius to "Derne." The paper was continued about one year.

The Herald of the Times was started at Manlius in 1808, by Leonard Kellogg. In 1813 its name was changed to

The Manlius Times, and it was successively issued by James Beardsley, Seneca Hale, and Daniel Clark. October 28, 1818, Mr. Clark changed its name to

The Onondaga Herald. Soon after it was changed to

The Times, and continued about three years. June 27, 1821, Thurlow Weed became editor, and the name was changed to

The Onondaga County Republican. October 27, 1824, it passed into the hands of Laurin Dewey, who changed it to

The Onondaga Republican. Luman A. Miller soon after became proprietor and the name was changed to

The Manlius Repository. It afterwards passed into the hands of L. Stilson, and was continued about five years.

The Onondaga Flag was published at Manlius a short time in 1831, by James Fonda.*

The Lynx was started at Onondaga Hollow in 1811, by Thomas C. Fay, and was continued about two years. Thurlow Weed commenced his apprenticeship in the office of this paper.

The Onondaga Register was established at Onondaga Hollow in 1814, by Lewis H. Redfield, and was continued till 1829, when it was removed to Syracuse and united with the *Gazette*, the first paper started in Syracuse, in 1823, by John Durnford. The consolidated papers took the name of the

* These three papers are now in the collection of J. C. Smith, Esq., of Manlius.

Syracuse Gazette and Onondaga Register. In 1832 it passed into the hands of Sherman & Clark, who changed it to

The Syracuse Argus, and continued it about two years.

The Onondaga Gazette was established at Onondaga Hill in 1816, by Evandor Morse. William Ray, author of the "Horrors of Slavery," and a poet of some local note in his day, was editor at one time. In 1821 it passed into the hands of Cephas S. McConnell, and was changed to

The Onondaga Journal. In 1827, Vivus W. Smith became proprietor, and in 1829, he removed it to Syracuse, and united it with the *Syracuse Advertiser*, the combined paper taking the name of

THE ONONDAGA STANDARD, September 10, 1829, published by Wyman & Smith. S. F., T. A., and A. L. Smith, W. L. Crandall, and Marcellus Farmer, were subsequently interested in its publication at different times till 1848, when it passed into the hands of Agan & Summers. In 1856, Mr. Agan sold his interest to William Summers. The paper was continued by Summers & Brother till July 1, 1866, when it passed into the hands of Summers & Co., by whom it was published till the Standard Publishing Company was formed, February 14, 1873, by whom the paper is still published.

THE SYRACUSE DAILY STANDARD was started in June, 1846, by Smith & Agan, and was continued three months. It was revived January 1, 1850, and is now published by the Standard Publishing Company.

The Onondaga Gazette was established at Syracuse in April, 1823, by John Durnford, and was the first paper started in the Central City. About a year afterwards it was changed to

The Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser, and continued till 1829, when it was united with the *Onondaga Register*.

The Syracuse Advertiser was started in 1825, by John F. Wyman and Thomas P. Barnum. Norman Rawson was afterwards connected with it, but John F. Wyman soon assumed the entire control, and continued it till 1829, when it was united with the *Journal* and its name changed to the *Standard*.

The Salina Sentinel was started in October, 1826, in what is now the First Ward of Syracuse, by Reuben St. John. In 1827 it was changed to

The Salina Herald, and was issued a short time by Josiah Bunce.

The Courier was published at Jordan a short time in 1831, by Fred Prince. In 1832 it was removed to Salina, and changed to

The Salina Courier and Enquirer, but was discontinued after a few numbers.

The Onondaga Republican was started at Syracuse in 1830, by W. S. Campbell. In 1834 it passed into the hands of J. B. Clark & Co., and its name was changed to

The Constitutionalist. In 1835 L. A. Miller became its proprietor and changed it to

The Onondaga Chief. In 1837 it was sold to J. M. Patterson, and published as

The Syracuse Whig. In 1838 J. K. Barlow became proprietor, and continued it about one year.

The Syracuse American was started at Syracuse in 1835, by John Adams, and was continued about one year.

The American Patriot was started in Franklin Village (now Fabius,) in 1836, by J. Tenney, and was continued for three years.

The Western State Journal was started at Syracuse, March 20, 1839, by V. W. & S. F. Smith. In 1844 its name was changed to

THE SYRACUSE WEEKLY JOURNAL. In 1847 it was published by Barnes, Smith & Cooper, and in 1849 it passed into the hands of Vivus W. Smith. In 1850 Seth Haight became proprietor and George Terwilliger editor.

In 1853, Danforth Merrick became proprietor. In 1854, it was purchased by T. S. Truair, and Andrew Shuman was made editor. In 1855, J. G. K. Truair bought the establishment, and on the 1st of September, 1856, Anson G. Chester assumed the editorial control, which position he occupied about three years. It has since been published by J. G. K. Truair & Co, Truair, Smith & Miles, and Truair, Smith & Co., till April 21, 1876, when the firm became Truair, Smith & Bruce, the present publishers.

THE SYRACUSE DAILY JOURNAL was established July 4, 1844, by S. F. Smith, and has since been continued by the various proprietors of the Journal establishment.

The Empire State Democrat and United States Review was begun in 1840, by Hiram Cummings, and continued about three years.

The Onondaga Messenger was started in 1841, by Joseph Barber. In 1842, it was changed to

The Statesman, and was continued about one year.

The Evening Mail, the first daily paper in Syracuse, was published for three months in 1833, by Vivus W. Smith.

The Morning Sentinel (daily) was started in January, 1843, by N. M. D. Lathrop, and was continued about a year, when it was changed to

The Onondaga Sentinel, and issued weekly, with a few intervals, till 1850.

The Democratic Freeman was commenced at Syracuse in 1844, by J. N. T. Tucker, continued a short time with James Kinney as publisher and J. N. T. Tucker as editor, when it was changed to

The Syracuse Star. In 1846 it was published by Kinney, Marsh & Barnes; in 1847-8, by Kinney & Marsh; in 1849-51, by Kinney & Masters. It soon after passed into the hands of George F. Comstock, publisher, and Winslow M. Watson, editor. In 1852, S. Corning Judd became editor and proprietor. In October, 1853, it passed into the hands of Edward Hoagland, who changed it to

The Syracuse Republican, and continued it about a year.

The Syracuse Daily Star was established in 1846, and issued with the *Weekly Star* till 1853, when it was changed to

The Syracuse Daily Republican, and after being published about a year, was discontinued.

The Bugle Blast, a campaign paper, was published about three months in 1844, by S. F. Smith.

Young Hickory, another campaign paper, was issued about the same time by Smith & Farmer.

The Religious Recorder, (Presbyterian,) was started in May, 1844, by Terry & Platt. In 1847, it passed into the hands of Avery & Hulin, who continued it till 1853.

The Liberty Intelligencer was started in 1845, by Silas Hawley, and was continued one year.

The Young Ladies' Miscellany was started November 7, 1845, by a committee of young ladies belonging to the Syracuse Female Seminary, and was continued twelve weeks.

The Teachers' Advocate was commenced in 1846, by L. W. Hall, publisher, and Edward Cooper, editor. In 1847, it passed into the hands of Barnes, Smith & Cooper, and was continued about one year, when it was sold to Joseph McKean and removed to New York.

The Onondaga Democrat was begun in the spring of 1846 by Clark & West, William L. Crandall, editor. In 1847, it was sold to John Abbott, who changed it to

The Syracuse Democrat. At the close of one year it was sold to William W. Green, and in 1847 to Agan & Summers, and merged in the *Onondaga Standard*.

The District School Journal, organ of the State School Department, was removed from Albany to Syracuse in 1847, and published two years by L. W. Hall, and one year by Barnes, Smith & Cooper, when it was returned to Albany.

The Syracuse Reveille (daily) was started in 1848 by William L. Palmer and W. Summers and was continued till January 1, 1850, when it was sold to the *Standard*.

The Free-Soil Campaigner, a campaign paper, was published three months in 1848 by Agan & Summers.

The Clay Banner, a campaign paper, was published about the same time from the Journal Office.

The Impartial Citizen, (semi-monthly) was started in 1848 by Samuel R. Ward, and was continued about one year.

The Crystal Fountain was issued for about three months by A. B. F. Ormsby, in 1848.

The Adventist was published three months in 1849, by L. Delos Mansfield.

The Literary Union was commenced April 7, 1849, by W. W. Newman, J. M. Winchell and Jas. Johannot. It continued about a year and a half.

The Free School Clarion was published a few months in the fall of 1849, by William L. Crandall.

The Liberty Party Paper was started July 4, 1849, by John Thomas, and was continued two years.

The Central City (daily) was published a short time in 1849 by Henry Barnes.

The Syracusean (monthly) was established in 1850 by William H. Mosely. In 1851 it was changed to

The Syracusean and United States Review, and in 1856 to the *Syracusen and Onondaga County Review*.

The Syracuse Independent was published about three months in 1850.

The Evening Transcript (daily) was started in 1850 by Washington Van Zandt.

The Archimedian was commenced in 1850; B. F. Sleeper, publisher, and John Abbott, editor. It was discontinued in 1851.

The Central New Yorker was commenced in 1850 by L. P. Rising, and continued only a short time.

The Family Companion (monthly) was published a short time in 1850.

The Temperance Protector (semi-monthly) was commenced in 1850 by William H. Burleigh, and continued about two years.

The Carson League was started in 1851, Thomas L. Carson, publisher, and John Thomas, editor. It was continued about two years, when it was removed to Albany.

The American Medical and Surgical Journal (monthly) was started January 1, 1851, by Potter & Russell, and was continued till 1856.

The Journal of Health was published about six months in 1851, by S. H. Potter.

The Onondaga Demokrat (German) was started in September, 1852, by George Saul. In October, 1856, it was changed to

The Syracuse Demokrat, and subsequently to

THE SYRACUSE UNION, which was for some time published by John L. Röehm, and is now conducted by Alexander Von Landberg, editor and proprietor.

The Deutsche Republican (German) was issued a short time in 1852.

The Free Democrat was started in 1852, by J. E. Masters, publisher, and R. R. Raymond, editor. In February, 1853, it was changed to

The Syracuse Chronicle. The paper was owned by a joint stock company and edited by R. R. Raymond about one year, when George Barnes became proprietor. In June, 1855, Samuel H. Clark bought the concern, and S. W. Arnold assumed the editorship of the paper. In February, 1856, the office was burned and the paper merged in the *Journal*.

The Evening Chronicle, (daily,) was issued from the *Chronicle* office during the continuation of the weekly paper.

The Seraph's Advocate, (monthly,) was started in the fall of 1852 by Miss Keziah E. Prescott, and was continued one year.

La Ruche, a French paper, was started in 1852 by A. L. Walliot. A few numbers only were issued.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, (organ of the M. E. Church—weekly,) was established in Auburn by Rev. Mr. Robie in 1840. In 1844, Mr. Robie sold the paper to the General Conference, and from that time till 1862, it was published under the supervision of a Publishing Committee, the General Conference appointing the editors. The Committee in 1862 placed it in the hands of the Methodist Book Concern of New York. In 1872, they moved the paper from Auburn to Syracuse. It is published by Nelson & Phillips, agents of the Book Concern; Rev. O. H. Warren, D. D., editor; J. P. Griffin, Business Manager.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN, (organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church,) was removed from New York to Syracuse January 1, 1848, by L. C. Matlack. In October, 1858, Cyrus Prindle became editor, and was succeeded by Adam Crooks. Rev. D. S. Kinney is the present editor and publishing agent.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, (semi-monthly,) is issued from the *Wesleyan* office, and is under the same management.

The Unionist and *The Union Herald*, (monthlies,) were issued from *The Reformer* office.

The Evangelical Pulpit was started in January, 1854, by Rev. Luther Lee, and was continued about two years.

The Home Circle was published by L. W. Hall in 1855, about one year.

The American Organ, (daily,) was begun in 1855 by Way & Minier. It soon passed into the hands of H. P. Winsor, and continued about one year.

The Onondaga Hardshell was started October 26, 1855, and was discontinued after the publication of the second number. It is supposed to have been edited by J. J. Peck and John A. Green, Jr.

The Syracuse Daily News was started in 1856 by C. B. Gould, but was discontinued in a short time.

The Syracuse Zeitung, (German,) was issued August 15, 1855, by Otto Reventlow, and was continued a short time.

THE SYRACUSE WEEKLY COURIER was started October 1, 1856, by F. L. Hagadorn. In November, 1858, it passed into the hands of D. J. Halsted & Co., who changed it to

THE ONONDAGA WEEKLY COURIER, which is still published. Up to 1873, it was published by D. J. Halsted & Co., since which it has been published by The Courier Printing Company.

THE SYRACUSE DAILY COURIER was started at the same time as the weekly. In 1858, it passed into the hands of D. J. Halsted & Co., and its name was changed to

The Central City Daily Courier. During the campaign of 1860, Mr. Halsted withdrew from it and established

The Syracuse Union. At the close of the campaign the two papers were united under the name of

The Syracuse Daily Courier and Union. The last name has since been dropped, and the *Syracuse Daily Courier*, in common with the weekly, since 1873, has been published by The Courier Printing Company.

THE SYRACUSE SUNDAY COURIER is published every Sunday morning by The Courier Printing Company.

THE EVENING HERALD (daily) was started January 13, 1877, by Arthur Jenkins, who is still the publisher.

THE SUNDAY MORNING TIMES was started in November, 1876, by Messrs. Fralick, Hitchcock & Weed, the present publishers. H. Perry Smith, editor.

THE SUNDAY NEWS, (weekly,) was established August 25, 1872. It was recently changed to the *Sunday Sun*.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, organ of the Com-

mercial Travelers' Association of the State of New York, established September, 1875, and published monthly by the Association.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AND NEW YORK STATE EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.—*The Bulletin* was established as a medium for educational news, September 1, 1874. In April, 1875, it was consolidated with *The New York State Educational Journal*, under the above name, and is published by Davis, Bardeen & Co., C. W. Bardeen, editor.

CHRISTIAN WORK is the title of a monthly, commenced April, 1876, and issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, from their rooms, 53 East Genesee street.

THE UNION GEM, a literary monthly for young and old readers, established May, 1877. De Puy & Scoville, editors and publishers.

THE AURORA BRAZILEIRA, established December 15, 1875, and owned and edited by J. C. Alves de Lima. This is a paper for the Brazilians and is printed in the Portuguese language. It is doing much good by introducing American customs and establishing trade with Brazil. It goes to its Brazilian readers once a month, containing many illustrations of American inventions and improvements.

THE TEMPERANCE UNION was started as a monthly in June, 1877, and has since been changed to a weekly. Samuel Gaylord, editor and proprietor. The *Union* is the organ of the different temperance associations.

THE UNIVERSITY HERALD is a monthly paper conducted by the students of the Syracuse University.

THE SYRACUSE CENTRAL DEMOKRAT, (German,) was established July 2, 1858, by Joseph A. Hofmann. It is still published and edited by Joseph A. Hofmann & Son.

The State League was several years published at Syracuse by Thomas L. Carson subsequently to 1858.

THE SKANEATELES WEEKLY DEMOCRAT was commenced in 1840 by William M. Beauchamp. It was subsequently issued by W. H. Jewett, Philo Rust and Jonathan Keeney. In 1849 it passed into the hands of Harrison B. Dodge, who has continued to conduct it ever since. It is independent in politics and has a circulation of about 1,100.

The Naval Bulletin was issued from the *Democrat* office a short time in 1853.

The Minerva was a short time published by W. H. Beauchamp in 1844, but was finally merged in the *Democrat*.

The Juvenile Repository was also published at

Skaneateles in 1838 by Luther Pratt. In 1840 it was removed to New York, and soon after discontinued.

The Citizens' Press was published six months at Onondaga Hollow in 1832, by E. Russell Webb and James S. Castle.

The Fayetteville Times was published at Fayetteville in 1836 by Henry DePuy.

The South Cortland Luminary was removed to Fayetteville in 1839, by Hon. Wesley Bailey, and its name changed to

The Fayetteville Luminary. It was published about three years. Its name was afterwards changed to the *Methodist Reformer* and removed to Utica.

The Fayetteville Gazette was started by J. E. N. Bachus, about 1859, and subsequently sold to T. E. Hitchcock, but it was short lived.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RECORDER was established in 1866 by F. A. Darling. In 1874 it passed into the hands of the Recorder Printing Association, under whose management it still continues.

The Communist was started at Mottville, November 27, 1844, by John A. Collins, as the organ of the Skaneateles Community. It was continued about one year.

The Weekly Southern Onondaga was published at Tully by Frank P. Hale in 1868-9.

The Baldwinsville Republican was commenced in 1844 by Samuel B. West. In October, 1846, it passed into the hands of C. M. Hosmer, and was changed to

THE ONONDAGA GAZETTE. In 1848 it was published by Sheppard & Hosmer, and afterwards by J. M. Clark, for many years, who sold it to J. B. Davis, and repurchased it, and in 1869 sold it to X. Haywood, who enlarged the paper. In 1871, it was purchased by George S. Clark, the present proprietor. It has been recently changed to *The Baldwinsville Gazette*.

The Jordan Tribune was started in 1849 by P. J. Becker. In 1853 it was changed to

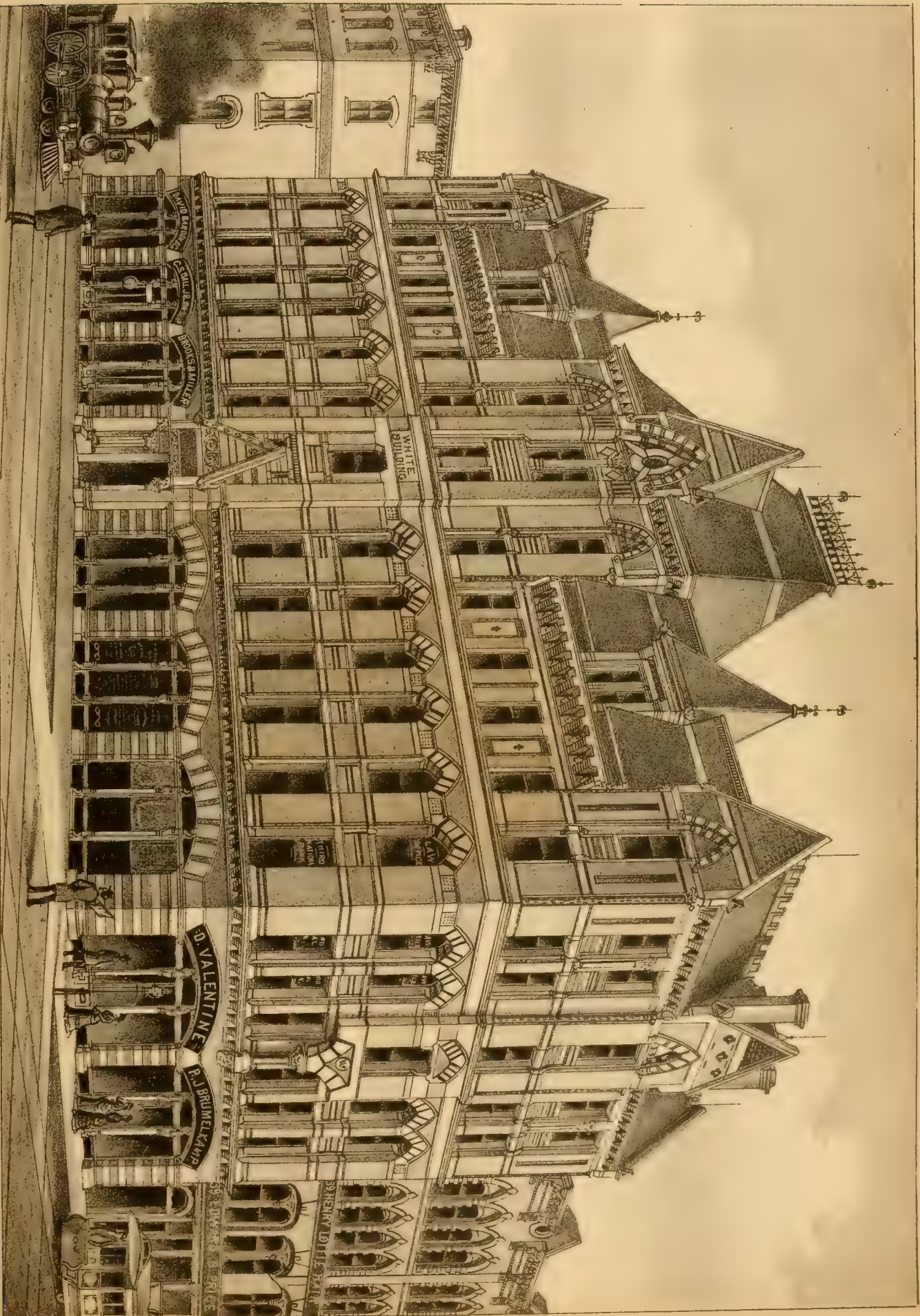
THE JORDAN TRANSCRIPT. It was subsequently published by Nathan Burrell, Jr., and by Charles B. Park, who was followed by H. P. Winsor, who has continued the paper ever since. It is a weekly, independent, and well patronized.

The Pearly Fountain (monthly) was published by Park & Cheal, John G. Cheal, editor, for a short time at Jordan.

THE JORDAN INTELLIGENCER was established in December, 1876, by Louis B. Lathrop, present editor and proprietor. It is a weekly, strictly independent in politics, and has a good circulation.



George White



AS A MEMORIAL OF HORACE AND HAMILTON WHITE.

THIS BUILDING REPLACING ONE IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED IN BUSINESS FOR MANY YEARS, IS ERECTED BY THEIR CHILDREN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASA WHITE.

Asa White was born in Monson, Mass., in the year 1774. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his native State afforded. He early exhibited those traits of character which peculiarly distinguish business men.

Inheriting the energy and active habits of his father, he soon learned to rely upon his own efforts for self-advancement in the world, and thus by persevering industry, economy and a just appreciation of a good reputation, he became the artificer of his own fortune and the moulder of his own character. In 1798, he emigrated to Homer, N. Y., and in 1800 married Miss Clarissa, daughter of Caleb Keep, who had also settled in that town in 1798.

HORACE WHITE.

The subject of this sketch was born in the village of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., April 19, 1802. He was the eldest of five children of Asa White and Clarissa Keep.

When about fourteen years of age he went from home and became a clerk for Horace Hill, of Auburn, N. Y. About two years afterward he was engaged in a similar capacity in Albany in a store where his father had an interest. Subsequently he held the same situation with Jedediah Barber, of Homer, where, during the ten years of his stay, he acquired a reputation for business talent unusual for so young a man.

His health, however, failed and he retired to a small farm on which he labored for two or three years. About this time, and when he was thirty years of age, he became acquainted with the worship and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They commended themselves to his understanding, and on the 12th of April, 1835, he united with Calvary Church, Homer, N. Y. Rev. Henry Gregory, then missionary at that place, being pastor. At the next visitation of the Bishop he received the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation and was admitted to the Holy Communion. From that time through his subsequent life he was steadfast in profession and practice.

In the year 1838, Mr. White removed to Syracuse where he at once began to take an active part in business, and in connection with others, established the Bank of Syracuse, of which he was Cashier until his declining health compelled him to

resign. In the year 1839 he was made a Vestryman of St. Paul's Church, and in 1848 a Warden, a position which he held at the time of his decease.

His career as a man of business was marked by almost uninterrupted success. He was connected with important enterprises for advancing the interests of both the city and the State. In all moneyed transactions, it is the testimony of those best qualified to judge, that he was actuated by strict Christian integrity. Nor did he content himself with this negative virtue. His munificence was widely directed. Hobart College and other less conspicuous institutions were recipients of his gifts, while the missionary and the needy received his earnest attention.

Mr. White gave largely from his means for the support of church interests, and any enterprise looking to the advancement of education among the rising generation, and the establishment of good society. He was liberal because he loved to be, and because he seemed conscious of the perils of riches, and recognized *Who* it was that gave him power to get wealth.

He was one of the thirteen Directors of the consolidated Central Railroad Company and associated with Erastus Corning, at that time the head of the railway men of America.

The *Courier and Enquirer* at that time speaks thus of him:

"Horace White, of Syracuse, is a banker, with keen sagacity, extending and enlarging his operations till he finds himself acknowledged among the front rank of financiers. He will give the Direction, the careful and far-seeing counsel of a man who has rigidly looked at the passing events and distinguishing the flash of the moment from the steady and the enduring light. Himself and his brother have made good use of their wealth. They are of those citizens of our Western counties, who emulate the liberality and the enterprise of those men who in the great city are teaching the world that wealth appreciates intellect, admires art, and has its leaning of kindness towards the suffering."

In the year 1831, June 29th, he married Miss Clara, daughter of Andrew Dickson and Ruth Hall, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Connecticut.

They have two sons, Hon. Andrew Dickson White, President of Cornell University, and Horace Keep White, one of the representative business men of the city of Syracuse. His wife still survives at the time of writing this sketch.

HAMILTON WHITE.

Hamilton White was born in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 6th, 1807.

He was a son of Asa and Clarissa [Keep] White, who were among the early settlers of his native county. During his youth the only opportunities offered him for an education were those of the common schools, which he enjoyed to a limited extent ; but his close attention to books while young, coupled with an unusual self-reliance, enabled him to become a teacher at the age of sixteen, receiving the meager compensation of nine dollars per month and board. After four terms as a teacher, he entered upon a clerkship with Messrs. Randall, at Cortlandville.

Thus life opened before him its rugged path, and bade him rely upon his own energy in surmounting its obstacles and achieving success. These years of clerkship were years of strict economy, of faithful devotion to the interests of his principals, and consistent attention to all the duties of his position. In 1836 Mr. White removed to Lockport, Niagara County, where he found in the life and enterprise of that rapidly improving country, a wider field for the exercise of his maturing judgment and his untiring energies. His capital was that only which he had accumulated by his own economy, from his own labor, but integrity and capacity became his ruling characteristics, and his sagacious investments in the course of two or three brief years, laid the foundation of that ample fortune which during the later portion of his life he administered prudently, yet liberally and without ostentation.

In 1839 he came to Syracuse and became Cashier of the Onondaga County Bank upon the retirement of Moses S Marsh. He continued in this position until January, 1854, when the charter of the bank expired. During this entire period, while the Board of Directors contained many of the best citizens of Syracuse, no occasion was ever found by any to criticise his official or personal conduct. After the closing of the old bank Mr. White conducted the business as a private banker.

The enterprise of internal improvement in our own State, as well as in other States of the West and South, engaged his attention. His ripe judgment and high character as a man invited him to the confidence and councils of men whose energies were devoted to the construction of important railroad lines, while his unvarying success afforded him ample means of lending material aid.

The estimate in which he was held by his associates in such enterprises is manifested by the fact

that for many years previous to and at the hour of his death, he was Director in all the companies constituting the entire line of railways from Albany to Chicago, except the Cleveland and Toledo.

Hamilton White was eminently a man of public spirit, and not only ready to follow but to lead in endowing local and benevolent institutions. He was one of the few who secured to Syracuse, by material aid, the location of the State Idiot Asylum, in the prosperity of which he took an active part. He was a liberal patron of the Orphan Asylum and the Home of the Friendless, to the first of which he gave for many years his services as Treasurer, and both of which he remembered in his last hours. He was also prominent in the Association of Oakwood, in whose retired and beautiful shade his ashes repose. During the rebellion Mr. White was an ardent and generous friend of the government, and his liberality in securing the quota of troops required of his city and district, was unsurpassed, and was uninterrupted even by his absence in Europe, while seeking the restoration of his impaired health.

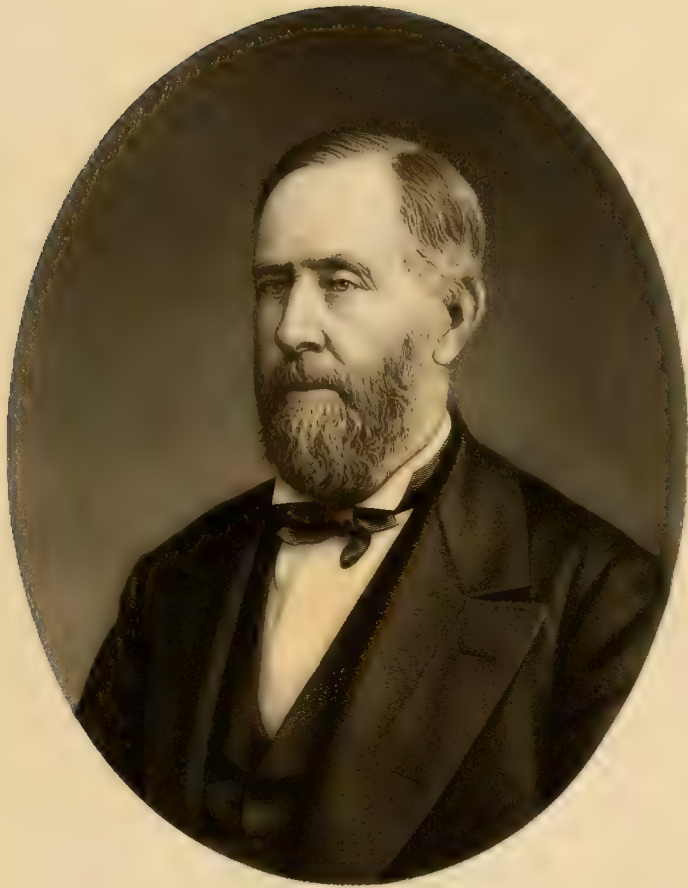
The church with which he was connected was the recipient of many tokens of his liberality, while with catholic spirit he contributed to the foundation and support of other churches and congregations, here and elsewhere. He sought to shun the public eye in all his charity and to do good secretly rather than for notoriety. Mr. White's influence in all the departments of society, and in all associations for business was characterized by the greatest modesty and diffidence, for his judgment (expressed without pretence and generally upon solicitation,) was almost invariably based upon reasons which demanded and secured concurrence.

But home was the place in which Mr. White displayed the most attractive and endearing traits of his character. He loved the domestic circle, the society of his wife and the voices of his children. He sought to make home attractive and happy by surrounding it with artificial adornments and by gathering within it the means of study, the instruments of recreation and the creations of genius in art. In 1863 he was obliged to abandon business and seek relief abroad. He visited England, France, Italy, Egypt and other foreign countries, and as a careful observer of scenes which lead us back four thousand years in the history of our race, returned with stores of information and incident, the rehearsal of which was delightful to himself and his interested and listening friends.

In 1864 Mr. White, with his wife and elder son, visited the West Indies, returning in June, 1865.



Wm. White



W. F. Graves

This, however, did not restore his failing health, as had been fondly hoped by his numerous friends, but, on the contrary, he gradually grew worse, and died on the 22d of September, 1865.

Mr. White married, in 1841, Sarah Randolph Rich, daughter of the late Gains B. Rich, of Buffalo, N. Y. For years her home was the center of an elegant hospitality, over which she presided with the rarest grace. Those who have experienced that hospitality, know how perfectly she exemplified in every detail the traits of a refined lady, a Christian, an example worthy of imitation. Her kindness to the needy was a peculiar trait of her character. She was prominently identified with the benevolent institutions of the city, and her charities were as unostentatious as they were free. She died March 29, 1867.

To Mr. and Mrs. White were born six children, whose names are as follows:

Jane Antoinette, now Mrs. Thomas Parish Sherman; Clara Keep, wife of Robert L. S. Hall, of New York; Barrett Rich, (deceased;) Hamilton Salisbury, Syracuse; Howard Ganson, Syracuse, and Sarah Aphia, (deceased.)

NATHAN F. GRAVES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1813.

He was the third child in a family of eight children of Benjamin Graves and Molly Stark. The former was a native of Lyme, New London County, Conn., and son of Elijah Graves, of English descent; but the ancestry traces its origin back to the Norman Conquest 1066, the first ancestor being physician to William the Conqueror. Molly Stark was also a native of Lyme, Connecticut, named by and connected with Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

His father was a well to do farmer, gave his children not only the advantages of the common schools, but educated them in the academies of Oneida County.

When Nathan F. was only 16 years of age he entered the list as a teacher, and spent several years either as a student or in teaching. Afterwards he entered the law office of J. Whipple Jenkins of Vernon, and after a year became a student at law with the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer of Utica, where he remained two years, and was admitted to the bar of the State in 1840 in the class with the Hon. James C. Smith and others who have distinguished themselves at the bar of the U. S.

He entered a law partnership with Timothy Jenkins, a prominent lawyer of Oneida Castle, with a very large practice, where he remained for five years, and from the beginning, rapidly extending their practice, until the year 1844, when he went to New York and opened an office at 49 Nassau street, where he grew into an extensive practice in the course of a few years, but on account of ill health gave up his practice in that city, came to Syracuse in the year 1849 and opened a law office with Hon. Daniel P. Wood, which partnership continued for some fifteen years, when Mr. Wood retired from the firm. Mr. Graves has continued the practice of his profession until the present time. He was a Director and President of the Burnet Bank from its organization in 1852, till its discontinuance and the Fourth National Bank took its place, of which he was President until that Bank gave place to the "New York State Banking Company," of which he has been President from its organization, and still occupies the same position, having been continuously President of a bank longer than any other person in the city.

He has been for several years a Trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank, and one of the Trustees of the Idiot Asylum located at Syracuse. In politics Mr. Graves has been a Democrat, and although not solicitous of public office, was elected Mayor of Syracuse in 1874, and has been identified with the school interests of the city for several years as School Commissioner and also President of the Board of Education.

In the year 1873, Mr. Graves with his wife visited the Pacific coast, Japan and several countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, and by land and sea made a trip around the world, and with a ready pen furnished many valuable letters as a correspondent of the New York Observer, Syracuse Courier and Northern Christian Advocate.

He has been married twice—first to Miss Helen P., daughter of S. Sidney Breese of Oneida county, June 1st, 1842. His wife died July 20, 1844. For his second wife he married Miss Catherine H., sister of his first wife, November 23, 1845, who now survives, to share with him the results of a life of active business and labor.

Mr. Graves belongs to the class of citizens who give stability to the financial status of our country, and character to society, a liberal supporter of public enterprise, a safe counsellor, and a judicious manager of his own affairs. He is unpretentious, a man of excellent habits and characteristic integrity of purpose.

HON. D. P. WOOD.

Daniel P. Wood was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., November 5, 1819. He was next to the youngest in the family of children of Daniel Wood and Sophia Sims. His father, in the year 1800, came from Berkshire, Mass., and settled in the town of Pompey. He was a lawyer and farmer, the latter being his chief occupation. He died in 1838. His mother was also of New England stock, but the ancestry, some four generations back, came from Jamestown, Virginia. She was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Joseph Loomis, born in England about 1590, sailed from London April 11, 1638, in the ship Susan and Ellen and arrived at Boston July 17, 1638. She died November, 1841.

D. P. Wood inherited, and has exhibited through life, the New England traits of character—readiness to labor and to learn, strength of will, forecast and sympathy with those movements which have for their end the well being of the country and for their means the advancing condition of all classes and races. He worked upon the farm of his father during his earlier years, receiving such education as the district school afforded, and acquiring a vigor of constitution which has since enabled him to endure the severest mental labor. At about eighteen years of age he pursued a preparatory course at Pompey Academy, and at twenty entered Hamilton College, where he not only disciplined his mind by close study, but expanded it by a wide range of reading, graduating from that institution in 1843.

In 1844 he entered the law office of Victory Birdseye at Pompey, and in 1845 came to Syracuse and studied law in the office of George W. Noxon, and after being admitted to the bar in 1846, (in the last class admitted under the old Constitution of the State) he entered into partnership with Mr. Noxon.

He met the barriers common to young attorneys in competition with older and more experienced lawyers, with that resolution and energy, yet with that integrity of purpose and courteous manner, so characteristic of his whole life.

He was City Attorney for three years, from the organization of the city government till 1853, and in that year and also in 1854, he represented his district in the Assembly of the State.

As Chairman of the Committee on Salt, in which interest many of his constituents were largely engaged, and as a member of the Committee on the Code he brought to the discussions of those subjects his legal acumen and conscientious industry. In the exciting and able debates on the completion

and enlargement of the canals, and in the impeachment of Canal Commissioner John C. Mather by the Committee of Managers of the House, of which Mr. Wood was a member, and took an active and efficient part, his speeches were no slight tribute to his reputation and capacity.

In 1854, as Chairman of the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, he matured and carried through the act creating the Department of Public Instruction, and was member of the Committee on Ways and Means, in those days the most exacting and laborious committee of the Legislature. Mr. Wood attended to his profession during the three years following, but in 1857, on account of over taxation of both body and mind, his health became so impaired that he went to South Carolina, returning thence on horseback.

In 1865, '66, '67, he was elected to the Assembly as Representative from Onondaga county. In 1865-'66 he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the following year Chairman of the latter,—positions requiring almost ceaseless labor. He defended their interests with honor to himself and usefulness to the State. In 1861, he was one of the party who escorted President Lincoln on his memorable trip to Washington a few days preceding his inauguration, and, in 1865, was Chairman of the Special Legislative Committee to receive the remains of President Lincoln at the city of New York and conduct them through the State.

In politics Mr. Wood was a Whig, but afterwards a Republican upon the formation of that party. During the late rebellion he was an unswerving supporter of the Union cause. He was very active in the organization of the first regiment that went from Syracuse, raised in one week. His patriotism knew no fear nor faltering; keeping up his patience and hope, speaking words of good cheer all the more when the hours were darkest.

In the fall of 1871, he was elected to represent the 22d Senatorial District, composed of Cortland and Onondaga counties, in the State Legislature. His record was such that at the end of his first term his renomination was made by acclamation, and his election took place without opposition by the Democratic party.

In the Senate Mr. Wood, during his four years service, held the leading and important position of Chairman of the Finance Committee, which required him to act upon the vast fiscal interests, claims and necessities of the State, and gave him great weight in determining its public policy.



D. P. Wood

In this capacity he used all the power of his place in enforcing retrenchment, resisting unjust and unworthy claims, fighting extravagance and prodigality of expenditure and relieving the burdens of the people.

In 1874, Mr. Wood was appointed by Governor Dix, with the concurrence of the Senate, Major General of the 6th Division, N. G., S. N. Y., comprising twelve counties of the State, viz: Oneida, Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, Broome, Chenango and Otsego.

General Wood was one of the organizers of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and has been a Trustee of the same since its beginning, and is its present President; he is also identified with the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, and of the New York State Banking Company as Director. He is President and Treasurer of the High-

land Solar Salt Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, and is largely interested in the manufacture of salt. He is interested as one of the originators and managers of the Syracuse and Geddes, and the Genesee and Water Street Railways, and is the President and principal manager and largest stockholder of the Metallic Burial Casket Manufacturing Company of New York city.

In the year, 1848, August 24th, he married Miss Lora Celeste, daughter of Silas Smith and Eunice Bagg, the former from Lanesborough, Mass., and an early settler of the town of Marcellus—the latter a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Joseph Loomis of Windsor, Conn.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been born six children, whose names are as follows: Frank, of the law firm of Wood & Stone, Syracuse; Mary Bagg, (deceased,) Fannie Loomis, (deceased,) Mary Clifton, Cornelia Longstreet, and William Sims, (deceased.)

BANKS OF SYRACUSE.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The banking interest of this city is intimately identified with the interests of the city itself, and therefore deserves more than a passing notice. We shall, in accordance with the purpose of this work, give a brief historical review of the various banks, including their organization, present officers and latest official statement of resources, beginning with the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In 1863, when the national banking system was adopted, the Secretary of the Treasury requested certain gentlemen of financial repute to meet him in consultation at Washington. Among these gentlemen were Governor English, of Connecticut, and Mr. E. B. Judson, of this city. The consultation over, Mr. Judson came home, and immediately took measures for the organization of a National Bank in Syracuse. Although this bank is No. 6, owing to certain delays in the transmission of papers, still the fact remains that the First National Bank of Syracuse was the second one organized in the United States.

The original capital of the bank was placed at \$100,000; this has since been increased to \$250,000. Upon effecting the organization Mr. Judson became President, and Mr. George B. Leonard, Cashier, and no change in the official management has since occurred. Indeed but two changes have

taken place in the directorship, one caused by removal from the city, the other by death. The Board of Directors is now comprised of E. B. Judson, C. T. Longstreet, James J. Belden, Jacob Crouse, Orlin Mead, John Crouse, C. B. Sedgwick, Dennis McCarthy and D. Edward Crouse.

The Executive Committee for the year 1877 consists of three members of the Board, Messrs. E. B. Judson, John Crouse and Jacob Crouse, but the active every-day management falls upon the President—a gentleman who has been connected with the banking interest of the city ever since 1851, and to whom reference is again made in connection with the Merchants National Bank. Mr. Judson has been a resident of this city for twenty-nine years, coming from Constantia, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and iron. He still carries on the manufacture of lumber there, as he has for forty years, and in this city he is interested in the manufacture of iron, salt and glass. The management of the business of the Bank, however, requires most of his time. Mr. Judson was also one of the original incorporators and Vice-President of the Merchants Bank, now the Merchants National Bank, of this city, one of the organizers of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, a director of the Bank of Syracuse, and one of the organizers of the "Salt Springs Bank," and for some years its Cashier. Resigning the latter position, he

Due U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. on redemption fund,).. \$16,800 00

Total \$590,140 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$200,000 00

Surplus fund 40,000 00

Undivided profits ... 11,493 35

Circulating notes received from Comptroller. 116,700 00

Individual deposits subject to check ... \$218,315 89

Demand certificates of deposit..... 2,422 45

220,738 34

Due to other national Banks..... 1,209 04

Total \$590,140 73

The following is the present Board of Directors : Jacob Crouse, David A. Munro, Charles Hubbard, J. W. Truesdell, George Geddes, Payne Bigelow, William Brown Smith, Erastus Phillips, Alfred A. Howlett, I. H. Munroe, Daniel Gates, Elizur Clark, Giles Everson and George N. Crouse.

The President, Mr. Howlett, devotes his whole time to the business of the bank. He has lived in this city about twenty-five years, and while connected with large enterprises of one kind and another in Syracuse, has also been interested elsewhere, especially in pork packing at Delphi, Indiana, under the firm of Spears, Case & Co. At Oswego he has been engaged in milling and the provision trade, firm of Howlett, Gardner & Co., and in private banking at Oswego, firm of Ames, Howlett & Co. For some time he also officiated as President and Vice-President of the Chenango Valley Railroad, in the building of which he was largely interested. For twenty years or more Mr. Howlett has been engaged in salt manufacture, and has been busy in many enterprises.

Mr. Leach, the Cashier, is a banker by profession. Previous to becoming associated with the Salt Springs Bank, he had been Teller in the old Salina Bank, and now brings to bear upon his multifarious duties his comprehensive knowledge gained in the school of experience.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

The Third National Bank of Syracuse has been in existence about fourteen years, and during that time it has made for itself a record such as any monetary institution may well be proud of. It was organized in the latter part of 1863, but did not begin business till January 1, 1864. Its capital was placed at \$150,000, at that time supposed ample for the transaction of its prospective business. Events demonstrated the reverse, however, and in

May, 1864, it was increased to \$200,000. This did not suffice, and on the 21st of November, of the same year, the capital was again increased, this time to \$300,000, at which amount it has since remained, increased, of course, by the accumulated surplus, which is now \$79,000.

The first Board of Directors of the Third National consisted of the following named gentlemen : John W. Barker, James M. Munro, Charles Pope, Allen Munroe, Timothy R. Porter, H. W. VanBuren, Lucius Gleason, Frank Hiscock and James Munroe. The first President was James Munroe ; he was succeeded by Allen Munroe, and in January, 1871, Mr. Lucius Gleason, the present incumbent, was elected to the Presidency. The first Cashier was Francis H. Williams, who retained the position till February, 1873, when Mr. George S. Leonard became Cashier.

Official statement of the Third National Bank made on the 6th day of October, 1877 :

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts..... \$416,043 45

United States Bonds to secure circulation. 275,000 00

United States Bonds to secure Deposits..... 100,000 00

Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.. 6,615 00

Due from Approved Reserve Agents. 28,225 79

Due from Approved Reserve Agents (gold). 4,005 66

Due from other National Banks..... 16,505 42

Due from State Banks and Bankers.. 248 55

Exchanges for Clearing House..... 4,450 33

Bills of other Banks..... 4,255 00

Fractional Currency (in'ding Nickels) 121 28

Specie, silver..... 500 00

Legal Tender Notes..... 10,000 00

Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)..... 12,375 00

Total \$878,345 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.... \$300,000 00

Surplus Fund..... 60,000 00

Undivided profits..... 23,388 87

National Bank Notes outstanding.... 247,500 00

Individual Deposits subject to check.. 200,929 83

United States Deposits..... 42,833 28

Due to other National Banks. 2,684 66

Due to State Banks and Bankers ... 1,008 84

Total..... \$878,345 48

The President of the Third National, although attending to his official duties, resides in the neighboring village of Liverpool, where he was born. A large part of his life has been passed in mercantile pursuits. Since 1842, he has also been extensively

engaged in the manufacture of salt, continuing the business, in addition to carrying on large coal mining interests in Pennsylvania. Of late years, however, the management of the bank has chiefly occupied his time.

The present Board of Directors are Lucius Gleason, Frank Hiscock, Harmon W. Van Buren, James J. Belden, George P. Hier, Giles Everson, Payne Bigelow, Frank H. Hiscock, and George S. Leonard.

The Third National Bank is now located in a very elegant suite of offices in the White Memorial Building, second floor, and is one of the representative monetary institutions of the city. It is the designated United States Depository of internal revenue for this district, and also acts as "Clearing House" for the ten associated banks of the city. The Clearing House has now been in operation about three years, and is conducted on the same principles as the New York Clearing House. Mr. Leonard, the cashier of the Third National Bank, is the Manager.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

The history of this bank comprises a period of about twenty-seven years. It was organized under a State charter in 1850 as the Merchants Bank. Of that corporation, John D. Norton was President; Edward B. Judson, Vice-President; Eli H. Sherman, Cashier. These gentlemen, together with Herrick Allen, Marcus Cone, Peter Outwater, Jr., Charles C. Richardson, Joseph F. Sabin, James M. Baker, Lucius D. Cowan, Harvey Loomis, Simon C. Hitchcock and Jacob M. Cook, comprised the Board of Directors. The names of these gentlemen will be remembered, especially by the older citizens of Syracuse; they were the leading business men of that day, and now all are deceased except Mr. Judson. The capital of the Merchants Bank was placed at \$135,000. At a special meeting of the Board in the fall of 1851, this capital was increased to \$160,000, and subsequently, to meet the demands of the business, the capital was again increased to \$180,000. Continuing business as a State Bank till June, 1865, the Merchants was then merged in a National Bank, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, the paid-in capital remaining \$180,000. Jefferson Freeman was President, and since him, the presidency has been filled by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. R. N. Gere, the latter gentleman being elected President in 1868.

Mr. Gere has long been a resident of Geddes and has been intimately identified with the prominent interests of this section. He has been a

prominent salt manufacturer, and is now President of the Syracuse Iron Works. He is also President of the Geddes Street Railroad Company, is connected with the Blast Furnace, and in manufacturing and other circles has always borne a part of whatever work was necessary. His time is now largely occupied with the management of the Iron Works, though he exercises the general supervision of a president over the affairs of the bank.

Mr. E. R. Plumb has been Cashier since June, 1864, he succeeding Peter Outwater, Jr., deceased. Such have been the changes in the official management. The present Board of Directors: George N. Kennedy, J. A. Sherman, George P. Hier, E. R. Plumb, R. Nelson Gere, H. D. Denison, George Stevens, Peter Burns and N. S. Gere.

While the capital of the Merchants National Bank is nominally \$180,000, it is really \$280,000, for the surplus is \$100,000. The loans and discounts approximate \$400,000, and the deposits \$225,000—a mere mention of facts to show in what esteem the bank is held.

Its official statement, made October 1, 1877, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$368,142 07 |
| Overdrafts..... | 1,519 21 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.... | 143,500 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents... | 40,010 38 |
| Due from other National Banks..... | 10,213 81 |
| Due from State Banks and bankers . | 14,420 83 |
| Real Estate..... | 2,261 97 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid.... | 3,817 67 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | 3,042 87 |
| Bills of other banks..... | 5,000 00 |
| Specie..... | 602 46 |
| Legal tender notes..... | 15,000 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) | 6,457 50 |

Total..... \$613,988 77

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | \$180,000 00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 50,000 00 |
| Undivided profits..... | 52,381 61 |
| National Bank notes outstanding.... | 129,150 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check. | 188,386 49 |
| Demand certificates of deposit..... | 10,000 00 |
| Due to other National Banks..... | 1,885 37 |
| Due to State Banks and bankers.... | 2,185 36 |

Total..... \$613,988 77

The management of the bank is largely with the Cashier, a gentleman who has been connected with banking operations for twenty years. In 1856 he entered the Merchants Bank as book-keeper, subsequently became teller, and now for thirteen years has been Cashier.

The bank has pleasant, roomy quarters in the Wieting Block, corner of South Salina and West Water streets, with every convenience for the transaction of its large and increasing business.

SYRACUSE NATIONAL BANK.

The history of this bank now belongs wholly to the past, it having closed up its business in 1877. While it was in existence it was the oldest bank in the city, having been organized as the "Bank of Syracuse" under the general State banking law, in 1839. John Wilkinson, Esq., was its first President, and Horace White, Cashier. The bank entered upon a career of prosperity which it maintained without abatement for a long series of years, being one of the leading monetary institutions of the city. Its capital in 1839 was \$200,000, which remained the same till its close. Mr. Wilkinson died while occupying the position of President, on the 19th of September, 1862, and Mr. Hamilton White became President for a short time; he was succeeded by Mr. John H. Chiddell, who in turn yielded the Presidency to Hon. Andrew D. White, a gentleman better known in educational than in banking circles—the President of Cornell University. But one change occurred in the Cashiership; Horace White being succeeded by Mr. Orrin Ballard in 1856, who henceforth became the active manager of the bank. Mr. Ballard has been by profession a banker, having had experience in the business here and elsewhere from boyhood. The bank, however, during its career of prosperity, was indebted to the talents and capital of Hamilton and Horace White, Esqs., who gave it its impetus and largely shaped its fortunes. These gentlemen, together with John Wilkinson, Esq., the first President of the bank, were early and prominent residents of the city, and for many years intimately identified with all its leading interests.

The Bank of Syracuse continued business under its State organization till 1865, when it availed itself of the national banking law under the name and style of the Syracuse National Bank. Thus it continued till the close of its business in 1877. The stock holders have all been paid up, and the affairs of the bank are in a satisfactory state of settlement.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS.

MECHANICS BANK.

The Mechanics Bank of Syracuse was originally organized in August, 1851, under the old free banking law of the State. It began business in November following with a paid-up capital of \$140,000, and through the changes which the bank has

since passed the original capital has been retained. Upon its organization Thomas B. Fitch was elected President and E. B. Weeks Cashier. The original incorporators were, Edward B. Weeks,* Jonathan R. Warner,* Cornelius T. Longstreet, John P. Ballard, Alfred H. Hovey,* Charles B. Sedgwick, Joseph Bruce,* George Salmon,* Curtis Moses and Joel Thayer. Of these original incorporators the only ones now remaining with the bank are Messrs. Longstreet, Thayer and Fitch. Mr. Longstreet is a native of the vicinity; for years he was connected with the trade of Syracuse, and subsequently was engaged in trade in New York City. His efforts were productive of substantial results, and about fifteen years ago he retired from business. Mr. Thayer is a resident of Skaneateles; he is largely identified with some of the heaviest manufacturing interests of the city, and at his home is engaged in banking, milling and other operations.

Mr. Weeks remained President until his death in 1872, when Mr. James M. Ellis was elected to the Presidency. Such have been the changes in the official management. The Mechanics Bank continued business as a State Bank till July, 1865, when it obtained a charter as a National Bank. It was known and continued business as the Mechanics National Bank till 1873, when the National charter was resigned, and the name became, as of old, simply the Mechanics Bank, and the same general business has been adhered to.

The bank was originally located in the building immediately south of Wieting Block on Salina street, which was sold to Dr. Wieting. From there it removed to the Larned Block, where it remained about one year, or until the spring of 1876, when removal was made to the elegant banking offices now occupied by it in the Syracuse Savings Bank Building.

The active management of the Mechanics Bank is with the President and Cashier, both of whom are old residents of the city. Mr. Ellis is a native of Onondaga Hill, and for twenty-three years has been connected with business interests here, as a merchant, manufacturer and banker. Mr. Fitch has resided here since 1831; till 1846, he was engaged in the drug trade, and during most of the time since has been a banker. Both he and Mr. Ellis are also copartners in the jobbing boot and shoe house of Dunn, Salmon & Co. Their management of the affairs of the bank has been characterized by a liberal and judicious spirit, and the effect is to be seen in the business of the institution. The following named gentlemen constitute

* Deceased.

the present Board of Directors : James M. Ellis, T. B. Fitch, C. T. Longstreet, Joel Thayer, John Dunn, Jr., F. S. Wicks, E. F. Rice.

STATE BANK OF SYRACUSE.

The founders of the State Bank of Syracuse were, for the most part, gentlemen who had been incorporators of the Trust and Deposit Company. The special charter of the last named Company did not admit of a general commercial banking business, which the incorporators wished to combine with the peculiar features of the Trust and Savings Bank, and therefore a new enterprise under the name of the State Bank of Syracuse, was organized under the general banking law, and began business on the first of February, 1873. The paid-up capital was \$100,000, most of the stock being held in this city. The officers of this bank are John J. Crouse, President ; Frank Hiscock, Vice-President ; Matthew J. Myers, Cashier ; and the Board of Directors, John J. Crouse, Frank Hiscock, George Barnes, Henry L. Beard, George N. Kennedy, Thomas Molloy and M. J. Myers. This bank does business in the same office with the Trust and Deposit Company, viz. : in the Onondaga County Savings Bank building, but the capital and business of the two institutions are wholly distinct, and the formation of the State Bank has added a valuable banking capital to the monetary interest of Syracuse.

The active management of the business of the bank is with Mr. Myers, the Cashier, although there is an Executive Board composed of Messrs. Crouse, Hiscock and Barnes. Mr. Myers has been connected with the banking interest of Syracuse for more than twenty years. In 1855 he entered the Burnet Bank as book-keeper, and afterwards became its teller. For a time he was with Wilkinson & Co.'s Bank, and for a number of years receiving teller of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Then he became Cashier of a bank in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and also carried on a private bank there for a short time. He has been Cashier of the State Bank of Syracuse since its organization, and is also Secretary of the Onondaga Trust and Deposit Company. The bank transacts a general business, and although not long established, has won for itself a good reputation in monetary circles.

NEW YORK STATE BANKING COMPANY.

The origin of this bank goes back to 1852, when the Burnet Bank was incorporated under the State banking law. In this capacity it continued to do business till after the national banking system was adopted, when it was merged in the "Fourth Na-

tional Bank of Syracuse," and continued to do business as such till the national charter was resigned in 1872. At this date the name of the New York State Banking Company was assumed, and the bank has continued without any change in the general character of its business.

Mr. Nathan F. Graves, one of the old and well-known citizens of Syracuse, has remained President of the bank ever since its original incorporation in 1842. By profession, Mr. Graves is an attorney, and he is now one of the old members of the Syracuse bar. Since making his home in this city he has become largely interested in real-estate matters ; he has built and now owns a large number of residences in the city. For a number of years he was a member of the Board of Education and its President, and he has also been Mayor of the city. In brief, his life has been both public and active. While he still continues to give the business of the bank more or less of his personal attention, the active management of its details devolves upon Mr. R. A. Bonta, the Cashier. Mr. Bonta entered the Burnet Bank in 1856 as a clerk. Subsequently he became book-keeper, then teller, and in 1864 was made Cashier, a position he has since retained.

The New York State Banking Company retains its old location in Wieting Block, second floor, where it has pleasant and well furnished apartments for the transaction of its business. Being a private bank, we can make no authorized statement of its capital, deposits or discounts. Nor is it necessary, since its character as a reliable and prosperous monetary institution is well known to the public. The present officers are, Nathan F. Graves, President ; John White, Vice-President ; R. A. Bonta, Cashier ; George L. Bonta, Teller ; J. Frank Cockings, Discount Clerk ; William S. Reed, Book-keeper, and Louis L. Cole, Clerk.

WILKINSON & CO.'S BANK.

The Banking House under this firm name was established nearly twenty years ago by Alfred Wilkinson and S. H. Slosson, the last named gentleman supplying the needed capital. It has been in existence long enough to be regarded as one of the permanent institutions of Syracuse. Since its organization no change has occurred in the firm style, and but one change each in co-partnership and location. Beginning its career in the Syracuse House Block, it continued to occupy that place till 1874, when removal was made to the very central location now occupied, corner of South Salina and Railroad streets. In 1863, Mr. Slosson retired and J. Forman Wilkinson became a partner with his brother.



E. D. Rice

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 2, 1831. He was the youngest son of Thomas Rice and Charlotte Flint, both natives of Massachusetts. His father came to this county in the year 1818, and settled in the town of Pompey, half a mile east of Oran, and hence was one of the pioneers of that part of the county; he was a farmer by occupation, and died March 25, 1843.

The subject of this memoir came to the city of Syracuse at the age of twelve years, and having lost his father about this time, and not being pecuniarily assisted, was, unaided and alone, at that age left to begin only as a boy can. His first two years were spent as a bundle boy. During the next two years he was a clerk in a general merchandise store at Marcellus. Returning to the city he entered upon a clerkship in the dry-goods trade, and remained until 1852, and went to New York and became a clerk in a large wholesale house, then one of the largest dry-goods houses of that city. Here he remained for one year, and returned to his native county. During these years, by strict economy, he had got together a few hundred dollars. This money, on his return, he invested, first in partnership with Col. Charles Richardson. After two years he started alone

in the dry-goods business, in a small way, in the old Franklin building, East Genesee street. Although limited in an opportunity for an education from books while young, the past few years' experience had supplied him with a practical business education, and strengthened his business ability. He began his business career in a modest way, determined to succeed if energy, indomitable perseverance, and business habits would win success. At the time of writing this sketch he is one of the oldest dry-goods merchants in the city, and during these years his name has been a synonym for strict integrity of purpose, honorable dealing, and a business thrift often characteristic of self-made men. The result of deserved ambition may be seen on South Salina street, in the fine brick structure occupied by him for a dry-goods house, being one of the best in the city, and erected in 1876.

In the year 1854, August 31, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Hon. Hiram Eaton, of Fayetteville, to whom has been born three children,—Nellie Z., Lizzie E., and Edward I.

In politics Mr. Rice is identified with the Republican party. Is not solicitous of any political preferment; looks rather to principles involved than to party in casting his vote.

The Messrs. Wilkinson are the only bankers of this city who are natives of Syracuse. Many others are old residents, but were not born here. It is a singular coincidence that the Wilkinson brothers are now doing banking business upon the very premises where they were born, their father, John Wilkinson, Esq., having occupied the place with his residence and law office, at a time when he was the only lawyer in the village, and his office was considered "out of town."

The Messrs. Wilkinson are both civil engineers by profession, and each has been connected with railway enterprises as superintendents of roads or divisions. They became bankers by the force of circumstances, and although the experience was new to them, they seem to have adjusted themselves as naturally to this branch of business as if they had been brought up in it. At least the success which has attended their efforts is a sufficient proof that they have not mistaken their calling.

The Banking House of Wilkinson & Co. deal in foreign exchange, receive deposits, issue loans and discounts, and, in short, attend to all the branches of a general banking business. Its affairs are in a satisfactory condition, and its increasing deposits are evidence of a large share of public confidence.

The Cashier is Mr. Edward Westcott, son of a former Mayor of Syracuse. He has the reputation of being a business man in every sense of the word, and his relations with the monetary and other interest of the city have always been of the highest character. Mr. E. C. Seager is the teller, Mr. Charles Whitney book-keeper, and William Hookaway, discount clerk. These gentlemen have been associated with the bank for several years, and creditably fill their responsible positions.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF ONONDAGA.

This Banking Institution has a sphere of business somewhat peculiar. The company is authorized by its charter to make investments for parties at home or abroad, in bonds, stocks, &c., and to act as agent, receiver, executor, administrator, guardian, treasurer, assignee or trustee, either by power of attorney or appointment of court. The duties of administrator have extensively fallen to it, and it is well fitted to act in this capacity from its capital which is pledged for its trust funds, its absence of personal interest, and its command of time to devote to such business. Having all the rights and privileges of a Savings Bank, it designs to go farther, and provide safe receptacles for money, bonds, and other valuables, differing in its reception and keeping of them from the system which character-

izes ordinary deposits. The Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga was organized in 1869, with Dudley P. Phelps, President; Daniel P. Wood and E. B. Judson, Vice-Presidents; and Matthew J. Myers, Secretary. The offices of this company are in the Onondaga County Savings Bank building, where every facility is provided for the safe keeping of deposits. The company for a small consideration guarantee their absolute safety, and thus meet the wants of prudent men and women who desire to secure their earnings, small or large sums, or valuables of any kind from being lost or destroyed. To accomplish this object, the office of the company is provided with one of the finest vaults in the State. This vault, resting upon solid masonry, is encased in steel. Three doors lead to its interior, two of them being iron and steel, provided with burglar-proof combination locks, and one of them is the famous Sargent chronometer lock. The third door is of iron wicker work. Reaching the interior of the vault one sees a number of safes—one of them burglar-proof—where are now stored thousands of dollars worth of bonds for safe keeping. The others are for the safe keeping of papers, wills, deeds, insurance policies, mortgages, and the like. These latter safes are subdivided into a great many apartments, each being provided with lock and check lock, and a party renting one of these boxes has absolute control over it. These small boxes or safes are rented at a trifling cost for a longer or shorter time as may be desirable. Provision is also made within the vault for the safe keeping of jewelry, silver ware, &c., an excellent convenience which should be better understood and more generally used, for heavy securities and valuables may be thus preserved, against the depredations of burglars and against fire. In addition to this peculiar function, the company, as a savings bank, receives deposits in sums of five cents and upwards, interest on all sums being compounded every six months.

The Company has a paid up capital of \$100,000, one half of which is deposited with the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for the security of trust funds and depositors. All the safeguards which the State has provided are thrown about it, and the company stands upon the most substantial of foundations. The present officers of the company are the following named gentlemen:

Officers—John J. Crouse, President; Geo. Barnes, M. J. Myers, Vice-Presidents; James Barnes, Secretary.

Trustees.—John N. Babcock, D. Edgar Crouse,

Frank Hiscock, Martin A. Knapp, Thomas Molloy, William C. Williams, Robert G. Wynkoop, George Barnes, Frank Bigelow, John J. Crouse, George N. Kennedy, Alfred Mercer, Matthew J. Myers, Daniel P. Wood

Mr. Dudley P. Phelps having retired from active connection with the affairs of this Company, its management will hereafter devolve upon Mr. James Barnes, for the past thirteen years connected with the Onondaga County Savings Bank.

The recently retired President, Mr. Phelps, is an old citizen of Syracuse, having resided here forty-eight years. He is an attorney by profession, although he has never practiced, except for a brief time. For a long time he was connected with the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, continuing with it till the consolidation. From 1861 to 1868 he was Treasurer of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and since the formation of the Trust and Deposit Company, he has given his whole attention to the duties of the Presidency of the Company. The other gentlemen connected with the Company are all well-known citizens whose names would not be associated with anything doubtful or visionary.

DOW, SHORT & CO.'S BANK.

The firm of Dow, Short & Co., bankers, commenced business in January, 1876, the copartners being H. F. Dow, H. W. Short and O. B. Sperry. Their offices are in the basement of the Onondaga County Savings Bank building.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings Banks of this city have accomplished greater good within comparatively few years than was anticipated at the outset of their career. Their immense deposits bespeak habits of thrift and economy which cannot be too warmly commended. But while this is the case, the savings banks have more money than they want, because they are limited by State law in their loans upon bond and mortgage to sixty per cent. of their deposits, and they are constantly compelled to refuse deposits from the simple fact that the money cannot be desirably placed. It is for this reason that the savings banks have an absolute plethora of money, notwithstanding the cry of hard times. The very "hard times" make people more economical and saving, and there is less inclination to use money in active enterprises. When such active enterprises shall again be generally resumed throughout the country the evil will be remedied. But this is not the place for a dissertation on finance; our object is to give the history of the different Savings Banks of the city, and we begin with the oldest institution of the kind established in Syracuse.

THE SYRACUSE SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was incorporated March 30, 1849. The original incorporators were Harvey Baldwin, Moses D. Burnet, James Lynch, George Saul, John B. Burnet, Johnson Hall, Harvey Rhoades, Philander W. Phobes, Edward B. Wicks, William W. Teall, Thomas T. Davis, Thomas B. Fitch, Dennis McCarthy, George F. Comstock, Henry Gifford, Thomas Bennet, William Clark and Elias W. Leavenworth. Of these gentlemen many have since died, others have either removed from the city or otherwise dissolved their connection with the bank, and at this time Messrs. Leavenworth, Fitch and McCarthy are the only ones who still remain connected with the enterprise. Upon beginning business the Syracuse Savings Bank had its headquarters in William W. Teall's law office, on Fayette Square. Subsequently it removed to the Townsend Block, and from there to the corner of Church and Salina streets. Works were begun upon the magnificent building now owned by the bank in May, 1875, and the building was completed late in 1876, the aggregate cost being about \$300,000—probably a little in excess of that amount. Space will not admit of our entering into an elaborate description of the building, the style and workmanship of which can only be appreciated by a personal inspection; suffice it to say that, in point of architectural appearance, elaborateness and beauty of finish, it is not surpassed by any similar structure in the country. It is an ornament to the city and a monument to the frugality of the people and the enterprise of the trustees of the bank, under whose direction the work was carried forward.

From 1849 to 1855, the bank did but a limited business; the people were not aroused to the full benefits accruing from such an institution; but in latter years a forward movement was manifested, and from that time on the business has constantly increased. Till 1862, no surplus was acquired, but since that date the surplus has accumulated to \$250,000. Below we give a statement of the condition of the bank on the 1st of July, 1877:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----|
| Bonds and Mortgages | \$1,149,428 | 20 |
| Stock Investments | 497,137 | 54 |
| Amount Loaned on Stocks | 220,830 | 00 |
| Banking House and Lot, at cost | 360,227 | 17 |
| Amount of other Real Estate | 2,665 | 97 |
| Cash on Deposit in Bank, &c. | 104,608 | 83 |
| Cash on Hand | 34,862 | 42 |
| Amount of all other Assets | 245,135 | 94 |

Total\$2,716,149 07

The actual cash transactions of the Syracuse Savings Bank during the six months ending July 1, 1877, were \$1,871,540. The number of open accounts was 5,965; the number of accounts which exceed \$5,000 was 30, and the largest amount due any one depositor was \$11,700.

The President, General E. W. Leavenworth, is a well-known public man, having been Secretary of State and lately a representative from this district in Congress. He is President of a number of the leading corporations of this city, and his duties, public and private, are of such a character as to demand all his time. To the affairs of the bank he gives his personal attention for a number of hours each day, and in its management is assisted by the Treasurer, Mr. A. F. Lewis, who has been sixteen years connected with the bank, eight years as Treasurer. Mr. Lewis has won an excellent reputation in the position he has so worthily filled. He was formerly connected with the Canastota Bank, at Canastota, Madison county.

ONONDAGA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

A special charter for this bank was granted by the Legislature in 1855. Its design then, as now, was that of a Savings Bank, or an institution in which the large or small savings of individuals might be deposited, and not only be safe but gain an increase for the benefit of the depositors. The principle is one which tends directly to develop economy and frugality in the use of even small sums over and above the actual expenses of living, and thus to aid thousands in the first steps towards a competency, who might otherwise be poor and dependent all their days. The amount of good which savings banks have done in this direction cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This general remark is true of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. During the twenty-two years of its existence it has been a conservator of the public welfare in more directions than one. The original incorporators of this bank were Allen Munroe, James L. Bagg, Robert G. Wynkoop, George Barnes, Perry Burdick, James Forman, John W. Barker, Daniel P. Wood, William E. Abbott, Harlow W. Chittenden, Isaac H. Bronner, Charles F. Williston, Edward S. Dawson, John Yorkey, Levi W. Hall, Cornelius L. Alvord and John Fitzgerald. These gentlemen had no selfish purpose to serve; their work was a philanthropic one; and judged by the light of subsequent events, they deserve honor for the action then taken.

The first President was Allen Munroe, and the first Treasurer S. H. Slosson. Mr. Munroe re-

mained President till quite recently, when he was succeeded by Daniel P. Wood. Mr. Slosson, as Treasurer, was succeeded by Dudley P. Phelps, and he by Edward S. Dawson, the present Treasurer, and one of the original incorporators of the bank. Maj.-Gen. D. P. Wood has for many years been a resident of this city. He is a native of Pompey. An attorney by profession, he has also been largely interested in the manufacture of salt here, and in a thousand ways has been identified with the upbuilding of Syracuse. For a number of years he has represented this county and district in the State Senate and House of Assembly, and he was the author of the banking law passed in 1875. He is also Treasurer of the Highland Solar Salt Company, and is carrying on one of the leading burial casket manufactories in the country, located in New York. Mr. Dawson has been Treasurer and *ex officio* general manager of the bank for the past eight years. He has been a resident of the city for the past thirty-three years; was formerly a merchant and manufacturer of saddlery hardware, and in his business relations with the community is well known as a gentleman of high standing. His whole time is now occupied with the duties of his onerous and responsible position.

The first business place of the Onondaga County Savings Bank was over No. 16 South Salina street, whence it removed to the Syracuse House Block and remained till taking possession of its new building. This building is one of the finest in the city; it is of gray Onondaga limestone, a model in architectural design and proportions, and surmounted by a superb clock-tower, which is lighted up gradually by electricity as the darkness of night comes on. This building is not only an ornament to the city and a credit to its architect and builders, but it serves to illustrate what elegant building material is found here at home. The bank is truly a representative institution of the county. The building and lot cost about \$300,000. The condition of the bank financially is shown by the following official statement, made July 1, 1877:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----|
| Bonds and mortgages..... | \$2,704,209 | 14 |
| Government and municipal bonds | 1,641,423 | 75 |
| Amount loaned on stocks and bonds | 166,231 | 39 |
| Banking House and lot, at cost.... | 293,823 | 81 |
| Other real estate, at cost..... | 44,995 | 86 |
| Cash on hand and in bank..... | 64,878 | 78 |
| Accrued interest..... | 123,287 | 94 |
| All other assets..... | 30,617 | 38 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total resources..... | \$5,069,468 | 05 |
| Due depositors..... | 4,649,257 | 19 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Net surplus..... | \$420,210 | 86 |

The number of open accounts in the Onondaga County Savings Bank July 1, 1877, was about 15,000.

The present officers of the bank are as follows : Daniel P. Wood, President ; Robert G. Wynkoop, Vice-President ; Charles Franchot, Secretary, and Edward S. Dawson, Treasurer.

Trustees—Archibald C. Powell, Charles F. Williston, James Terwilliger, John J. Crouse, Thomas Molloy, George Barnes, Charles Andrews, Robert G. Wynkoop, John W. Barker, Charles Franchot, James J. Belden, Daniel P. Wood, William E. Abbott, Russelas A. Bonta, Francis E. Carroll, and James L. Bagg.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL PRATT.

Daniel Pratt was born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., in 1806. In 1833, he was graduated at Union College, and in the same year moved to Onondaga county, where he read law with David D. Hillis, Esq., at Camillus.

In the fall of 1836, he removed to Syracuse, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the bar in July 1837, with Judge George F. Comstock and Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick and commenced the practice of his profession with David D. Hillis, Esq.

In February, 1843, he was appointed by Governor Bouck, First Judge of Onondaga county. Four years later he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court and was reelected in 1851. At the close of the term for which he had been reelected, he retired from the bench enjoying the unreserved confidence of the people he had so long served, both as to his unquestioned integrity and his judicial ability.

It is said of him that while acting in the capacity of Judge of the Supreme Court, he never in one instance adjourned his court closing the term without clearing the calendar of all causes ready for trial. While upon the bench, both Hamilton and Union Colleges conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.,—a fitting tribute to his legal attainments and to his private and public worth.

He resumed the practice of law January 1st, 1860, forming a partnership with the late David J. Mitchell, an advocate of surpassing persuasive powers. Two years later Mr. Wilber M. Brown was admitted to the partnership, and the firm as thus constituted for fifteen years ranked among the first in the State, having an unusually successful and lucrative practice.

Judge Pratt was elected as one of the counsel to

prosecute Judge Barnard in the impeachment of the latter, and the same year received the appointment from Governor Hoffman as one of the Commissioners to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1873, he was elected Attorney-General, a position which he filled with distinction and honor.

The mind of Judge Pratt had been thoroughly disciplined in early life by study and reading, and the mental training involved in his classical education and study of law gave him an ultimate mastery of his profession which placed him among the leading jurists of his time.

His genial disposition, strong intellectuality, and direct and positive argumentative powers, strengthened and enforced by a fund of knowledge always at his command, made him very effective as an advocate, and won for him a large share of popular appreciation. Few public men stand higher in the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

In the year 1838, he married Miss Maria, sister of S. B. Rowe, of Camillus, in which town she was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were born four sons, viz: William, (drowned while young,) George Comstock, (died young,) Charles and Daniel, the latter admitted to the practice of law and in the office with his father.

Mrs. Pratt was a most devoted Christian wife and mother,—a friend of the poor, and foremost in all work for their relief and elevation. She was one of the first who founded the Onondaga Orphan Asylum and Syracuse Home, which to-day bear testimony to her sagacity and disinterested benevolence. She died on the 11th of September, 1872, aged sixty-six years. For more than thirty years she had resided in the city of Syracuse and been for many years a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.



D. Platt



Mr. C. Ruggles

WILLIAM CRAWFORD RUGER.

This eminent member of the legal profession was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., January 30th, 1824. His father, John Ruger, was a prominent lawyer, who practiced his profession at Bridgewater until his removal to Syracuse, in 1847, where he continued in practice until his death, in 1855. William C. attended school at the Bridgewater Academy, a well known institution of learning, where he received a good classical education, and afterwards entered the office of his father as a student and was regularly admitted to the bar under the old Supreme Court at Utica in July, 1845.

He first opened an office at Bridgewater and practiced at that place until 1853, when he removed to Syracuse and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. & Wm. C. Ruger. Since that time he has been constantly in active practice at Syracuse, and connected successively with the law firms of Ruger & Lester, Ruger & Jenney, Ruger, Wallace & Jenney, and Ruger, Jenney, Brooks & French. Among the important cases with which he has been connected are the Lindsay murder trial, the litigation arising out of the failure of the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Institution, and the celebrated "canal ring" prosecutions instituted by Governor Tilden.

Mr. Ruger has always been a Democrat, and frequently represented his district in the councils of his party, among others the famous Hunker convention held at Rome and Syracuse in 1849, the first State Judicial Convention in 1870, the National Convention of 1872, and the State Convention of 1877. He has also been twice the candidate of his party for member of Congress, viz: in 1863 and 1865; but owing to the ascendancy of the Republican party and not from any want of personal merit, he failed of an election.

Upon the organization of the Onondaga County Bar Association in 1875, he became its first President, and continued in that office for three years, when he was succeeded by Judge Pratt. He was also elected President of the first State Bar Convention, held in this state at Albany in 1876, when the State Bar Association was formed, of which he is now one of the Vice-Presidents. He was also the first President of the social club organized at Syracuse in 1864, and known as the Onondaga Club. He was married May 2d, 1860, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Hon. Erastus S. Prosser, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has one child, Crawford Prosser Ruger, born Nov. 8, 1861.

Mr. Ruger holds a most enviable position in his chosen profession. Endowed with natural abilities

of a high order, and possessed of a peculiarly acute and logical mind, he is justly distinguished for extensive learning and sound judgment. With these qualifications as an advocate, his forensic efforts are exceedingly able and effective, while his arguments upon questions of law are remarkable for clearness of expression and for a style of reasoning at once forcible and convincing. Above the use of tricks or artifice, he presents his causes upon their real merits, and his professional conduct is conspicuous for uniform fairness and courtesy. Of fine personal appearance, and with refined and cordial manners, he is a universal favorite among his professional brethren, by whom he is justly regarded as a most able lawyer and genial gentleman.

HON. ELIZUR CLARK.

Mr. Clark was born in the town of Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., October 5, 1807.

The Clark family dates back to the early settlement of the New England States, and is descended from John Clark, who immigrated to America about the year 1644, and settled first in the State of Rhode Island. The ancestors of Elizur Clark were much noted for longevity; his grandfather's family, consisting of four sons and four daughters, all lived to upwards of eighty-three years of age, the youngest living to the advanced age of ninety-three years. His father, Beamont Clark, born July 25, 1767, lived to be ninety years of age and was a native of Saybrook, Conn., as was also the grandfather.

His father came with that part of the family which had not preceded him and settled in the town of Cicero, Onondaga county, in the summer of 1823. He was a farmer by occupation and did very much in the early settlement of that town, until 1837, when he removed to Michigan, where he died in the year 1857. His mother, whose maiden name was Nabbe Spencer, lived to be seventy-three years of age, and died in Michigan. She was born January 14, 1770.

The subject of this record was only fifteen years of age when he came to this county with his father and was next to the youngest in a family of eleven children—eight sons and three daughters—all of whom, except one besides himself, are deceased.

Mr. Clark's early opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. On coming to Syracuse he embarked in business for himself, and his subsequent successful career has abundantly proved that a practical education is more the result of capacity, energy and self-application than of book-study.

He spent his time until the year 1834 in such various kinds of business as presented. He leased the Salina mill property of Henry Seymour, and carried on the lumbering business until 1837, when Mr. Seymour died, and Mr. Clark purchased a half interest in the property, the other half being owned by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. He carried on this business until 1846, when he purchased the other half of the property, and sold the same to Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, and in partnership Messrs. Clark & Alvord carried on the lumber business until 1863, when Mr. Clark retired from the firm, and (with the exception of an agency in connection with the party to whom he leased the mill property, which continued until 1870) retired from the active duties of life.

He has been a director in the Salt Springs Bank since 1867, and a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank for several years past.

Unlike his father and grandfather, who were closely allied to the Federal party and afterward the Whig, he cast his first vote for General Jackson, and has been an unswerving and consistent member of the Democratic party ever since. He has never been an active politician and has looked rather to principles than to party interest. He has been identified with the public offices of trust and responsibility in the history of Salina and Syracuse in many instances, and was one of the first Aldermen elected after the organization of the City of Syracuse, representing the First Ward. In 1856 he was Supervisor for the same ward, and in the year 1863, represented his district in the State Legislature. All these public positions have been filled with that integrity of purpose and honest dealing which have characterized his whole life.

Mr. Clark is a plain, unassuming man, having the full confidence of his fellow men, and now at the age of seventy years retains an active mind and business ability apparently unimpaired.

In the year 1825, November 13, he married Miss Jerusha N. Spencer, of Onondaga county. To them were born ten children, of whom Chauncey B., Harriet E., wife of Augustus Avery, of Syracuse, John Seymour, of New York City, and Mary D., wife of Edward Manning, of Syracuse, are living.

His wife died in 1865. For his second wife he married, in November, 1869, Miss Augusta M. Peck, daughter of Charles L. Peck, a native of Lynn, Conn., and a descendant of Deacon William Peck, born in England 1601, and came to America 1638 and settled in New Haven, Conn.

CORNELIUS TYLER LONGSTREET.

Mr. Longstreet, the subject of this biographical notice, is a native of this county, having been born in Onondaga Valley on the 19th of April, 1814. He is the youngest son of Cornelius and Deborah [Tyler] Longstreet, who had a family of five children. His father was a native of New Jersey; his mother was born at Caughnawaga, now the village of Fonda, on the Mohawk River. The family of Longstreet, or (Longstreth,) comes from three brothers who immigrated from Holland to America, first stopping in New Jersey in the early settlement of that State. One went to Pennsylvania and settled; a second settled in Georgia, and the third (from whom the subject of this memoir is descended) remained in New Jersey. Judge Longstreet, of the Georgia branch of the family, was President of Columbia College, of South Carolina, at the time of the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion; he was uncle of Gen. James Longstreet, of the Confederate army, and his family is connected by marriage with some of the most prominent families of the South.

About the year 1802, Cornelius Longstreet came to Onondaga West Hill and opened a general store. He was among the first who sold goods in this county. In the year 1805, he married Deborah, daughter of Col. Comfort Tyler. Col. Tyler was one of the first settlers of the county, coming with Gen. Asa Danforth and his son, Asa, Jr., to Onondaga Valley in 1788. He was then a young unmarried man. Col. Comfort Tyler is said to have felled the first tree, manufactured the first bushel of salt, put the first plow in the ground, and built the first ten miles of turnpike in the county. When the subject of this notice was only eight months old, in the year 1814, his father died, leaving a large property for those times, which, however, through the mismanagement of his executors, was nearly lost to the family, except for their use for a few years and until about the time of the death of the mother, in 1826.

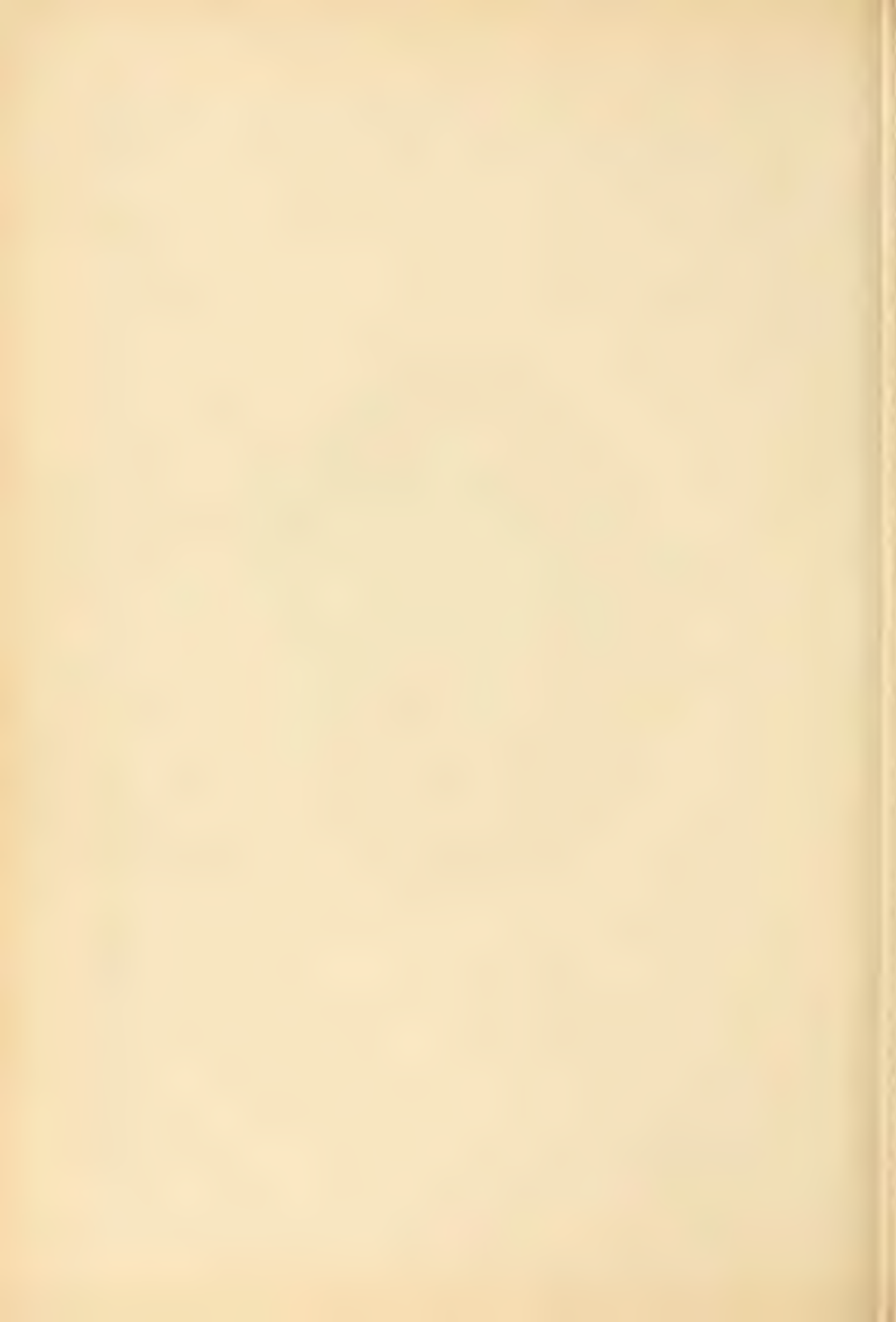
Until the death of his mother, Cornelius T. was kept in school, but about one year afterwards he engaged as an apprentice in Syracuse to the tailoring trade, and after three years he went to Geddes, where he remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he established business for himself as a merchant tailor, buying his stock of goods in New York. After three years he established his business in Syracuse, and for the next ten years is said to have carried on the largest business in this line of any man in the State west of New York city. In the year 1846, perceiving that there was a want



Elihu Clark



C. W. Longstreet



in the means of supply of clothing in New York for the northern trade, he removed his business to that city and established a wholesale clothing house, the first for supplying the northern trade. Here his business increased and the change proved very successful. He remained in New York, shipping goods to the Northern and Western States, for six years, when he returned to Syracuse, and for the next three years was engaged in the erection of what is known as "Renwick Castle." In the fall of 1855, he returned to New York for the purpose of establishing his son, Charles A. Longstreet, in the same business which he had himself formerly carried on. He remained there until the fall of 1862, (meantime keeping his family and home in Syracuse,) when he gave up business on account of ill health, returned to his native county, where he now resides.

Since the organization of the First National Bank of Syracuse, he has been one of the directors. He has been also a director of the Mechanics' Bank since its organization.

His first vote was cast in the Whig party, and

upon the formation of the Republican party he adopted its principles, and has since unswervingly stood firm upon its platform.

At the age of 23 years, he married Miss Mary E. Barlow, of Syracuse, to whom were born four children—Charles A., Juliet, James L., and Edward W.—all deceased.

His wife died in the year 1846. For his second wife, he married, in the year 1847, Mrs. Caroline A. Sanford, daughter of Lewis H. Redfield, of Syracuse.

By his second wife he had five children, viz: Cally Redfield, Alice Meeta, Comfort Tyler, Cornelius Tyler, and Cornelia Tyler Longstreet, now Mrs. Poor, of Skaneateles, the only surviving child of the second family.

The only surviving offspring by the name of Longstreet, are the three sons, C. Tyler, Jarvis Dennis, and Guy Longstreet, of Los Angeles, California, sons of the late Charles A. Longstreet, who was the eldest son of the subject of this sketch, and for many years a prominent merchant of New York city.

SYRACUSE MANUFACTURES.

The advantages of Syracuse as a manufacturing city are greater than those of most inland towns, being situated on so many lines of transportation and in easy access to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The time has been when the immense salt interest overshadowed all other branches of manufacture, and it was hardly thought that Syracuse furnished facilities for making anything else than salt. True, this great interest will doubtless always continue to take the lead; the salt deposited by nature in vast and inexhaustible quantities under the very foundations of the city, was that which invited the original settlers to this spot, and has built up the city and its adjacent villages. The development of the resources of this immense gift of nature has supported a large percentage of the population, and is to-day the chief interest of this locality; but the time is coming when Syracuse will be a City of Iron as well as a "City of Salt," when other manufactures will share equally with the great salt interest the time, attention and capital of her enterprising citizens, and when foreign capital will be directed here for profitable investment. Already the manufactures of Syracuse are more numerous and diversified than is commonly supposed, and every year is adding to their number

and variety. It is our purpose in this article to report some of the leading manufacturing interests of this city—interests which are part of the history of the city itself, and without which its local record would be very incomplete. We shall begin with the useful rather than the ornamental, and take first the staff of life represented by the

EMPIRE STATE FLOURING MILLS of Jacob Amos & Sons.—These mills are situated on West Water street, and are supplied with the best modern improvements, with reference to the production of the finest grades of flour. Jacob Amos & Sons are the only manufacturers of merchant flour in the city, and have a high reputation wherever their brands are known. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Jacob Amos, is an old resident of Syracuse, having come here in 1839. Without tracing his business operations of one kind and another subsequent to that date, it is sufficient to state that in 1852 he became a miller. In 1861 he bought the property on West Water street recently occupied by the firm, adapted it to milling purposes, put in six run of stone, and until lately the business has been carried on in this building. A seventy-horse power engine supplied steam for the machinery and the capacity of the mills was 100 barrels per day.

In addition to the manufacture of flour this firm carry on an extensive business in the splitting of peas, the product of which amounts to 40,000 bushels a year. Feed and farina are also manufactured in large quantities. There are but few mills for the manufacture of farina in the country, and therefore the business of the firm in this article is profitable.

The old mill till recently occupied by the firm is now being removed to make room for a new and substantial block which will soon be erected. In the fall of 1877, Messrs. Amos & Sons purchased the property known as the J. W. Barker Mills on West Water street, paying therefor \$50,000. These mills have a capacity for the production of 1,400 barrels per week.

Besides their mills here, Messrs. Amos & Sons have at Baldwinsville one of the largest flouring mills in the State. It has fifteen run of stone, a capacity of 250 barrels of flour daily, fifty kegs of pearl barley and thirty kegs of farina. The business there is under the charge of Mr. Jacob Amos, Jr.

SWEET'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, as now organized, was established in 1871, with a capital of \$250,000, with William A. Sweet as President; George W. Harwood as Treasurer, and Henry Clay Barnes as Secretary. Since that time, however, Messrs. Harwood and Barnes have resigned and their places have been filled respectively by J. M. Schermerhorn, Jr. in 1873, as Treasurer, and Fred. B. Chapman, in 1872, as Secretary. The real beginning of Mr. Sweet's connection with the manufacturing enterprises of Syracuse should date from 1858, when he established a business upon the property adjoining the office of Greenway's Brewery for the manufacture of cutter knives for mowers and reapers. In 1860, he sold this property to Mr. Greenway and purchased that now occupied by George Barnes & Co., and formed the firm of Sweet Brothers & Co., under the style of the Ceresian Cutter Works, for the continuance of the manufacture of mowing machine knives and sections, to which business, in 1863, he added the manufacture of steel, under the style of the Onondaga Steel Works, and occupied for that business the part of the block situated on the corner of Wyoming and Otisco streets. In 1864, he formed a stock organization with the whole of this business and property under the corporate name of Sweet, Barnes & Co., and under his management their highest prosperity was attained, as through him the entire manipulation of the metal from its crude state in the bar iron to the steel knives and other articles finished and ready for use, was not only thoroughly superintended, but each one of the various processes was really invented and

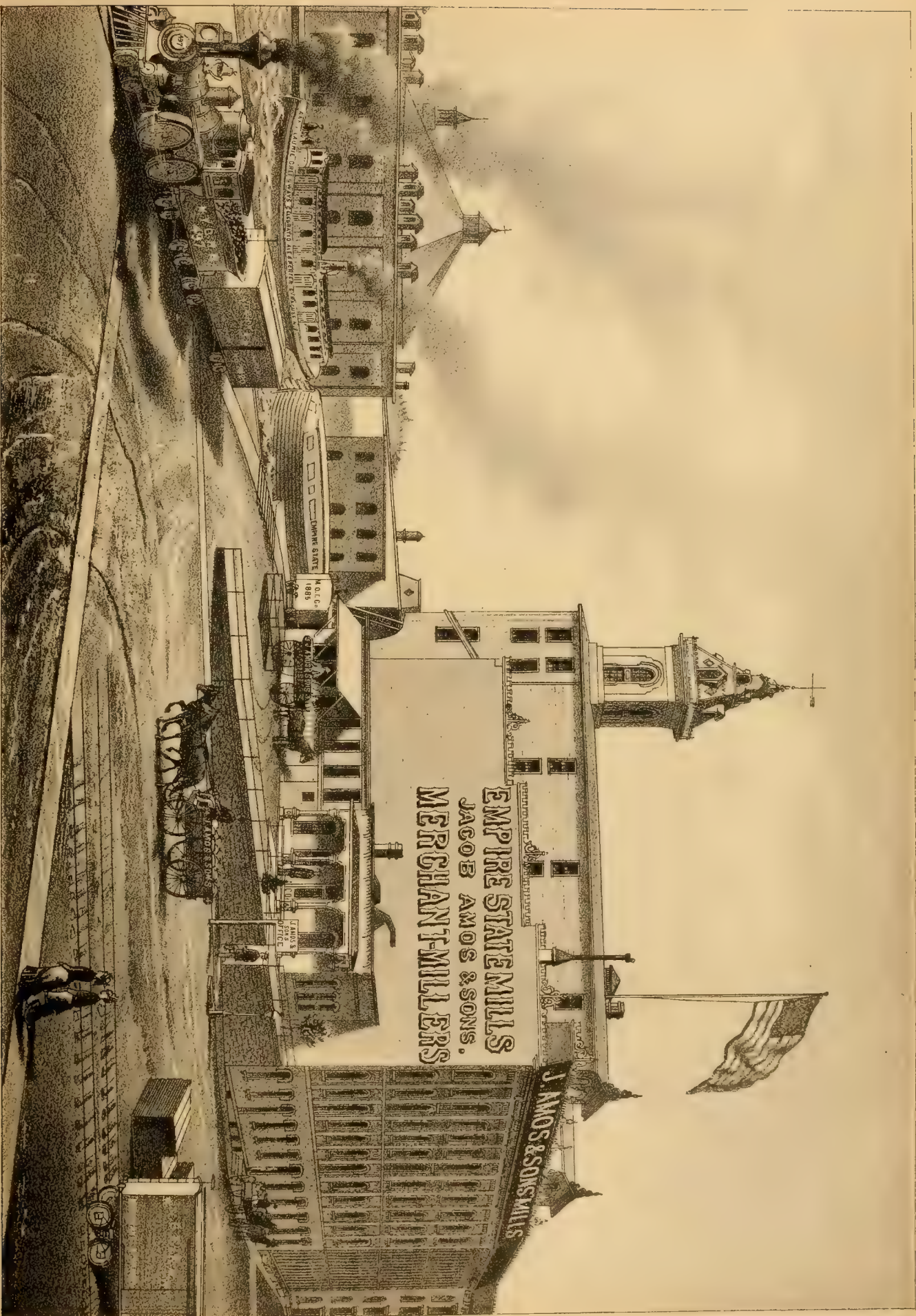
introduced by him and successfully carried out by his instructions.

In April, 1868, he bought of this company the Onondaga Steel Works and began business by himself in the manufacture of steel goods, such as springs, tire, crowbars, &c., in which business he was joined, in October, 1868, by George W. Harwood, forming the firm of W. A. Sweet & Co., which continued till the organization of Sweet's Manufacturing Company, in 1871. In 1870, the works were destroyed by fire, but from the debris arose in forty days new buildings, which, in their extent and appointments, far surpass the old. About two-thirds of an entire block are occupied with brick buildings of a substantial character, and a telegraph instrument in the office, to which lines of wires are attached, connects the works with the Geddes steel mill, (in which Mr. Sweet has an interest,) and also with the general office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the city. This arrangement effects a saving in time which is simply incalculable. By the side of these works, on the corner of West and Marcellus streets, has been added another building, (completed in 1876,) equipped with two additional trains of rolls and other necessary machinery.

Some of the most valuable tools used in these works are entirely new to the steel manufacturing business and are the inventions of Mr. Sweet, for instance, the Gas Furnace for heating the metal for rolling, is his patent, and saves for the company a very large percentage in fuel and time. The Converting Oven, which takes the place of the old English pottery oven, for the conversion of iron into steel by the cementation process, is another of his inventions, and has been proved successful by many years of use. Finally, the Gas Furnace for melting the steel in the crucible, is an invention of Mr. Sweet's, not inferior in point of importance and utility to the others. These inventions may be said to have created a revolution in the steel manufacturing business.

The works now in operation, among other things, have eight trains of rolls, five steam engines of from 25 to 250 horse power each, six pairs of shears, eleven heating furnaces, three converting ovens and three steam hammers.

SANDERSON BROTHERS' STEEL COMPANY, GEDDES.—In August, 1872, Sweet's Manufacturing Company purchased the old distillery property in Geddes and converted it into steel works, and since have operated it in connection with the works in this city. The mill at Geddes has five engines and two trains of rolls, six gas furnaces, two converting



JACOB AMOS.
CHAS. L. AMOS.

JACOB AMOS & SONS' EMPIRE STATE MILLS, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

ovens, two gas furnaces for melting steel, and other necessary equipments. In 1876 this property was sold to a stock company organized under the title of Sanderson Brothers Steel Company, with a capital of \$450,000, all paid in, of which the following gentlemen are directors: Robert B. Campbell, Samuel William Johnson and Edward Frith, of New York; and William A. Sweet and J. M. Schermerhorn, Jr., of this city. The company took possession of these works on the 1st of September, 1876, with the following officers: Robert B. Campbell, President; Samuel William Johnson, Secretary; Edward Frith, Treasurer; and William A. Sweet, General Manager. It is the intention of this company to manufacture the celebrated brand of Sanderson's best cast steel from the same brand of Swedish iron, in the same kind of crucibles and with precisely the same mixture and manipulation as at the works of Sanderson Brothers & Co., (limited,) at Sheffield, England. In pursuance of which plan, this company have purchased from them all right and title to their peculiar mixtures in the manufacture of steel for use in this country. The history of cast steel making in this country would show from first to last a series of unsuccessful attempts to reach the English standard of uniform qualities and tempers; it will be seen, however, that this company have every facility for making them precisely identical. This is the first time that English cast steel has ever been manufactured in this country under exactly the same methods as those of any existing English steel company, and it is quite remarkable that in the Centennial year of the Sanderson business and in our Centennial year as a country, the beginning of this enterprise should have been inaugurated. Old England is stretching out her hands towards our broad domain as her field for further business expansion, and it is fitting that the citizens of Syracuse should congratulate themselves that here are found a satisfactory manager and works for the first American fine steel enterprise.

It is indeed something that Syracuse should make a note of as an era in her history, that upon her borders has been inaugurated the first attempt at the reproduction of English cast steel in America. Who knows but the success of this undertaking will be the means of drawing other English companies to this locality, and not merely the manufacture of the finest steel in the world, but various other English and foreign manufactories will be centered here? The fact that one such establishment already exists here will bring Syracuse into notice in England, and companies wishing to locate for manufac-

turing purposes in America will be much more likely to select this place than any other.

The Sanderson Brothers Steel Company had it in contemplation at the outset to carry on the business on a scale that should place this enterprise in the front rank of the steel manufacturing interests of this country. Accordingly, large improvements on the existing Geddes works were undertaken and completed in the fall of 1876. New rod and plate trains have been put in place, and other enlargements will be made as the exigencies of the business may require.

GEORGE BARNES & Co.—The manufacture of knives for mowers and reapers has become one of the leading interests of this city. Without stopping to notice the wonderful progress made in the manner of harvesting both grass and grain as suggested by the mower and reaper in contrast with the ancient scythe and sickle, it will suffice for our present purpose to record the progress made in an establishment whose chief business is the manufacture of the most important and particular parts of these machines, viz: the knives by which the grass and grain are cut. It is easy to see that an efficient mower or reaper depends very much upon the character of the knife that is to do the cutting—the stalk of the grass or grain being covered with a silicious coating which very soon destroys the edge of an inferior knife. To perfect a knife, therefore, that will hold an edge, has required a great deal of study, practice and experience, and like everything requiring special skill and machinery, it has become a separate branch of industry, a part of the manufacture of the mower and reaper entirely by itself. The beginning of the movement for the manufacture of mower and reaper knives in this city dates back to 1858, when Sweet Brothers & Co. began the enterprise on a small scale. At that time there was only one other establishment of the kind in the United States—the works located at Fitchburg, Mass. This is still true, we believe, as the Fitchburg establishment has been discontinued, and only another similar factory exists at Akron, Ohio. In 1859, William B. Cogswell became associated with Sweet Brothers & Co., and in 1860, Mr. George Barnes purchased his interest. Thus Mr. Barnes became interested in the manufactory of which he is now the head. His name did not appear, however, in the firm style till 1864, when a joint stock company was formed under the title of Sweet, Barnes & Co. Meantime the company had engaged in steel manufacture also, and in 1868, it sold the steel works to Mr. Sweet, who has since been

identified with that interest. In 1873, by virtue of an order from the Supreme Court, the name of the company was changed from Sweet, Barnes & Co. to that of George Barnes & Co., and such it has since remained.

The employed capital of the company is \$416,000. The shops of the works have been added to from time to time, and now present an unbroken frontage of 253 feet on Marcellus street, and 175 on Wyoming, the buildings being of brick, two stories in height.

To illustrate the extent of this business, a few facts and figures are here supplied. Let us premise that a "section" is a single V-shaped knife attached by two rivets to a cutter-bar, and that a complete bar contains sixteen of these sections. In 1869, the company made 1,017,361 sections; in 1870, 1,412,254 sections; in 1871, 1,517,043 sections; in 1872, 1,853,263 sections; in 1873, 2,428,357 sections; in 1874, 2,910,199 sections. This last figure of 2,910,199 sections is equivalent to 181,888 complete cutter-bars of sixteen each, manufactured in a single year. In the manufacture of these about 200 tons of American sheet steel are used. In 1875, the works used up 700 tons of grindstones, 2,200 tons of coal, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 3,000 bushels of coke, 75,000 feet of pine lumber for packing boxes, and paid \$115,309 66 as wages to workmen, exclusive of salaries to officers, &c. The product of the works amounted in value in round numbers to \$481,000, in comparison with \$158,000 in 1868.

The grindstones, which are rapidly worn down, are purchased in lots of three car loads per week. They come into the grinding room great bulky masses, six feet in diameter and twelve inches thick, and are carried out as dust.

We have not space to describe the whole process of manufacture—perhaps the most interesting is the process of tempering the knives or sections. On coming from the cutting machine, they are placed in a reverberating furnace and slightly heated, are then straightened and partly annealed, and thence go to the molten lead baths, of which there are a number. From these baths they are plunged into a brine, and from the brine go to the tempering furnace, (a "double ender,") from which all air is excluded. Here the temper is "drawn out," and, whereas under the old process the loss was fully ten per cent., under this, (the new and improved,) it is scarcely one per cent. In fact, scarcely a defective section is ever made. In this tempering department is "the secret of the whole business," and it may well challenge a moment's attention.

The knives of George Barnes & Co. find a market wherever mowers and reapers are made and used, throughout the old world and the new.

The President of the company is Joel Thayer, of Skaneateles, a gentleman well and favorably known as a citizen and business man, having been long identified with some of the leading interests of this section. Mr. Barnes, the Treasurer and General Manager, formerly held responsible positions in railroad affairs; was Superintendent of the division of the New York Central between Syracuse and Utica until the consolidation, and afterwards Superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati railway. Of late years he has devoted himself wholly to the business of the company which he has so successfully managed.

In September, 1877, the consolidation of these works in Syracuse with those of Akron, Ohio, was effected, and a new company formed, called the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$400,000. The new company will be managed in Syracuse by Mr. George Barnes, precisely as the old shop has been.

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW COMPANY.—This company has been formed in Syracuse for the purpose of manufacturing Chilled Plows. It has a capital of \$100,000. James M. Ellis, President; T. F. Andrews, Vice-President; L. W. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer; and H. Wiard, Superintendent. The company occupies the Williams Mower and Reaper Works in this city—premises which could not have been better adapted to plow making purposes if the company had erected them; and on the 2d of August, 1876, the first plow was manufactured. Since then the company have used every effort to facilitate their business; from day to day the number of plows turned out has increased; every improvement in modes of finishing has been adopted; and the result is the production of an implement which promises to effect an important change in the manufacture and material of the plow.

There are three other concerns in the country engaged in the manufacture of chilled plows, some of them really excellent, but others base imitations. In the Syracuse chilled plow the defects of others have been avoided; the iron is chilled by a process differing greatly from that of others; the shape of the plow is more symmetrical, the finish more perfect. In the construction of this plow the same iron is used by the company as that used by the United States in the manufacture of its guns. By certain processes this iron is chilled and made effective for the purpose designed. A comparison has been made between this process

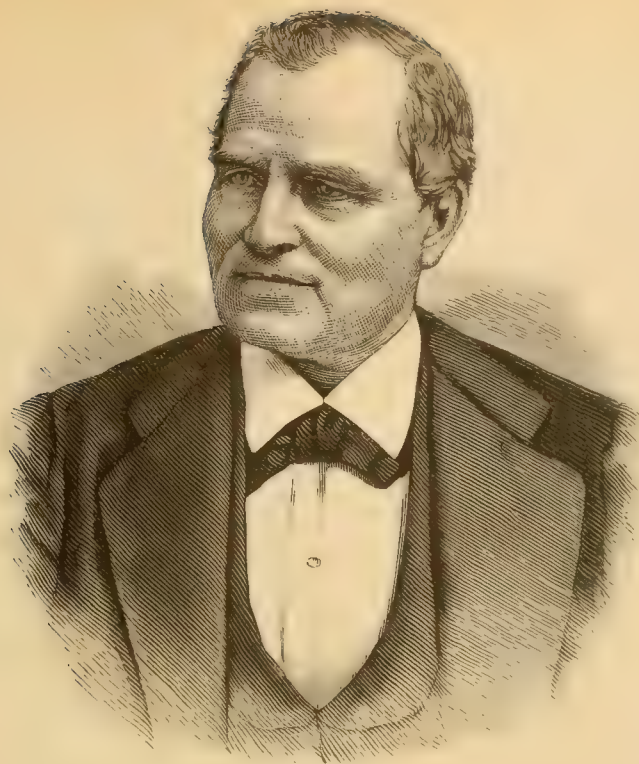


Photo. by Sarony, N. Y. City.

John Greenway

The subject of this sketch was born in Warwickshire, England, Jan. 6, 1821. He was the eldest child of Thomas Greenway and Anna Padbury, both natives of England. His paternal grandfather's name was John. His father, with his family of wife and five children, John, Elizabeth, George, David, and William, sailed from Liverpool about the middle of June, 1837, and landed in New York in August, after a very stormy passage. The mother died soon after coming to this country, in Jersey City.

The family felt a great loss in the death of the wife and mother, but the same year, by steamboat up the Hudson river and by canal the balance of the way, came to Syracuse. His father died at the age of seventy-three years. Upon reaching Syracuse, John worked on a farm for Walker Knapp one month for five dollars. He afterwards went into the grocery store of Ephraim Hull, where he spent most of his time for the next three years as a clerk, but by odd spells worked at other business; helped to cut a track through the swamp for the survey of the Syracuse and Utica railroad; assisted in cutting the piles for the road, receiving therefor one cent each; was on call for any general work, and during this time received a very limited opportunity for an education, being a part of two winters in a district school. He spent his boyhood before leaving England in agricultural pursuits; this, together with his three years' experience among strangers, had well fitted him to meet the obstacles common not only to foreigners, but as well to the native poor, both of which he had to surmount.

In 1841 he, with his brother George as partner, opened a grocery store at Lodi Locks, for the purpose of supplying the canal trade. In this they cleared during the spring and summer one hundred dollars apiece, and he remembers of feeling very rich in this world's goods at such a success. Another summer was spent in trade, with greater profits, and sufficient to induce them to sell out their store and invest in a horse and wagon, and start on the road as peddlers. This business lasted only a short time, and he and his brother determined to go south; but upon reaching Lancaster, Ohio, the roads being nearly impassable, an English penny, tossed up, determined whether they should go ahead or return. The return was fixed upon, and John and his brother, after many interesting adventures, came back to Palmyra, N. Y., and the next year opened a grocery store in that place, which was continued only one season, and in this store they were also successful. John, in the fall, thinking to speculate, started to New York with a cargo of live poultry by canal. On his way the canal froze over, and with no possibility of getting his freight carried by railroad, he was left in a sad dilemma; but after a short time got his poultry to market, with the price of the same out of pocket. Thence he went to New Orleans, where he worked for a Portuguese merchant, in a provision store, until the next June, and returned to Syracuse. From this time (1845) Mr. Greenway's career was more fixed to one branch of business. He became the agent for the sale of ale manufactured by a firm at Palmyra, and continued with that firm and others for several years, when, in 1853, he formed a co-partnership with his brother George, and bought the entire Brewster interest in Syracuse. The new firm pushed their business with great vigor. Both partners were men of unusual enterprise and activity, and they managed

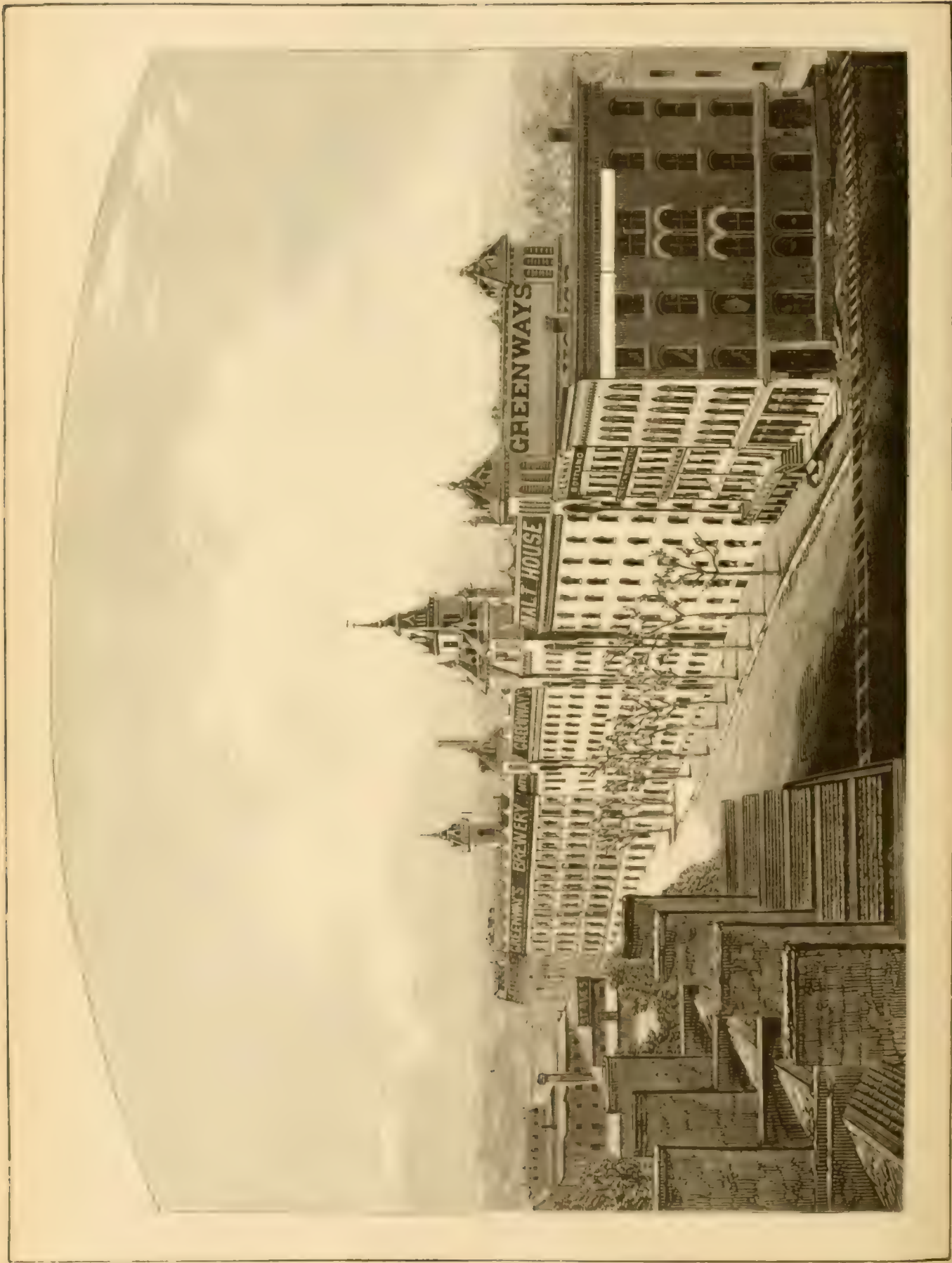
the manufacture and business in such a way that gave them at once reputation and profit. The ales and porter made by them became known in all parts of the country, and they made it a rule that every article should be kept at a standard quality. About the year 1867, Mr. John Greenway came into possession of the entire business, occasioned by his brother's death. He at once entered upon his increased responsibilities with still grander schemes of enlargement and improvement, which he has fully carried out within the last few years. He has completed one of the largest brewery and malt-houses to be found in the United States. An idea of this immense structure may be gained when we state that it is six stories high, with a French roof, and extends nearly one-eighth of a mile in length. It includes a malt-house, large elevator, brewery, storage, and shipping departments, and elegant office. The capacity of the malting department is sufficient for converting into malt about three hundred thousand bushels of barley during the malting season, and not less than five thousand barrels of ale and porter are continually in the vaults. Mr. Greenway is perfectly unselfish in his efforts to establish a large and profitable business. At all times he has exhibited a determination to make those laboring with him participate in its increase and profits. Whenever he could better the circumstances of any man by increased pay, he has been mindful to do it; and has succeeded in many ways in giving his workmen advantages not enjoyed in other establishments.

While Mr. Greenway has been prosperous in business, he has not been unmindful of the needy, and of any and all interests of his city and county requiring a helping hand. His liberal spirit and actions were most notably shown on New Year's Day, 1870, by a great barbecue which he gave to the poor of Syracuse and the country around. It is said that forty thousand persons were present, and that ten thousand were fed. As a fitting crown to the feast, two thousand four hundred pounds of plum pudding were distributed for dessert.

The pudding was brought on the ground in sleighs decorated with evergreens and flags, and having on the sides, in large letters, the words "Happy New Year." At the close of the barbecue a large, uncooked ox was cut up, and, with supplies of bread, was distributed to the poor widows and orphans of the city. In the winter of 1877, Mr. Greenway opened a soup house for the benefit of the poor of the city, and in this way he shared with the needy the munificence of his hospitality.

Mr. Greenway is a man of plain appearance,—an honest, humble-minded person, of practical views in regard to all things. His face bespeaks his energy of character and goodness of heart. He has the same frank and genial manners and address with all persons, and consequently enjoys the widest popularity. Hospitable and sociable in his home circle, he goes abroad with a cheerfulness and goodness that are inseparable from his nature.

In the year 1848, Feb. 18, he married Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of Ephraim Hull, of Syracuse, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters, now living, Gertrude, George, John, William, Thomas, and Annie Laurie.



and that of the Oliver Plow Factory at South Bend, Indiana, the largest chilled plow establishment in the world, showing that while the chilling process of the Oliver works requires twenty-five hours, the method adopted by the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company completes it in a very few minutes. The iron thus chilled is crystalized for about two-thirds of its thickness, leaving an iron basis as a matter of strength and durability. The appearance of the crystalized surface is as if the metal was made up of an infinite number of needles, and the superiority of the chilled iron over steel is in the fact that the wear upon the metal is across the point-like crystalizations instead of lengthwise of the metal. It has been observed that this chilling process changes the polarity of the metal, or in other words, the course of the magnetic current; for applying the magnet to the chilled side the needles will point to the south, and *vice versa* when applied to the other side. This is a curious problem for the scientist to solve.

GREENWAY'S BREWERY is one of the sights of Syracuse. It occupies a peculiarly commanding and central position in the heart of the city and fronting the passenger tracks of the New York Central Railway. An immense parallelogram, it stretches away a distance of nearly one-eighth of a mile. Nor is it simply a pile of brick and mortar without shape or comeliness: on the contrary, in an architectural point of view, it deserves to rank with the finest in the city. Its proportions are simply superb, and the mansard roof and tower that crown the edifice give it a light, graceful appearance. In its general aspect, architecturally considered, it is unlike any other building devoted to like purposes in the country, and its immense cost—\$500,000—shows how complete it must be in all its appointments. It is fitted out with all the complete paraphernalia of a modern brewery, including malt house, elevators, ice houses and cellars of the most approved construction.

The malt house consists of twelve floors, each 106 by 65 feet, in which is annually made 200,000 bushels of malt, and the coal consumed for malting purposes amounts to 800 tons yearly. The graneries consist of three floors, with storage capacity for 200,000 bushels of grain. The hop room is 65 by 45 feet, and the yearly consumption of hops is about 200,000 pounds. The boiling tub will hold over 400 bushels at one time. The boiling is done by steam, requiring 1,200 tons of coal each year, making the total amount of coal consumed per annum over 2,000 tons. The coal bunkers have a storage capacity of 500 tons.

These few figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business, to which must be added the fact that Mr. Greenway owns 50,000 ale casks and 25,000 lager beer casks; his cellars, which are immense in extent, have a storage capacity for 30,000 casks of ale and lager. Such statements seem like extravagance, or the baseless fabric of a dream, but they are solid, indisputable facts. Perfect system and order mark all the operations of this mammoth establishment and the men employed are all experienced in their several branches of work.

The Ale and Lager Beer Breweries are connected by a tunnel which runs under the Erie Canal. The casks are made in Mr. Greenway's own shops, which are connected with the brewing establishment, as are also carpenter's, tinner's, copper-smith's, blacksmith's and harness-maker's shops. Mr. Greenway employs and has constantly in use from 70 to 80 horses.

Mr. Greenway is ably assisted in the conduct of his immense establishment by his financial manager, Samuel W. Sherlock, who has filled many positions of responsibility and trust in the city for the past twenty-five years; also George H. Greenway, his elder son, and John Greenway, Jr., who holds the position of cashier, and also William N. Greenway, assistant brewer. His younger son Thomas has charge of his model farm.

ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY—The works of this company are located in Geddes, where an experiment of manufacturing fine Ironstone China had been carried on about two or three years before the present joint stock company was organized in July, 1871. Hitherto the American market for this class of goods had been supplied wholly from England, and it was not supposed that such goods could be manufactured in this country. But the country abounded in the best kind of material, and a knowledge of the art, enterprise, and skilled labor were only required to produce a variety of goods that should fairly compete with, and even rival, the famous Staffordshire wares of England. Such knowledge, enterprise, and skilled labor have been organized by the Onondaga Pottery Company, and are now in successful operation, producing every variety of both plain and decorated table and toilet ware.

Certain specimens of the pottery made at these works were sent to Staffordshire for examination in 1875. *The Times* of that city reported upon them as follows: "This week we have been called to view a few pottery specimens from America, and are able impartially to say that they are as fine a sample of granite ware as most that is produced in

Staffordshire. The body evinced greater potting skill, and the tint or stain much care and knowledge of the art. If anything, the American production is a shade lighter than the ware of the same character in this country, but this is a matter of taste, and has no reference to art only in quality. Our first impression on viewing the samples was that they were Staffordshire ware, and we were certainly much surprised when informed to the contrary."

The company at Geddes are running four kilns, including one decorating and one calcining kiln. The quantity of coal consumed is about 1,200 tons a year; flint and feldspar, 250 tons; kaolin, 250 tons; Ball and Sagger clay, from 400 to 500 tons; besides large quantities of other materials. About 75 hands are employed, and the sales amount to \$70,000 per annum. The kaolin used is found mostly in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina. The flint, feldspar, &c., are found in Maine, Connecticut and New York, large quantities of the former being brought from Whitehall, Washington county. This is an enterprise of great importance, for it gives a value to otherwise worthless ledges of rocks and strata of clay, developing and utilizing the resources of the earth, enlarging home industry, and supplying the American market with American manufactured goods. There can be no doubt but the time will soon come when the people of this country will be entirely independent of England for their fine granite table and toilet wares.

The following are the Directors and officers of the company: N. S. Gere, C. E. Hubbell, M. P. Pharis, C. D. Avery, D. A. Moore, Stephen Hunt, R. N. Gere, G. W. Draper, G. A. Cool, Directors. N. S. Gere, President; Charles E. Hubbell, Vice-President; George W. Oliver, General Manager. Mr. Oliver has active charge of the works, and their successful operation is largely due to his excellent management.

PORTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, is the style of a firm doing a large business in castings and machinery. Their foundry and machine shops are situated on Salina street in the First Ward of the city. Originally a foundry was started here by Messrs. Burr Burton and T. R. Porter in 18—, who made castings chiefly for the salt works. The style of the firm was at first Burton & Porter; then it became Porter & Luther, Mr. John M. Luther acquiring an interest in the business; subsequently, by the association of T. R. and George A. Porter, it became Porter & Co., which it remained till January 1, 1877, when the present stock com-

pany was formed. The officers of the Company are: R. B. White, President; R. Townsend, Vice-President; G. A. Porter, Treasurer, and D. H. Gowing, Secretary. The Company are largely engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, boilers, cotton presses, steam pumps, salt kettles, grates, all kinds of castings for salt blocks, and everything in the line of castings and mill machinery, together with the "Economizer Portable Engine," which is one of their specialties in trade. The shops and store-rooms of these works cover about half a block, and seventy men are employed in the business.

THE ONONDAGA IRON COMPANY.—The immense works and blast furnaces of this company are located in the town of Geddes, and are conveniently situated for handling their coal, iron and ore *via* the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Oswego railroads. The corner stone of their works was laid in 1869, at which date the company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, which has since been increased to \$300,000. The officers of this company are: J. J. Belden, President; R. N. Gere, Vice-President; and W. H. H. Gere, Secretary and Treasurer. The company own sixty acres of land, and their works cover about ten acres.

THE SYRACUSE IRON WORKS.—Another mammoth establishment located also in Geddes, just outside of the city limits, is the Syracuse Iron Works, covering several acres of ground and presenting an imposing appearance to travelers passing in and out of the city. This company began on a small scale in 1861, at which date it was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, and since then has gone on rapidly increasing till its present nominal capital is \$200,000. They manufacture from pig and a small amount of scrap iron from eight to ten thousand tons of metal annually of over two hundred different sizes, and of one quality, (the best) comprising merchant bar iron, horseshoe and rivet iron, brazier and wire rods, band and hoop iron, also fish joint and bridge bolts, railroad spikes, toe-calks, tire and cutter-shoe steel, &c. The company control a very large local trade, with a general market extending from Boston to Chicago, competing strongly and profitably with the Pittsburg manufacturers. This establishment gives employment night and day to about two hundred hands.

The officers of the company are: R. N. Gere, President, and C. E. Hubbell, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Gere resides in the village of Geddes, with the interest of which he has always been identified. He is a large owner of real estate both in Geddes and Syracuse, a manufacturer of fine and

coarse salt, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse, and an enterprising and influential citizen. The interests of Syracuse and Geddes, however, are identical, and in the course of events will undoubtedly be included in one corporation.

DUGUID, WELLS & CO.—The Saddlery and Coach Hardware interest of Syracuse is among its leading branches of trade, and is represented by the firm of Duguid, Wells & Co., Nos. 31 and 33 West Water street. The house is an old established one, dating its origin back to 1845. In the years which have since elapsed, the business has been almost completely revolutionized and has attained to an importance which may well challenge public attention.

Duguid, Wells & Co., are successors of the old firms of Pope & Dawson, and of E. S. Dawson & Co., the present firm style having been adopted in 1868. The copartners in the present firm are H. L. Duguid, J. Emmet Wells, Gilbert W. Lyon and Frank Simmons. Their premises on West Water street present an appearance not easy to describe, on account of the extent and variety of the stock, which finds a market, about half in the State of New York, and the balance in nineteen other States and in Canada. Every year shows an increase, which is a substantial testimony to the worth of the house. In horse-blankets and lap-robos the stock of this house is simply immense, their sales in this specialty amounting in one year to over sixty thousand dollars.

The firm are extensive manufacturers as well as dealers. On East Water street they have a completely equipped factory, Nos. 134, 136 and 138—a large brick structure devoted exclusively to the manufacture of saddlery hardware of all kinds, and which gives employment to from fifty to seventy-five hands. Gig saddles and coach pads are a special branch of their business; also carriage hardware and trimmings, including axles, springs, hubs, spokes, and all kinds of bent wood work, as well as cloths, plushes, and enameled and patent leathers.

Mr. Duguid has been connected with the business since 1858, and is one of the best known business men of the city. The members of the firm all give their personal attention to the business, and the enterprise which has been manifested by the house is creditable alike to themselves and to the city.

FRAZER, BURNS & JONES.—The late firm of Frazer & Burns, founded in 1853, consisted of the late Kasson Frazer, a native of this county, and Peter Burns, who became a resident of the then village of

Syracuse in 1836. These gentlemen were trained from youth to the saddlery business, which they followed as mechanics until about 1845, when they became identified with C. Pope & Co. in the saddlery hardware business here, Mr. Frazer in the department of manufacture, and Mr. Burns as general clerk.

At this time the manufacture and introduction of American saddlery hardware in this country was comparatively new. After eight years of practical experience in their respective departments, these gentlemen became identified in business, which interest has continued during the past twenty-five years. From comparatively small beginnings, this business, during the past eighteen years, has employed an average of one hundred and eighty persons annually. Its sales—which are exclusively wholesale—mostly made in distant parts of the country, were confined to articles of their own manufacture.

This successful business has now passed into the hands of a new combination, under the style of Frazer, Burns & Jones, with additional facilities and an increasing trade.

JACOB BROWN & CO.—Another branch of the saddlery and coach hardware business of this city, was established in 1870, the partners being Jacob Brown and the late Kasson Frazer. Since the death of Mr. Frazer, his estate has remained the Company of the firm, so that the style continues unchanged, while the active management devolves upon Mr. Brown, who has been a resident of the city of Syracuse since boyhood.

A. C. CHASE, PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—In addition to manufacturing pianos, organs and melodeons, Mr. Chase deals in instruments made by other parties. Having learned the trade of piano making in Boston, he came to Syracuse in 1855 and soon after commenced business as a musical instrument dealer. Beginning in a small way, his headquarters were located first on the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, whence he removed to the Washington Block and commenced the manufacture of pianos, organs and melodeons. Subsequently, to meet the demands of business, he built the block on Clinton street, which was occupied till 1876, when his new factory and salesrooms fronting on Clinton street, between Jefferson and Onondaga, and with entrance both from Clinton and Salina streets, was erected. This new building is a four-story brick structure 50 by 70 feet, and of sufficient dimensions to bring his entire business under one roof, affording to the different departments of the trade such space as is necessary. Mr.

Chase, by his energy and perseverance, has made his business a success, although he has had everything in the way of musical instruments to compete with, showing that manufactures of any description can as well be established and sustained in Syracuse as in any other city in the United States. In 1875 Mr. Chase was appointed Postmaster of this city, which position he now fills.

GRAY BROTHERS.—This firm, which has justly acquired a wide reputation in the manufacture of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes, was organized at Little Falls, N. Y., where the brothers, Harrison H. and John D. Gray, had served a long apprenticeship to the business in their father's manufactory and had established and carried on one of their own for some time. Being ambitious to excel in this branch of manufacture and to secure greater advantages for the future than their limited surroundings afforded, they transferred their business to Syracuse in 1866, and established their headquarters in the Kimber Block. They had in view from the first the building up of an enterprise that should be national in its character, and, in order to secure this, had to work slowly, for trade was the first requisite to the accomplishment of their object. Remaining in the Kimber Block for two years, removal was then made to the Everson Block, which answered only a temporary purpose; for their growing business required more ample accommodations, where the improvements suggested by experience and observation could be more fully applied. This led to the erection of their present factory on the corner of Franklin and Walton streets in the fall of 1872. It is a substantial four-story brick block, forty by one hundred feet, and admirably adapted to the necessities of the business, having been built expressly to meet its requirements. The building is heated by steam throughout and is furnished with all the best modern appliances for comfort, convenience and facility for carrying on the extensive business for which it is designed. Everything throughout the building, from basement to fourth floor, is thoroughly systematized, and the whole moves on like a single piece of machinery. In the basement is stored the sole leather and other coarser goods, and here the soles are also cut by machinery. On the first floor are the offices and shipping rooms, and here are stored quantities of manufactured goods. The second floor is devoted to bottoming ladies', misses' and children's shoes. The third floor is used for the cutting and preparing of uppers for the fourth floor where the work is put together and fitted. On the fourth floor are fifty improved sewing machines and six to eight latest improved

button-hole machines constantly in use. These various floors are connected with the office by speaking tubes and by a steam elevator; the machinery also throughout the building being propelled by steam.

The Gray Brothers have heretofore devoted a share of their efforts to the manufacture of men's boots and shoes, but their plan for the future contemplates the discontinuance of this branch. They are putting in a new and improved line of machinery, embracing the McKay Heeling Machines, the Tripp Beating-Out Machines, and the Union Edge-Setting Machines, which, with other improved machinery, will give a capacity of from 600 to 800 pairs of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Machine Sewed Shoes per day, and will employ a force of from 250 to 350 hands. The cost of building and machinery was about \$50,000.

ALFRED UNDERHILL & Co.—In January, 1873, Mr. Underhill began to manufacture Infant's Soft Sole Shoes on a small scale in a room 20 by 40 on Fayette street, and turned out 25 pairs a day. The firm now occupy two floors in the Baum Block, with a capacity for making 500 pairs of shoes and slippers daily and have added a line of children's hard soled shoes and of ladies' black dress slippers and button walking shoes. The gross amount of their manufacture for the first year was \$6,000; the aggregate for the past year foots up \$30,000. The trade has steadily increased till sales are now made in nearly every part of the United States and Canada.

One of the peculiarities of this establishment is that the work is nearly all done by women and girls, there being from 30 to 45 employed in the business, and only two men in the establishment.

The book-keeper, and one of the partners, Miss Sarah Nutting, has full charge of the books, containing the names of over 1,200 customers, and attends to all the correspondence. She has been connected with the business from the beginning.

The Cutting Department is overseen entirely by Willie Underhill, who is also a member of the firm.

H. O. PRATT, Wholesale Manufacturer of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Mr. Pratt is a native of Massachusetts, having come to this city in 1868. He established a manufactory of boots and shoes at No. 93 South Salina street, which he carried on for about three years, when he moved to the new block, Nos. 5 and 7 East Jefferson street, and remained there four years. While located at the last named place, Mr. James R. Barrett became a partner, the firm being known as H. O. Pratt & Barrett.



Photo. by Bonta & Curtiss, Syracuse.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., September 19, 1814. He was the fifth child of a family of eight children of Dr. Spaulding Pierce and Abigail Bacon, the former a native of Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn., the latter a native of Dedham, Mass.

His father, although a practicing physician, carried on a farm, on which the subject of this memoir worked summers, attending school winters, until he was twelve years of age, at which time his father died.

Sylvester went to Utica, his native town, for another year. From there he went to Rome and acted as clerk for Jay Hathaway, where he remained for two years. He afterwards spent some three years as clerk in Utica, with Theodore S. Gould, and took charge of the sale of a stock of goods in Oswego for Mr. Curtis, where he remained over a year.

This experience in business with different and successful business men gave him a desire to go into trade for himself, and cultivated also his natural business capacity. In the year 1839 he came to the city of Syracuse, then a village, and opened a crockery-store in partnership with Ransom Curtis, and in the beginning made importations direct from England. Their trade rapidly increased as the village and surrounding country increased in its demands. After some four years, Mr. Curtis went out of the concern, since which time, with the exception of a few years, Mr. Pierce has been in business alone.

From the first, on coming to Syracuse, he has carried on the wholesaling of his goods, which reached out until now they find

their way into nearly all the counties of the State, and his importations are from Germany, Holland, France, and England direct. His economical management of his small means, accumulated while a clerk, has increased, until he ranks not only among the successful business men of his city, but among the strong financial men of his county.

His close attention to business, and integrity of purpose in dealing, has won for him the high esteem of his fellow-men, and is only another example of the result of well-directed effort and ambition, with a will to succeed.

In politics he was first identified with the Whig party, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles. Has never sought political offices, nor shrank from bearing public burdens when placed upon him. Was supervisor of his ward (sixth) for two terms.

In the year 1841 he married Miss Cornelia M., daughter of Elisha Marsh and Lovina Wiard, of Onondaga Hill. Her grandfather came with his family from Coleraine, Mass., about the year 1800, and became one of the pioneer settlers of this county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have been born four children,—Marsh C., Charles H., William K., and Emma C.

Mr. Pierce is a liberal supporter of church interests; has been for many years vestryman of St. Paul's church of the city, and, with his wife, are warmly attached as members of the same to not only its interests, but are ready supporters of all enterprises looking to the building up of good society.



Photo by Banta & Curtiss, Syracuse

William Allen Cook

The subject of this sketch was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1793. He was the oldest child, in a family of five children, of Benjamin Cook, born Feb. 26, 1767, in Cambridge, Mass., and Ann McNeal Hooge, of Newton, Mass. His grandfather, Benjamin Cook, was born in 1742, in Cambridge, and his grandmother, Lydia Hammond, was born in Newton, Mass., in 1746.

When William was thirteen years old he came to Onondaga Hill, Cheshire Co., N. H., with his parents, and in 1810 moved with them to Onondaga County, and settled at Onondaga Hill.

On Oct. 9, 1816, he married Miss Harriet Byron, daughter of Gen. John Ellis and Submit Olds, early settlers of this county, and among the most prominent families of the county.

The next year after his marriage he entered into the mercantile business in Canastota, from which place he soon removed to Onondaga Hill. There he was appointed under-sheriff by the late Dr. Hzekiah Granger, of Manlius, which office he held, under various sheriffs, for fifteen years.

In the year 1817 he was appointed brigade inspector, under Gen. John Ellis, in the State militia, and continued in that office for some nineteen years; and it is said of him that, as an officer, "his fine proportions of body, his gentlemanly bearing among the soldiers on military days, when in his full dress uniform, mounted on his gallant steed, inspired every one with confidence, pride, and delight."

In May, 1836, he came to Syracuse, where he has filled several offices of trust, and in 1846 was appointed police justice, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged until nearly the time of his death, Nov. 28, 1848.

Major Cook was deputy-superintendent of the Salt Springs of Syracuse for many years. A special characteristic of him was his temperance proclivities, being an ardent promoter of that interest wherever he was, and closely identified with the Sons of Temperance society of Syracuse. Major Cook was for more than twenty years a member of the vestry of the Episcopal church first on the Hill, and subsequently in Syracuse. For eight years he was a vestryman of Zion church, Onondaga, and for about

twelve years a senior warden of St. Paul's church, of Syracuse. In the latter office he was associated with the late Jonas Earl, Jr., Henry Easton, and Amos P. Granger.

At the time of his decease, the common council of the city presented his widow with a deed for a lot in Rose Hill cemetery, to bury her husband's remains, rather than he should be taken to the family (Ellis) burying-ground at Onondaga Hill, and in accordance with the wishes of the people his remains were interred at Rose Hill.

To Major and Mrs. Cook were born four children,—Charles Augustus (deceased), Harriet Maranda (died in infancy), William Edgar (died at the age of seventeen years), and Laura E., wife of the late E. J. Foster, of Syracuse, but formerly of Beverly, Mass. They have one daughter, Kate Lovett Foster.

Mr. Edward J. Foster was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1817. When a child he removed with his parents to Syracuse, where they lived a few years, and then returned to their former home. When fourteen years of age he returned to Syracuse, where he lived until his death. Mr. Foster was an honest, upright man, whose whole life, embellished as it was with manly, unostentatious deeds, and adorned with noble qualities of heart and mind, is worthy the lasting remembrance and the emulation of his fellow-men.

Mrs. Cook died at the age of seventy-seven years. Her declining years were made happy by the kindness of her devoted daughter, Mrs. Foster, and the ministrations of countless friends. Being born in the town of Onondaga, she was the oldest living resident of that town. She came to Syracuse to live forty years previous to her death, and was best known among the older residents of the town. She was a general favorite, and her intelligence, culture, and vivacity made her a most charming companion. She was the oldest resident member of St. Paul's church at the time of her death, and a constant attendant. She was possessed of remarkable vitality, and did not cease in her charitable ministrations until disease incapacitated her from further work. Her life was one of labor more for others than for herself.

Mr. Pratt sold his interest to Mr. Barrett in the winter of 1875, and immediately established himself in his present location, No. 38 West Railroad street, where he conducts his business, occupying two stories of that number. He employs, on an average, 45 hands in the manufacture of his goods, which are sold principally in the State of New York, and also in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. The production of his factory is about fifty pairs of men's first-class, hand-sewed and pegged boots and shoes per day, aggregating in value about \$40,000 a year.

WILSON & BLYE.—This firm, composed of Newell W. Wilson and Alphonso W. Blye, commenced in the spring of 1872 the manufacture of an Oil Tank for use principally in stores and manufacturing establishments. At first they manufactured what is known as the Winchell Oil Can, working the same under a royalty contract from the patentee. Later they improved upon this tank and secured patents of their own under which they are now and have been for some two years making a tank which they name "The Perfection." Early in the year 1873, this firm established an office in New York City and goods of their manufacture are now well known and sought after in every State of the Union. The business has increased from the beginning, when they made them only as sales were effected and to a limited amount, to the present production of nearly 300 a month. They have also taken hold of and introduced several new and useful specialties such as a Tobacco Safe, Flour Safe and a Fish and Bait Pail, all of which are meeting with approbation.

Recently they accepted the agency for the counties of Cortland and Onondaga, for the sale of the Corinthian Monuments, cast from pure zinc, which, as they become more and more known, must largely supercede marble and granite, being much more durable than either, and having the advantage over them in that they can be more highly ornamented and more beautifully finished than either, and retain for all time their color and beauty.

E. L. WALRATH & CO., Manufacturers of Gold Pens, No. 3 Granger Block. In 1852, E. L. Walrath & Co., purchased the interest and good will of their predecessors in this line of business in Syracuse, Messrs. Benedict & Barney. Mr. Walrath has labored and experimented for several years to produce a gold pen characterized by the same flexibility and action as the quill, and has brought out the result of his thought and experiments in his famous quill-spring pen, which is acknowledged by those familiar with its use to be a very superior article. Pens of this

peculiar construction, pointed with *iridium* (the heaviest and most durable metal known) may be used with pleasure and satisfaction by the penman during a lifetime. There is no such thing as wearing the point further than a smooth surface, and the peculiar flexibility imparted by Mr. Walrath to his pens render them very desirable both for ease of writing and durability. Messrs. Walrath & Co. are the only manufacturers of pens in the county of Onondaga.

JOHN Q. SMITH, Manufacturer of Galvanized Iron Cornice, and manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Tinware, Nos. 55 and 57 S. Clinton street. The business of Mr. Smith was established in its present locality in 1874; it amounts to \$100,000 a year, the capital employed in active business being \$25,000. Employment is given to 50 hands.

WILLIAM MALCOLM, Rifle Telescope Manufacturer. Mr. Malcolm is a son of one of the early settlers, Wm. Malcolm, who came to Syracuse in 1824, and was 20 years connected with the hardware business. William, Jr., was born in the town of Sullivan, Madison county, Oct. 13, 1823. He began the peculiar branch of scientific mechanism in which he has attained so rare an excellence—the manufacture of rifle telescopes—in 1855, and now supplies the leading gun dealers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and has sent them indirectly to China, Japan, Siberia, Spain, Egypt, and India. Only a limited quantity of these superior instruments can be made, as all the work has to be done by Mr. Malcolm individually. His telescopes are used to some extent in the United States army, by Col. Bullis, of Texas, Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, of Red Cloud, Neb., and in Gen. Wood's Battery, Capt. P. Birchmeyer, Syracuse, N. Y.

To the astonishment of many scientific men, Mr. Malcolm produces in his small telescopes of the diameter of only one-half inch, the power and field of large field telescopes. Objects such as small birds, the robin, for instance, can be seen at two miles distance; and, incredible as it may seem, with these half-inch glasses the field is large enough to take in four full moons in a parallel line; at 15 rods, 10 feet is embraced in the field, and at 40 rods, about 27 feet. These telescopes are used by Rocky Mountain hunters, who claim a greater degree of accuracy in sighting the rifle in dark woods than can be attained by any other known sight, as the concentration of light by means of an intermediate lens (first brought into use by Mr. Malcolm in this instrument) is so intense and bright that the difficulty of sighting in the dark, shadowy retreats of the forests is entirely overcome.

SYRACUSE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.—Francis & Duffy, Nos. 17, 19 and 21 West Onondaga street. Among the many successful business houses of Syracuse, should be mentioned the prosperous firm whose name appears above.

There is perhaps no manufacturing interest that shows a greater degree of development of late years, than that of which this enterprise is a representative. Closely allied to the highest type of art, and calling for the employment of talent in designing and executing, the marble works of our large cities to-day have become studios, instead of mere workshops. The Syracuse Marble and Granite Works have had a busy career, extending over a period of nearly fifteen years.

They were originally established by the late Geo. W. M. Lewis of Utica, in 1865, and who is favorably remembered by many of our citizens. In January, 1867, Messrs. Francis & Duffy succeeded to the business, and in 1868 they purchased the marble works of Robert Spaulding, long and favorably known in this community. This firm continued the manufactories separately for four years; then enlarging their premises, they consolidated the two establishments in one, at Nos. 17, 19 and 21 West Onondaga street.

During this time the business has been very much developed. A demand has been created for finer grades of work. The firm commenced their first importation of Scotch Granite ten years ago, and were the first to introduce it in this vicinity. Since then they have imported largely, and have brought to the notice of the people, such beautiful

and enduring granites as the light and dark "shap" from Westmoreland, England, and of American, the beautifully mottled granites from Clark's Island, Maine, as well as the Westerly, Quincy, Fox Island and many others.

The proprietors of the Syracuse Marble and Granite Works are young men who believe that energetic action and prompt attention to business can not fail of achieving abundant success. Their works, as seen in Oakwood and other principal cemeteries of Central New York, show not only the beauty of materials and workmanship, but that as designers they exhibit rare originality.

H. STANTON, NOVELTY MATCH WORKS, East Water street—Established at Richfield Springs, Otsego county in 1852; removed to Syracuse in 1864, in which year the present factory was erected. The premises, building and machinery are valued at \$8,000. The capacity of the works is equal to the production of 150 gross of matches daily, which find a market in six different Northern States. The number of hands employed in the whole establishment, including box-making, is about 40; the revenue stamps used amount to \$40,000 a year. Mr. Stanton began on a small scale, producing at first about 10 gross per day. H. Stanton, Jr., has the management and superintendence of the works.

JUDSON & RYDER, EXCELSIOR MATCH COMPANY.—Building erected December, 1874; manufacturing commenced March 25, 1875. Works have capacity for making from 140 to 160 gross of matches per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN CROUSE.

John Crouse was born at Mindenville, Montgomery County, New York, on the fourth day of June, 1802. His father, Jacob Crouse, was born in Montgomery County in 1769. He was descended from German ancestry, his grandfather, George Crouse, having been born in Palatine, Saxony, in 1740. While a young man he came to America to seek his fortune and settled in Montgomery County. His son Jacob Crouse, had a family of twelve children, one of whom was John Crouse, the subject of this biography. Jacob Crouse was a farmer, and his son John in his early life was brought up to assist his

father in the care and management of the farm. Hereceived his early education at the district school, whose advantages in those days were exceedingly limited. Never, however, was the saying that "experience is the best teacher," better illustrated than in the life of John Crouse. Every man is the architect of his own fortune and controls in a measure his destiny. Upon the foundation of his district school education, guided by the principles that were early instilled in his mind, he reared the superstructure of his successful and honorable business career. At the age of seventeen he engaged as clerk and passed the next five years of his life in that capacity, in Schoharie County and in the city of Albany. At



John Crouse

the end of that period, he engaged in business for himself in Canastota, N. Y., forming a partnership first with a man named Hawley. The partnership continued one year when Mr. Crouse entered into partnership with his brother, Daniel Crouse. For twenty-eight years, with uninterrupted prosperity, they carried on a general merchandise business in Canastota. In 1853 the partnership between them was dissolved, and John Crouse, with a younger brother, James, came to Syracuse and established a wholesale grocery house under the firm name of J. & J. Crouse. Previous to moving to Syracuse, Mr. Crouse had been for several years largely interested in banking in that city. He was one of the originators of the City Bank, and its Vice-President for several years, controlling its stock to a large extent. Disposing of his interest in that bank, he, with his brothers, James and Daniel, and others associated with them, established the "Crouse Bank," the Crouse interest controlling the stock. The Crouse brothers held their controlling interest for four or five years, when they disposed of it.

Mr. Crouse was one of the first directors of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and has been its Vice-President since its organization. He is also a director of the Canastota National Bank, of Canastota, N. Y.

The wholesale grocery business, established upon coming to Syracuse, was carried on successfully for a few years when his son, John J., was admitted to a partnership in the business. Upon the death of James Crouse, Jacob Crouse, his nephew, became a member of the firm. The business of their house increased very rapidly, extending over a wide territory. In 1864, Jacob Crouse withdrew from the firm, Mr. Crouse having previously taken into partnership with him his second son, Daniel Edgar. At the time of writing this—1878—both of his sons are engaged in business with him, the firm name being John Crouse & Co.

The history of the Crouse wholesale grocery house during the twenty-five years it has been in existence in Syracuse has been one of uninterrupted success. Its trade steadily increased from its foundation, and for many years it has been conceded a standing as one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in the State, transacting a business not exceeded by that of any concern outside of the city of New York.

Mr. Crouse is recognized as one of the best business men in the city of Syracuse and, indeed, in the State. Possessed of keen discrimination and judgment and sound, practical common sense, methodical in his business relations, and governed

by indomitable energy and integrity of purpose, his business career has been a course of uninterrupted success. As a financier he deservedly takes a high rank. He has never been active in politics nor solicitous of political advancement. Formerly a member of the Whig party, upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. Crouse became a supporter of its principles, and has continued a member of that party.

While Mr. Crouse has been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, he has freely opened his purse to the wants of the needy and the charities of Syracuse. He liberally connected himself with the Syracuse University, and has been one of its trustees since its foundation. The Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and the hospitals have also received substantial aid from him.

His charities are always exercised in an unobtrusive manner. He was one of the originators and has been a trustee of Oakwood Cemetery since its organization.

On the 16th day of June, 1831, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine, daughter of Ansil White, of Whitestown, N. Y. For nearly fifty years she has been his faithful and honored companion in the voyage of life.

At the time of writing this—1878—both Mr. and Mrs. Crouse are enjoying excellent health. They have two sons, previously mentioned in this sketch, John J. and Daniel Edgar Crouse. The former has occupied many important positions of political responsibility and financial trust.

He has served successively as Alderman, School Commissioner and Mayor of Syracuse.

He is President of the State Bank of Syracuse, and of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, and Trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank.

Daniel Edgar, the second son, is a Director of the First National Bank of Syracuse, and also a Trustee of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga.

The life of John Crouse, briefly sketched above, is not filled with great events in the ordinary sense of the term, and yet his successful career furnishes abundant food for the reflecting mind. It serves to point a moral and furnish an example that all should try to emulate.

Beginning life a poor boy with but few advantages, he has, by energy, perseverance and unswerving integrity of purpose, attained the topmost pinnacle of business success. His success has not been achieved by doubtful means or questionable methods, but has been worked out and won by early

struggles, by frugality and industrious perseverance, and by the rigid and unalterable practice of honest and honorable rules of business. For fifty-one consecutive years he has been actively engaged in business, and is still the head of his business firm. With faculties unimpaired, and a mind as bright and clear as in his younger days, his hand still directs the helm that guides his house successfully forward.

The city or the State of New York can furnish few examples of this nature.

His experience during his extended business career of over half a century has been a varied one. Fifty years ago he commenced his journeys to the city of New York to purchase goods, traveling by the packets on the canal and by steamers on the Hudson River. He has seen the country during those years develop from a wilderness, with here and there a hamlet or village, into prosperity. Cities and villages have sprung up and the great railways have encircled the country with a network of iron.

The stage coach and packet boats of his early life, with their snail-like locomotion, have given place to the palace on wheels of the lightning express, and still to-day, with the same energy, industry and enjoyment, he makes his routine trips to the metropolis to purchase goods for his house, as he did fifty-one years ago.

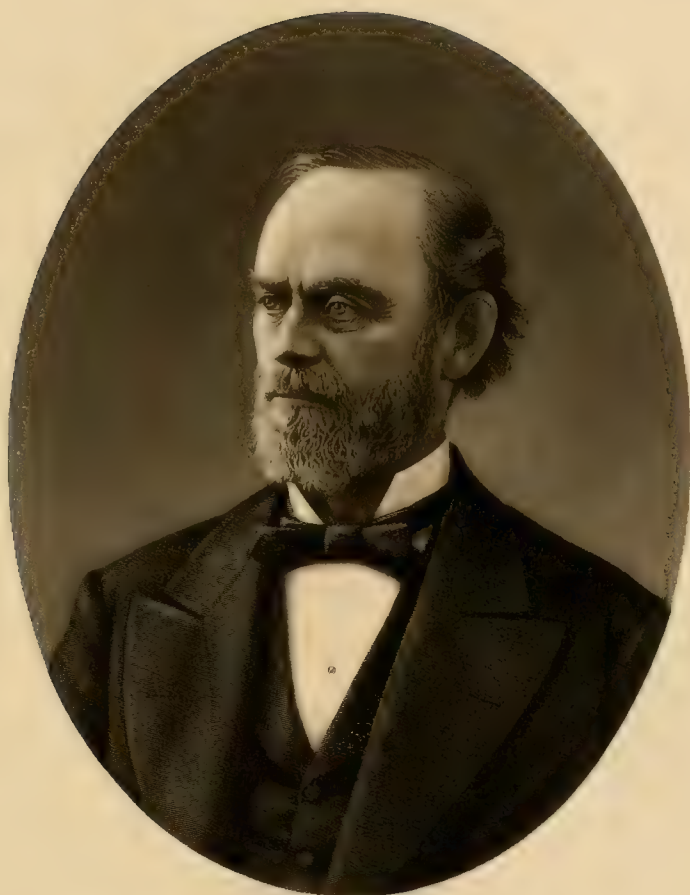
HON. PETER BURNS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, July 31, 1814. He was the only child of David and Mary [Dimpsey] Burns, both natives of Dublin. When Mr. Burns was five years of age his mother died, at about the age of 26 years. In the spring of 1820, he immigrated with his father to America, on board a merchant vessel *en route* from Dublin to New York. After a voyage of thirteen weeks the vessel was wrecked off Sandy Hook, but nearly all of the passengers were saved, being rescued by wreckers. After arriving at New York, where he remained a short time, he came with his father to the county of Delaware, to a place on the east branch of the Delaware river, where Mr. Burns was left with relatives and his father returned to New York and engaged in his previous business of brewing and distilling. His father remained in New York about five years and removed thence to the county of Ulster, where he remained until his death, which occurred about the year 1850.

At the time of Peter's residence in Delaware county, the country in that section was new and

comparatively unsettled, and afforded very limited advantages for schooling. He lived most of the time with a French family and learned to speak the French language quite fluently. At the age of twelve years he went to the county of Ulster where his father was, and spent the next five years in a family of Hollanders, working on a farm and having very limited opportunities for education from books; but he was schooled in habits of industry, economy, frugality and morality, and disciplined carefully in the doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church. It was in this model family that the turning point in his life was reached, and from those five years' experience he dates the beginning of his future career.

At the age of seventeen he entered as an apprentice to the saddle and harness maker's trade in Kingston, Ulster county, and remained there and at Woodstock until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to New York to perfect his mechanical skill. He remained there two years and came to the village of Syracuse in 1836. After following his business as a journeyman till the spring of 1840, when, on account of impaired health, he made a tour of the Western States, returning to Syracuse the next autumn. Feeling the need of additional education, and unable physically to pursue his trade, he spent the following two years at Onondaga Academy, with a view of fitting himself for a teacher; but after obtaining his diploma, he was induced to enter upon a clerkship in a saddlery hardware store in Syracuse, where he remained for five years. By his principle of living within his means and saving something besides, he had accumulated sufficient at this time to embark in trade for himself, and accordingly opened a saddlery hardware store which he conducted till the year 1853, when he sold his stock and interest and began the manufacture of saddlery hardware stock in partnership with the late Kasson Frazer. This business was continued with increasing success until the death of Mr. Frazer in the year 1876. After one year Mr. Burns retired from the business leaving his son, Willis B. Burns, in full possession of his interest. During his active business life as a manufacturer his trade, from small beginnings, extended over most of the States of the Union, and was one of the leading manufactories of the United States. In politics Mr. Burns started in the Whig party; afterwards he was identified with the anti-slavery party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles. He has been connected with various offices of trust in the city, and served his



Peter Burns

county in the State Legislature for two terms—1871-'72. He was Supervisor for the Sixth Ward in 1859-'60, and was several years Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Onondaga County Penitentiary. He was one of the first Police Commissioners to organize the present police system of the city, and as Chairman of that Board assisted in the organization of the present police force. He has been for several years a director of the Merchants National Bank of Syracuse, and of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, and Vice-President of the latter.

At the age of twenty he became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and upon coming to

Syracuse he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and was Superintendent of its Sunday School. He was one of nine persons to organize the Dutch Reformed Church on James street, and subsequently connected himself with the organization, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the present Plymouth Church, of whose Board of Trustees he has been for a number of years President. In the year 1850, May 9th, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Bates and Jane Phillips, both natives of Chesterfield, Mass., but at the time of her marriage of Syracuse. They have two children, Willis B. and Flora E., wife of Lyman C. Smith, of Syracuse.

SYRACUSE WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

D. MCCARTHY, SONS & Co.'s wholesale house was established in the spring of 1862, under the firm name of McCarthy & Sedgwick, and the business opened in the upper portion of the retail house, corner of South Salina and Fayette streets. The wholesale firm of McCarthy & Sedgwick continued till February 1, 1867, when Mr. Sedgwick retired and the style was changed to D. McCarthy & Son, Mr. David K. McCarthy being taken in as partner. On the first of February, 1869, Mr. Thomas McCarthy and Mr. Patrick Phelan were admitted as partners and the style of the firm became D. McCarthy, Sons & Co. February 1, 1871, Mr. Thomas Emory became a partner, and February 1, 1875, Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Jr., was admitted. All these are at present members of the firm.

In 1876 the wholesale business had outgrown its accommodations in the retail building and a separate house for it became necessary. The firm accordingly purchased the site on the corner of West Washington and Clinton streets and the present elegant block was completed and occupied in January, 1877. This block is one of the finest business houses in the city. It is of brick and Onondaga limestone, wrought in fine ornamental work, yet solid and substantial, presenting an imposing and beautiful front on both streets. The height is the same as the five story building adjoining, but for convenience is divided into four stories and basement, the latter running under the entire sidewalk on both sides of the building. It is 70 feet on Washington street by 103 on Clinton street, with an L extension of 60 by 33 feet, heated

throughout by steam, and has an elevator running from the basement to every floor. The immense stock of goods carried by this house is conveniently arranged, as follows :

First floor—Foreign and Domestic General Dry Goods, counting room, fire-proof vaults, &c.

Second floor—Hosiery and Notion Department.

Third floor—Hat and Cap Department.

The other floors, including basement, are used for packing, shipping, &c.

The sales of this firm in the Wholesale House amount to one million dollars annually, and in the Retail to about eight hundred thousand dollars a year.

Another important branch of the wholesale trade of this city is the house of

CHARLES CHADWICK & Co., situated on Clinton street, Nos. 16, 18 and 20. The general trade of this house is dry goods and notions, exclusively wholesale, and was established in 1871.

VAN WAGENEN & BRODHEAD.—The establishment of a wholesale crockery house in Syracuse is of quite recent date, and shows how one important interest after another is introduced and built up as the city assumes more of a metropolitan character. The founders of this business are both young and energetic men, but not without experience, having been connected with this line of trade for the past twenty years in this city. In April, 1875, the house was opened at No. 67 South Salina street, in new and fresh apartments, where the variety and arrangement of the extensive stock will delight the eye of the visitor ; for here will be found almost everything

of ornament or utility belonging to a first-class establishment of this kind. The business of the house includes both wholesale and retail, and the firm import largely of all the goods they handle, especially china, earthen, fancy wares and bronzes. This house is an important addition to the business of Syracuse.

KENYON, POTTER & Co. are the only exclusively wholesale druggists in the city. There are many fine retail drug stores, the capacity and elegance of which are unsurpassed, and several that connect a jobbing trade with their retail business; but none, we believe, except Kenyon, Potter & Co., devoting themselves exclusively to the wholesale drug trade. The origin of this house goes back to 1845, at which date the firm was Livingston & Mitchell. In 1852, it changed to Mitchell & Kenyon, and in 1854, to Kenyon, Rogers & Co. In 1859, Kenyon & Potter succeeded to the business, and in 1864, the firm style became Kenyon, Potter & Co. Since then there have been a few changes in the partnership, but the house has retained the same name. The partners are Gansevoort M. Kenyon, Oliver C. Potter and George H. Perry. Mr. Potter has been partner in the house since 1856, Mr. Kenyon since 1871, and Mr. Perry since 1864.

The stock of the house is very extensive, including all the departments of the drug trade, and occupying the whole of the building, No. 47 South Salina street, 22 by 135 feet, four floors and basement, and two floors and basement of the adjoining building. Several traveling salesmen are employed, and the whole working force of the establishment numbers about twenty.

Few men are more favorably known in the business circles of the city than the partners in this firm, and it is safe to say that the future of the house is in good hands.

Since the above was written, Messrs. Kenyon, Potter & Co. have removed to their elegant new store erected in the fall and winter of 1877, Nos. 34 and 36 South Clinton street. This building is five stories and basement, 132 by 45 feet, of brick, with Onondaga Limestone trimmings, supplied with a steam elevator and all modern conveniences.

MOORE & HUBBARD, Wholesale Druggists, 73 South Salina street.—The business of the predecessors of this house, Messrs. Foote & Farrington, was established in the Malcolm Block in 1855, and was among the first wholesale establishments of the city. They were succeeded by Marsh & Farrington, and they by Farrington & Utley. In 1865, Mr. J. B. Moore, head of the present firm, bought Mr. Utley's interest and entered into business with

Mr. Farrington, under the firm style of Farrington & Moore, which was continued until 1868, when, Mr. Farrington retiring, it became J. B. Moore & Co., and was so continued until 1874, when Charles Hubbard became a partner, since which the firm has been Moore & Hubbard, as at present.

Mr. Moore came from Albany county to Syracuse in the spring of 1865, having spent the preceding nine years in California. In the spring of 1868, the stores on Salina street south of the First Presbyterian Church, having become active property, Mr. Moore purchased the store now occupied by the firm, and removed the business from the Malcolm Block.

The sales of this firm ran up largely during the war. At present they aggregate from \$350,000 to \$400,000 a year.

Mr. Hubbard, the junior member of the firm, is a native of the city of Troy, and has been fifteen years in the drug business in Syracuse.

The wholesale grocery business of this city amounts to quite an item, there being two houses at least, whose sales reach two millions each per annum, and quite a number of smaller houses doing a business ranging from one hundred thousand dollars to half a million annually. The oldest wholesale grocery house in the city is that of

JOHN CROUSE & Co., established in 1853 by John and James Crouse, brothers, who came from Montgomery county. James Crouse died in 1858, and the firm was changed to John Crouse & Co., which it has remained ever since. (See biography of John Crouse.)

CROUSE BROTHERS, Wholesale Grocers, corner of Clinton and Water streets, established under the firm name of Jacob Crouse & Bro's, in 1869. The original partners were Jacob Crouse, George N. Crouse and James S. Crouse, the same as now constitute the firm. The premises of the firm are those occupied from the first. The lot where their fine brick building stands was purchased in 1868, and the building erected and occupied the following year. It was originally 86 by 77 feet, five stories in height, but has since been extended, making its present dimensions 86 by 121 feet, and also, to increase the room required for the business an L of 40 feet has been added. The entire block is the property of Jacob and George N. Crouse. The sales of this house amount to about \$2,000,000 per annum.

CROUSE & WALRATH.—The original firm, started in 1871, consisted of C. E. Crouse, F. W. Walrath and Jacob Crouse and Brothers. They did a manu-

facturing and jobbing business in spices, coffees and teas, occupying two of the three stores used by the present firm. In 1872 Mr. Walrath retired from the firm, and Messrs. C. E. Crouse & Co., conducted the business till 1876, when C. E. Crouse bought out the interest of Jacob Crouse and Brothers, and formed a copartnership with Mr. Walrath, since which the firm has been Crouse & Walrath, as at present. Their sales amount annually to about half a million dollars.

A. N. PALMER & Co.—Among the enterprising wholesale grocery houses of the city is that of A. N. Palmer & Co., composed of A. N. Palmer and Charles Tallman, located on West Fayette street—the office and main salesroom being No. 46. This is a portion of the block 71 by 208 feet and four stories, extending through to Walton street, built by Messrs. Tallman and Palmer.

The entire floor area used by A. N. Palmer & Co., in their business is about twenty-five thousand square feet—embracing two floors of No. 46 West Fayette street and extending through the entire block; also two floors of Nos. 7 and 9 Walton street, and four floors of No. 11 Walton street. In the rear of No. 11 Walton street they have erected two fire-proof smoke houses with capacity for smoking *thirty tons* of hams at one time.

The firm are among the most extensive curers of cut meats in the State.

Their trade in salt fish is also very large, particularly in the line of mackerel, which are purchased in full fares from vessels in the eastern seaports and repacked here to meet the requirements of their trade.

Starting in the summer of 1871, the firm prosecuted the provision trade alone, until within the last two years, during which they have gradually added teas, coffees, spices, canned fruits, &c., until their stock embraces a full assortment of general groceries and grocers' sundries, which in connection with their full line of provisions renders it one of the most extensive in the city.

KENNEDY, SPAULDING & Co. may be regarded as one of the representative houses of this branch of the jobbing trade of Syracuse. A brief history of their business will be given. In 1859 Bradford Kennedy and Horace J. Frizelle established a retail hardware business at 54 South Salina street, in a rented building. In 1861 Mr. Dennis Kennedy bought Mr. Frizelle's interest and the firm was changed to Kennedy Brothers. In 1863, Ross R. Spaulding became a partner, and the firm style assumed the form of Kennedys & Spaulding. In the fall of 1866, the style was changed to Kennedy,

Spaulding & Co., Mr. Bradford Kennedy retiring at that time and selling his interest to Abraham Howe. In 1871 Mr. Bradford Kennedy bought Mr. Howe out, but the style of the firm remained unchanged.

In 1862 the firm established the wholesale business which it has continued to conduct with increasing proportions from year to year. Removing from their rented store, No. 54 South Salina street, the firm purchased a five story building at 67 South Salina street, into which they entered, supposing the premises here would be sufficient for permanent quarters. But in this they were mistaken. The business outgrew the place and they had to seek another location. In 1872 they purchased the lot and erected the building they now occupy on Clinton street, at a cost of \$40,000. The building is an elegant business structure, of brick, 33 by 132 feet, five stories and basement, and is completely filled with the stock of the house, including also another store since erected in the rear of the main building. The trade of the firm has increased from \$20,000 retail business in 1859 to a wholesale business which now aggregates half a million annually. The firm employ fourteen men in the store and three traveling salesmen constantly upon the road.

The Messrs. Kennedy are natives of the town of Lysander in this county. Mr. Spaulding is also a native of the county, born in the town of Spafford.

MCCARTHY & REDFIELD, Wholesale Hardware Dealers, Nos. 50 and 52 West Water street. The firm was established as Murphy & McCarthy in 1850, changed to McCarthy, Radigan & Co. in 1856, and in 1859, to McCarthy, Redfield & Co., Mr. C. T. Redfield and Mr. William H. Pierce purchasing the interest of Mr. Radigan and becoming members of the firm. Mr. Pierce retired in 1869, and the firm has since been McCarthy & Redfield.

The first location of the firm was on the corner of Warren and East Water streets. In 1875 they built their present stores, Nos. 50 and 52 West Water street. The building is 46 by 112 feet, four stories and basement, of Philadelphia brick and cut stone, fine architectural style and proportions, and arranged with great convenience for handling the goods. It is furnished with an elevator running to all the floors, which in the basement delivers its contents directly into the wagons, the teams being driven directly into the cellar from the yard in the rear of the building. The firm moved into this building January 1, 1876.

Messrs. McCarthy & Redfield are importers and jobbers of shelf and heavy hardware, tin plate,

agricultural tools, &c., &c., and do a business aggregating half a million dollars a year, their sales being chiefly in Northern, Southern, Central and Western New York.

Mr. Robert McCarthy, the senior member of the firm, is a native of the First Ward of this city and has resided here all his life, being well-known and highly esteemed in business and social circles.

Mr. Charles T. Redfield is a son of Lewis H. Redfield, Esq., a well-known citizen of Syracuse, whose biography appears in this work, and a portion of whose record is found in connection with the history of the press.

HIER & ALDRICH, Nos. 31 and 33 North Salina street, are extensive manufacturers and jobbers of tobacco and cigars. Mr. Hier established the business in 1860, and in 1865 the present firm was organized, Mr. Bruce S. Aldrich being admitted as a partner. The building occupied by the firm is 44 by 154 feet, of brick, four stories and basement, and was erected by the firm in 1872. The basement and front room of the third story are used for storage of leaf tobacco, the average stock carried by the firm being valued at \$125,000. The cigar making department is in the rear of the third story, a large, well-lighted room, filled with all the appliances for the manufacture of cigars, either by hand or by mold-presses, as may be desired. The amount of cigars made by this firm—and they make but few cheap cigars—is over two and a half millions per annum, and they give employment, in the various branches of their business, to from 150 to 250 hands. In the front apartment of the first floor they have an elegant sample and sales room, embracing every variety of goods belonging to the trade.

Mr. Hier has been a resident of Syracuse since 1843, and for some years was foreman of his brother's manufacturing business.

Mr. Bruce S. Aldrich has been many years connected with the trade of this city, and spends a portion of his time in traveling for the firm of which he is a member.

GEORGE P. HIER & Co.—This firm is located at No. 25 North Salina street. Mr. George P. Hier, the senior member of the firm, has been a dealer in leaf tobacco for twenty years, and for the past fifteen years this has been his exclusive business. He was Mayor of the city in 1875, and has held other responsible local offices. His partner is George S. Hier, who became a member of the firm in 1876.

SEUBERT & WARNER, Nos. 58 and 60 West Fayette street, are another firm of heavy manufacturers

and jobbers of tobacco and cigars. The building occupied is large and well adapted to the business, being 32 feet in width by 210 in depth, extending through to Walton street, affording convenient shipping and receiving rooms, and light and airy work rooms in the manufacturing department. Three floors of the building are occupied, considerable of the space being devoted to the storage of the heavy stock carried by the firm. Their stock is especially large in Spanish tobacco, of which they purchase six months' or a year's supply at a time.

This firm have given employment to 125 persons, two-thirds of whom were cigar makers, and have manufactured as large an amount as 85,000 cigars in a single week. The production at present is not so large, but the grade of cigars ranges higher than usual, the average of the entire product of the factory being \$60 per 1,000, wholesale.

The members of the firm are Justin Seubert and William H. Warner. The firm was established in May, 1872, Mr. Seubert having been for five or six years previously engaged in the manufacture of cigars in this city.

CARR & CUSHING, Manufacturers of Cigars and Dealers in Tobacco, No. 53 West Fayette street. This firm was established on the first of January, 1871. Mr. John Jay Carr, the senior partner, started in the cigar business in this city in the spring of 1866, at No. 17 James street. He remained there about sixteen months, steadily building up a business, when his operations in that locality were suddenly cut short by a fire which consumed his entire stock, about the middle of August, 1867. He then opened business at No. 44 East Water street, in company with Mr. J. H. Noll, and remained till January, 1871, when the firm of J. J. Carr & Co., was formed, and business opened at No. 7 West Fayette street. Mr. Quincy F. Cushing, the present partner, became associated with Mr. Carr in the above firm. January 1, 1873, the firm style was changed to Carr & Cushing.

On the 1st of May, 1874, they removed to their present location, No. 53 West Fayette street, into the new building, (not then completely finished,) erected by Joseph Newell. The building is of brick, four stories and basement, 22½ by 80 feet, and is wholly occupied by the business of this house. They handle a large variety of popular brands, several of which are exclusively their own.

Formerly they employed two traveling salesmen, but have recently added a third for the Western trade. They employ in their business upwards of fifty persons, and manufacture about a million and a half cigars annually.



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

Horace Bronson

The subject of this sketch was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 14, 1808. He was the only son in a family of three children of Giles Bronson and Mary Robinson, early settlers of this county. His grandfather, Elijah, was the first of the name to settle in this county, about 1800, and was born March 10, 1778. His father came from the old and honorable family of that name among the pioneers of the New England States, his immediate birthplace being in Connecticut, town of Middlebury. His mother's ancestry were also of the New England States, she being a native of Massachusetts. His father, on coming to this county, settled on what is now called Howlett's Hill, and there carried on farming, afterwards removing to the town of Geddes. Died May 21, 1841; his mother died May 15, 1842.

The education of the children was very limited, and confined to the district schools of that day. Horace remained on the farm with his parents until he was about eighteen years of age, and then struck out in business for himself. First going to New York, he stocked up in goods belonging to his uncle, then doing business there, and started out as a peddler, traveling through Ohio, Kentucky, and many of the other southern and western States. He continued in this business for many years, and about 1837 came to the village of Syracuse, and opened a dry-goods store on East Genesee street.

By this time, by economy, he had secured a small capital to commence business with, but what was of far greater importance, had a capital stock of sound judgment, good business ability, and a far-seeing sagacity. In this business, which began on a small scale, and rapidly increased with the growth of the county and consequent demands of the people, he became one of the first merchants in the county, and continued his trade for some thirty years, the latter half of the time devoting his attention almost exclusively to the boot, shoe, and leather trade, which he carried on in Auburn and Watkins as well as Syracuse.

In politics Mr. Bronson was an unswerving member of the Democratic party, was well read in the current news of the country, satisfied to follow the direction of business interests, not seeking political preferment, but held the office of coroner for several terms. In religious persuasion he was a Unitarian, but latterly a Universalist.

In the year 1854 he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Eliphalet Case and Rebecca Robinson. Her parents were also early settlers of Howlett's Hill, Onondaga town. She was born June 17, 1827. Mr. Bronson, always feeling the want of the advantages of an education, has placed his children within the reach of the best educational facilities of the city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bronson were born three children,—Mary C., Horace C., and Silas (died in infancy).



Johnson Hall

The subject of this sketch was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 6, 1794. He was fourth child and third son, in a family of ten children, of Isaac Hall and Vashti Johnson, the former a native of New Marlborough, Mass., the latter a native of the New England States. Johnson Hall traces his descent through his grandfather Ebenezer, who was eldest son of Ichabod Hall, a resident of Enfield, Conn., and who was married to Lois Kibbie, of that town, in May, 1730. He came to this county with his father, Gen. Isaac Hall, in February, 1797, when but three years of age, and settled in the old town of Pompey (now Lafayette), where he resided for about forty-one years. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and not only taught his children the value of industry and labor, but gave them as liberal an education as the schools of the county at that time afforded. After coming of age he spent some time as a clerk in Asahel Smith's store at Lafayette, and after a few years established business for himself, making general merchandise his principal trade. He was a man of strict integrity, honest and upright in all his business transactions, and during his life held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was postmaster at Lafayette from the organization of the town until his removal to Syracuse (1838), and for many years was a member of the board of supervisors. He represented this county in the State legislature in the years 1829-30, and was instrumental in obtaining the charter of the old Onondaga County Bank, in which institution he was a stockholder from its organization until the expiration of its charter, a period of twenty-five years. Also a director for many years of the late Bank of Salina, and Syracuse Savings Bank. He was elected to the office of sheriff in 1831. The late Kingsley S. Bingham (afterwards governor of Michigan), Major William A. Cook, and Dorastus Lawrence (now deceased) were his associate officers.

He was on the bench associate judge with the late Hon. Grove Lawrence and Oliver R. Strong. Until within a few

years of his death he took a great interest in politics, was a staunch Democrat, and had invariably voted and acted with that party. He was a resident of the county for nearly seventy-three years; very few residents of the county have spent so many years in it, and been able to look back to its earliest days and count its various changes to its present wealth and business interests, its schools and churches.

Upon coming to Syracuse he formed a partnership with Messrs. Rhoades & Sherman in the hardware trade, which was carried on successfully for some ten years, when he retired from the firm, and never after engaged in active business. His father, Gen. Isaac Hall, died in Lafayette, Sept. 22, 1830, his mother having died in Pompey, Nov. 19, 1813. In the year 1806, Dec. 6, he married Miss Polly, daughter of Job Andrews and Comfort Green, formerly of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., but settlers at Lafayette township about the year 1800. She was born in 1798.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born eight children,—Mary, wife of Harlow De Wolf, deputy postmaster, Syracuse; Cordelia, wife of Hon. George Raynor, Syracuse; Johnson L., a resident of Oswego; Charles Carroll (deceased); Edward L., a resident of New York city; Thomas Jefferson (died at New Orleans); Helen M., wife of Hon. Addison H. Laflin, a naval officer of the port of New York city; and Olivia B. Hall.

While living at Lafayette he and his wife both united with the Congregational church, and, upon coming to the city, united with the First Presbyterian church, and remained consistent members of the same until their death.

Mrs. Hall was devoted to her family, and instructed them in all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She died in the year 1854, aged fifty-six years.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Maria Severance, of Buffalo, who survived him only three months, dying January, 1871. He died Oct. 27, 1870.

Messrs. Carr & Cushing are both natives of this county, the former born in the town of Clay and the latter in Cicero. Both are well known as gentlemen of high character in business circles. Mr. Carr has been connected with the manufacture of cigars twenty-five years. The success of this firm is the result of prudent management and strict attention to business.

R. H. PARKER, Cigar Manufacturer and Wholesale Tobacconist, Nos. 43 and 45 West Fayette street. Mr. Parker began the tobacco and cigar business in the Syracuse House Block, No. 11 South Salina street, on the 11th of May, 1861. On the 4th of May, 1868, he took in Mr. W. B. Herrick as partner, the firm being Parker & Herrick, and on the 1st of May, 1871, removed to No. 18 James street. January 31, 1874, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Parker continuing the business at the old stand till May 1, 1876, when he removed to the spacious store, Nos. 43 and 45 West Fayette street, built expressly for his business.

Mr. Parker employs from thirty to fifty hands; has three traveling salesmen, two with teams, and one by railroad.

Mr. Parker is a native of this county, born at Onondaga Hill. He came to Syracuse in 1833, and has been in the cigar business since 1861.

JOSEPH BARTON, JR., & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobacco and Manufacturers of Cigars, Barton Opera House Block, East Genesee street. Mr. Joseph Barton, Sen., started in the manufacture of cigars in this city in 1848, on East Fayette street, No. 105. In 1851, he moved into the Furman Block, and there commenced wholesaling. In 1852, he removed to the location now occupied by the Barton Opera House, and where the business of the present firm is still continued. Mr. Barton had built on these premises a fine store extending through from East Genesee to East Fayette streets, which was destroyed by fire, without insurance, in 1867. He then built the Barton Opera House Block, at a cost, including the fitting up of his theatre, of over \$100,000. In January, 1876, Joseph Barton, Jr., came into possession of the business, under the present firm name, and gives to it his personal supervision. From 40 to 50 hands are employed in the manufacture of Cigars, and two traveling salesmen are kept upon the road, the sales being chiefly in this State.

Mr. Joseph Barton, Sen., was born in New York city and came here in 1844. His early life, from thirteen to twenty, was spent on board a man-of-war and in a whaling voyage around Cape Horn. He volunteered in the Mexican War, and spent his time

during its continuance on board the United States frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Rosseau, commanding; was, at the taking of California, with Commodore Apcatesby Jones, United States frigate *United States*, in 1842, and assisted in burying Commodore Dallas at Callao, port of Lima, Peru, in 1843. Dallas had come out in the *Savannah* to relieve the frigate *United States*, and was taken sick and died at the above place.

Joseph Barton, Jr., was born in Syracuse and has lived here all his life.

R. G. WYNKOOP & Co.—The extensive trade of this house, both at wholesale and retail, places it in the front rank of the book and stationery business in Central New York, and in point of age it outranks almost every other establishment of the kind. The business of this house was started in 1846 by Myers and J. G. Wynkoop. In 1848, Mr. R. G. Wynkoop became a partner, under the firm name of Wynkoop & Bro., which continued till 1867, when the firm became Wynkoops & Leonard. Mr. James A. Leonard was the incoming partner, and he remained connected with the house till 1875, when he retired on account of ill health, and is now, we believe, engaged in the book and stationery trade at Decorah, Iowa. In 1870, Mr. J. G. Wynkoop retired from the firm, and Mr. James S. Wynkoop entered it. The last named gentleman had been connected with the house some years, and his experience admirably fitted him for the duties devolving upon an active partner. The firm as it now is consists of R. G. Wynkoop and two sons, Jas. S. and R. G., Jr., all of whom are gentlemen well known in business circles.

The premises occupied by the house are at No. 19 South Salina street, in the Syracuse House Block. The stock is large, embracing every variety of miscellaneous books, stationery, wall paper, &c., to supply the retail trade and jobbing business carried on by the house. Their wholesale trade extends throughout Northern, Central and Western New York, goods being chiefly sold by traveling agents. All of the partners give the business their personal attention. The senior member of the firm is an old resident of this city and for many years has been intimately identified with its various interests.

MOSER & LYON, Nos. 37 and 39 South Clinton street, represent another and a special branch of the wholesale book and stationery trade, job printing, &c., and have a retail store, No. 62 South Salina street. This firm was established in 1873.

J. & F. B. GARRETT, Nos. 6 and 8 West Fayette street, are the managers and proprietors of another special department of the stationery, blank book and paper jobbing business. They occupy two stores and employ three traveling salesmen. They are also extensive manufacturers of blank books. Their house was established in 1866.

L. J. ORMSBEE is one of the oldest stationery dealers in the city, having begun business in this line in 1846, and conducted it for a long time on East Genesee street. He has been in this business in the city thirty-one years. He now conducts a wholesale and retail establishment at No. 22 West Fayette street, dealing exclusively in stationery and goods in that line. Mr. Ormsbee gives his personal attention to his business and also employs traveling salesmen, his trade including both city and country.

CULVER BROS. & Co., Paper Manufacturers and Dealers in Paper and Paper Stock, No. 73 West Fayette street.—This house, although not included under the head of books and stationery, nevertheless represents a business sufficiently analogous to be mentioned in this connection. The house was founded in 1854 by Mr. E. B. Culver, who conducted the business alone till 1869, when Benjamin H. Culver and James L. Collin became partners. The business of the house is heavy, and is chiefly wholesale, the partners giving their personal attention to the business and also employing traveling salesmen.

Mr. E. B. Culver came to this county from Norwich, Conn., in 1853, remaining one year at Fayetteville, whence he came to Syracuse and established business, as above stated.

MORRIS & Co.—In 1832, Mr. D. J. Morris, the head of the present firm, then living in Utica, established a branch of his merchant tailoring business in Syracuse, under the firm name of Morris & Sanford. Mr. Morris came here to reside in 1840, and the firm was afterwards changed to D. J. Morris & Son. In 1861, without any change in the copartnership, the firm style was changed to Morris & Co., as at present.

Mr. Morris first came through Syracuse at fourteen years of age when they were digging for the canal in 1819. In 1825, he came again with a view of locating here, but decided not to do so on account of the bad water. He says nothing could exceed the change that had taken place in Syracuse between the time of his first visit and his second, in 1825. From the mere "four corners" the place had become an active, bustling village, where every-

thing seemed going ahead with feverish excitement—streets being laid out, houses going up, and speculation rife.

W. S. PECK & BRO. are manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in clothing, Nos. 24 and 26 North Salina street; established in 1867, under the firm name of Gates & Peck. In 1869 Mr. Gates retired, and W. S. Peck continued the business until January 1, 1874, receiving at the latter date Frank A. Peck as partner, the firm becoming, as now, W. S. Peck & Bro. May 1, 1877, they moved to their present location. They have two commodious stores, each 22 by 130 feet, and well adapted to their large and increasing business.

The Peck Brothers manufacture all their own goods, employing in this department an average of about 200 hands. Their present average is 1,000 garments per week, and their sales amount to \$150,000 a year. The members of the firm are young and enterprising gentlemen and have built up their extensive trade by strict integrity and unremitting attention to business. They came here from Cortland county—the former in 1864, and the latter in 1869.

A. W. PALMER & Co., successors to M. C. Palmer & Co., established at Nos. 17 and 19 North Salina street in 1854. The members of the present firm are Alva W. Palmer and his brother George W. Palmer, and their house is one of the old and reliable establishments of the city. In the spring of 1877 they removed to their present location, Nos. 15 and 17 South Salina street. Here their facilities for manufacturing and displaying their goods have been enlarged, and a more complete stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing can rarely be found in any city. The firm manufacture all of their clothing, employing experienced cutters. This branch of the business gives employment to from 150 to 200 hands. The extensive business of this house has been built up gradually from a comparatively small beginning made in the infancy of the clothing trade in this city twenty-three years ago, and to the energy and enterprise of the young men who have managed its affairs this result is mainly due.

The Messrs. Palmer have lived in this city and vicinity nearly all their lives, being sons of the late Joseph Palmer, Esq., of Centerville, an old citizen of that place and a Justice of the Peace there for some seventeen years. M. C. Palmer, formerly of this firm, and George W. Palmer, a member of the firm of A. W. Palmer & Co., are engaged in the manufacture of salt at Saltville, Va.



ONONDAGA COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION DEPOT, No. 44 EAST FAYETTE STREET,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SWARTHOUT, ACKERMAN & CO.—This firm is another large manufacturing, wholesale and retail clothing house of this city. They have also branch stores in Chicago and St. Louis. The firm as first organized in 1867, was Swarthout, Kent & Co. January 27, 1872, L. A. Swarthout, J. Daniel Ackerman, John A. Cole and T. A. Bartlett, entered into copartnership under the present firm style, and have so remained since, with the exception of Mr. Bartlett, who withdrew in February, 1877.

KENT & MILLER.—The partners in this house are George B. Kent and R. V. Miller. The present firm was established in 1871, and the progress of the business, both in the wholesale and retail departments, has been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

M. JACOBS, No. 21 North Salina street, is one of the oldest clothing houses in Syracuse. Mr. Jacobs commenced business in 1844, and erected his present building in 1852. The business of the house, like most of the others, embraces wholesale, retail and manufacturing—most of the goods handled

being made at home. This house gives employment in the manufacture of garments to about 200 persons, while its annual sales are about \$200,000. The building erected expressly by Mr. Jacobs for the accommodation of his business is commodious and conveniently arranged.

DANZIGER BROS.—The firm of Danziger Bros. was formed in Homer, Cortland county, in 1850. In 1865 they removed to Syracuse in order to take advantage of a more central location and enlarge their facilities for business. In 1866, they removed to No. 23 North Salina street, where they are engaged exclusively in the wholesale clothing business.

WILLIAM A. ARNOLD, at Nos. 16 and 18 North Salina street. Mr. Arnold started the clothing business in December, 1869, having come from Sacramento, California. His business includes manufacturing, wholesale and retail.

I. H. LEYDEN & BRO. are at No. 22 North Salina street. Their clothing business was established July 18, 1873, by the senior partner.

ONONDAGA COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION.

This is an organization formed of certain dairying interests in the county to supply the city of Syracuse with good and pure milk. It was organized under a special charter of the Legislature on the 9th of March, 1872, and commenced business on the 20th of March, of the same year. The annual reports of the Association show the progress that has been made. It was chartered with a capital of \$25,000, and its capital stock paid in January 11, 1877, was \$29,900. The total receipts of milk in 1876 were 2,921,994½ quarts. The amount consumed was 2,694,806 quarts. The amount of cream sold was 3,476 quarts. The surplus milk and cream are manufactured into butter and cheese. Of butter there was made in 1876, 14,186 pounds, and of cheese, 46,365 pounds. The Association is made up of stockholders who are dairymen in different towns adjacent to Syracuse, and owning from ten to sixty cows each. The number of stockholders at present is 46, and the whole number of cows whose milk is furnished to the Association is 1,116.

The principle which governs this Association is that of furnishing the city with the best and purest milk that can be produced. Hence every precau-

tion is taken and the producers of milk are bound under the most stringent rules. A few of these will suffice to illustrate the care and pains taken by the Association.

"Producers must exercise particular care that their cans be opened and aired on a board, bottom up, during the day, thoroughly rinsed with cold water before use, and immediately after milking the can should be set in a tank of cold water, cover raised on one side for the air to enter, and the milk quietly stirred several times while cooling, to expel the animal odor. * * * *

"Weekly tests are made by the receiving clerk of all milk delivered to the Association, and when found below 90 degrees a proportionate discount will be made from the amount credited at the end of the month. When the test stands much below 90 it is conclusive evidence of *adulteration*, and the producer is liable to a heavy fine, or the penalties named in the By-Laws.

"Care should be taken with the stables that they be well ventilated and drained, and kept as cleanly as possible; the cows bedded with clean straw or other materials, and have *pure water to drink*. No *unwholesome food or stagnant water* should be allowed them. The milk should be passed through a wire strainer, then through two thicknesses of strainer cloth. Especial care should be taken in milking to keep out of the pail all dust or dirt from

the cow's bag, which should be wiped or washed clean before milking. * * * The cans should not be taken into the stables, as milk very readily absorbs their odor. Producers are especially cautioned against sending the milk of any cow out of health, or just calved, as they render themselves liable for any damage arising from the sale of such impure milk."

The consumer of milk in the city will breathe more freely after reading these stringent rules, and will certainly sip his glass of milk, or pour his cream into his morning cup of coffee, with much more complacency and satisfaction. The provision thus made for cleanliness and purity in the article of milk is certainly a step farther in civilization than that indicated by railroads and telegraphs. The milk now in use in the city is pretty good proof that these rules are carried into effect, and the purity, richness and excellence of Syracuse milk are being noted by strangers and travelers from other cities.

Statistics show how rapidly the milk of this Association is growing into favor. In 1875, eighteen routes were peddled. Up to January 1, 1876, thirty-seven private routes had been absorbed in the Association, and the whole number of private routes now associated is thirty-nine. The Association now peddles twenty routes, employing twenty-four horses, twenty-seven wagons, twenty sleighs,

and a force, including peddlers, clerks, house-keeper, cheese maker, engineer, superintendent, &c., of thirty persons.

The headquarters of the Association are at 44 East Fayette street, in a new building expressly adapted to the business of the Association, erected in 1875 at a cost of \$17,000. Since beginning in an old hotel in 1872, they have grown to the dimensions and requirements of these new premises, which include milk depot, cheese and butter factory, office, boarding house, &c., with barns and blacksmith shop in the rear. The upper rooms are rented to nine families and a spare front room on the first floor occupied for a barber shop.

The following are the officers for 1878:—B. Austin Avery, President; James L. Hill, Vice-President; C. D. Avery, Secretary and Treasurer; George O. Gannett, Superintendent; I. C. Reed, Cashier and Book-Keeper. Directors:—B. A. Avery, John Wells, John Raynor, W. C. Brayton, J. L. Hill, C. D. Avery, Henry Jerome, Sidney Lewis, George O. Gannett. Executive Committee: J. Wells, Sidney Lewis, John Raynor, Henry Jerome, W. C. Brayton. Examining Committee: George C. Gere, Charles Bailey, W. H. H. Gere. Committee on Manufacturing of Butter and Cheese: Charles Bailey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN OLIVER TEALL.

Whoever has known much of Syracuse must have known something of Oliver Teall. He was a conspicuous man in this place from the time that the village first made its appearance in the cedar swamps, through all its stages of growth until it became a thriving city, spreading its skirts upon the surrounding hills. More than fifty years ago he was to be seen early and late, vigorously directing, as general superintendent, the repairs and improvements on the middle section of the Erie Canal. This brought him daily into contact with large numbers of persons, and he was extensively known for his activity, efficiency and exactness.

Subsequently, the buyers and sellers of real estate found it convenient, if not needful, to have somewhat to do with Captain Teall, whose wise foresight of the future growth of Syracuse, led him to become an owner of valuable lots in many parts of what is now the city.

Then, again, when the municipal project to introduce good water into the village was about to be abandoned to individual enterprise, he became, and was for a number of years, the almost sole proprietor of the aqueduct; and the Teall water came to be as familiarly spoken of in Syracuse as the Croton in New York, if we may compare so small a matter with so large a one. The quality of the water, at first so named, was very poor, but the indefatigable man spared no pains until he had found and become the owner of a copious spring of a pure article, formed an able company, and introduced, by a well-made aqueduct, an abundant supply of water, which he need never be ashamed should bear his name. Every part of the construction of this valuable improvement was superintended by him personally, so that to all the inhabitants, from the least to the greatest, this public servant was familiarly known.

When the Onondaga County Bank, the first in-



stitution of the kind in Syracuse, was established in 1829, Captain Teall was elected one of its Directors, and subsequently its President, in which position he continued till the expiration of its charter in 1854. At certain hours of the day, therefore, he was generally seen in or near the house where men having money, or needing money, are wont to congregate, and his shrewdness, foresight and incorruptible integrity have served many a man a good turn, who was at his wit's end to get out of a pecuniary embarrassment, or to make a profitable investment of some surplus gains.

The cause of Education in Syracuse acknowledges him to have been one of its earliest and most earnest promoters. Travelers who pass over the railroad by daylight, can hardly fail to notice an unduly tall brick building in the eastern portion of Syracuse. If benevolent, they will rejoice to learn that it is now an asylum for orphan children, and children worse off than orphans; an institution well endowed, and sustained by the united, cordial cooperation of all the Protestant sects in the city, giving a comfortable home and an excellent discipline to two hundred destitute little ones. But, if they inquire into its history, they will be informed that it was not originally intended for the charitable purpose to which it is now put. It was erected about forty years ago by Captain Teall, Aaron Burt Esq., Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Thomas Rose, and others, for an academy, and was so used for a dozen years; but, being located too far from what subsequently became the center of the city, to be convenient as a day school, and yet too near to be resorted to as a boarding school, it languished, notwithstanding the exertions of its three principal patrons, and many years ago became the property of the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum. It is, however, still a monument to the enterprise of Captain Teall and his associates, and of their zeal in the cause of education.

But it has not been merely as a man of business and thrift that the subject of this memoir has been principally known to his fellow-citizens and heard of throughout the State. He was one of the earliest and most steadfast friends of the temperance reform. His name will go down to posterity as the untiring fellow-laborer of E. C. Delevan, Gerrit Smith, Herman Camp, Charles A. Wheaton, Chancellor Walworth, and other pioneers in this great enterprise. His labors were not most conspicuous, however, at public meetings. Although a frequent attendant at them, he was always a diligent laborer at home and throughout his immediate neighborhood. He did not content himself with recom-

mending to others a disagreeable and laborious duty. Were pledges to be obtained or memorials to the legislature to be circulated for signatures, Captain Teall was ever ready to present them to his neighbors and townsmen, and press them upon their favorable regards.

His principles he carried into practice on every occasion, and no opportunity was suffered to pass without giving effect thereto. At one of the meetings of the directors of the Onondaga County Bank, held December, 1845, at which were present such men as John Wilkinson, Hiram Putnam, David S. Colvin, Johnson Hall, Horace White, and Hamilton White, he presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, An application has been made to this bank for a small subscription to aid the efforts of persons engaged in the temperance reform, and as nothing in the judgment of the most sound and prudent men adds more to the permanency of our rights than the extension of this great reformation; it is, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the cashier be authorized to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars to aid the fund to be raised in the county, for the purpose of distributing an appeal to the voters of the State of New York, lately published by the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society."

Many persons would have thought that a Board of Directors of a moneyed corporation was the last place to have presented such a document, but "knowing the right, he dare maintain it" under all hazards.

His abstinence, however, reached farther than to intoxicating liquors. He would include in his prescription whatever articles of food or habits of living are known to be prejudicial to the health, or mental, or moral vigor of man. He canvassed Syracuse in person, and appealed to thousands of its inhabitants to dissuade them from the use of tobacco. It may be too true that his unwearied exertions have made but little visible impression upon those who were addicted to this nauseous weed; but very many, through his influence, are rejoicing in their exemption from the offensive habit. He would never concede that reason and conscience, health and purity should be subjugated to appetite. But he insisted, with a distinctness, pertinacity, and earnestness, which evinced his deep sincerity and commanded the respect of many who have not yielded to his appeals, that it is a sin to violate any of the laws of life and health, laws instituted by Almighty God, as plainly as those that were proclaimed by Moses from Mount Sinai. This great doctrine he inculcated wherever he could get ears to hear it, and enforced it by a life eminently con-

sistent, and by the manifestation in his own person of a degree of health, vigor, and power of endurance, seldom seen in a man of his years.

Although the temperance cause received so much attention from Captain Teall, and made such large demands upon his time and his purse, he also entered with zeal into other important reforms.

He early engaged in opposition to the law by which debtors might be incarcerated like felons, nor did he cease from his efforts until that law was repealed. In the height of the controversy on that reform he was one of a number who went to the Onondaga county jail, paid the jailor's demands against all the debtors in his custody, threw open the prison doors, and led them forth into the light and air of freedom, of which misfortune ought never to deprive a man.

He was also untiring in his efforts to procure the passage of the homestead exemption law, and never relinquished his labors on that behalf, believing as he did, that a still larger amount of property should be ensured to the families of men against the contingencies of trade, as well as the rapacity of hard-hearted creditors.

To mention but one more of the objects of benevolence to which he addressed himself, the law authorizing married females to hold property independently of their husbands, was, in its very inception, duly appreciated by Captain Teall, and warmly advocated. This was an important step in the restoration of women to that condition of equality in which they were originally created, and to which they have an unalienable right.

Now, whoever knows anything of the origin of human laws, will acknowledge that we are much more indebted for our social improvements to the wisdom, benevolence, and exertions of private citizens, than we are to the final action of legislators, who tardily follow where the leaders of public opinion draw them, and, at last, merely give a governmental sanction to what has already become the known will of the sovereign people. Captain Teall was, in fact, for many years, one of the law-makers of this State. Some of the best laws that have been put upon our statute-books, have been enacted by the influence that he, and men like him, have exerted upon the public mind.

It will, therefore, be interesting to our readers to know some of the principal facts of his personal history. It will be particularly instructive and encouraging to young men of limited means and few literary advantages to be informed that Captain Teall qualified himself for great usefulness in society by the force of good common sense, fidelity

to every obligation and the fearless avowal of whatever he believed to be true and right.

Oliver Teall was born August 5, 1788, in the town of Killingworth, Conn. His great-grandfather came from Holland, and settled in this country a number of years previous to the Revolution. His father, with four brothers, served their country in the war for American independence, in all, nearly six years each. Eighteen months of his term his father spent as a prisoner, having been captured at Horse Neck, at the time when General Putnam made his almost miraculous escape.

Soon after the close of the war his father, Dr. Timothy Teall, resumed his profession, and, about 1791, removed with his wife (whose maiden name was Phœbe Hull) and several children from Killingworth into the town of Manlius, Onondaga County. He was one of the first settlers in this region. Being poor, he purchased a farm on credit. It was a tract of military land, and he was put to no little trouble and expense to get a good title to it. He pursued his medical profession until called into public life. He served many years as a magistrate and a deputy-sheriff, and transacted a great deal of business for his fellow-citizens, in various capacities. Shortly after their removal into Manlius, Mrs. Teall died, leaving her husband with six children, four daughters and two sons. Oliver, the subject of this biography, was then but about four years of age. The oldest child was a daughter, of but twelve years, and upon her devolved the principal charge of the family, much of the time, too, in the absence of their father.

Oliver, so soon as he was able, was put to work upon the farm, much of it then being yet unreclaimed from the woods. And there he continued to toil until he was 17 or 18 years old, when he was allowed to deal for himself, with the understanding that he was to work on the farm when not otherwise employed. His facilities for acquiring literary information all this while were, of course, very slender. He has been heard to say that all his schooling did not amount to more than one year at a common district school. Yet, so soon as he had been taught to read, he began to occupy his little leisure time in the perusal of such books as were within his reach. Often did he pursue his studies by fire or torch light, until, at about the age of twenty, he was thought to be qualified to be teacher. Instructing others, is the most profitable mental and moral discipline to one who undertakes the task with the determination to be faithful. While thus engaged, and during the winter months of several years, before and after, Mr. Teall himself made very rapid

improvement. About this time he read several of his father's medical works, thinking that he might, at a future day, become a physician. Afterwards he read Blackstone's Commentaries, not knowing but his preference would be for the law. Before, however, he was twenty years of age, he concluded to take his chance in the world without any particular profession.

He soon after engaged in various branches of business. For a while he conducted a limekiln, laboring at it himself very hard. Then he entered into partnership in the tanning, currying and shoemaking business. Afterwards he engaged in iron smithing, in its various branches. Thus he acquired a great deal of practical information in a variety of useful arts, which was of inestimable value to him in subsequent life.

Habits of economy were commenced in him almost as soon as his habits of industry. When quite a boy he had earned twelve shillings, and that small sum (which was then a great one to him) he put out to interest at 7 per cent. This was the beginning of his financial operations, a suitable prelude to that course which led him to become the president of a bank, and the head of several large pecuniary investments.

In the war of 1812 he commanded a company, which he ordered to muster in Manlius, and marched to Oswego, when it was threatened by the enemy. Hence the title by which he was so familiarly known.

At an early period of life, Captain Teall commenced his speculations in real estate, the buying of water-powers, erecting mills, carrying them on a while, and, when he had made them valuable, selling them to advantage. The experience which he gained in these transactions, qualified him for an enterprise which, in the event, greatly enhanced his property, and made him more than ever known and respected by the business-men of this part of the Empire State. In 1818, he took what was then a large contract on the middle section of the Erie Canal. The whole work was an experiment. Many persons in the State were utterly incredulous of its success. The amount involved in the job he had taken was much larger than he had ever before attempted to manage. Laborers were not so easily obtained then as now. Difficulties sprang up thickly in his way. He became alarmed at the undertaking, and offered the canal commissioners \$500 to release him from his contract. They utterly refused to do so. This roused all his energies. He addressed himself to the work with a determination that few could command. He ac-

complished it some time before the day specified; and disclosed those qualities, that were so appreciated by the commissioners, that, at the completion of the middle section of the canal, he was appointed superintendent of a portion of it, and served in that capacity for six years. Here he was called upon to direct important improvements and repairs, and to expend very large sums of money. The thoroughness of the work done under his supervision, and the accuracy of his accounts, inspired all who were cognizant of his skill and fidelity with the highest confidence.

It was during this period that he invented the machine, called "The Under-water Excavator," for deepening canals. It answered the purpose well and he obtained a patent for it.

But it was at a still earlier date that he embraced a principle, which, could it be universally adopted by the people from Albany to Buffalo, would be an incomparably greater blessing to the state and county, than this far-famed canal has been. In 1819, Captain Teall followed the then almost universal custom of furnishing ardent spirits to his workmen and of drinking with them himself. It so happened that when erecting a grist-mill in the town of Sullivan, his foreman had hired a man somewhat famous in that neighborhood as a hard-drinker. This annoyed Mr. Teall. He was willing to drink with decent men, but to join in his potations with a drunkard was mortifying to his self-respect. Probably some words to that effect dropped from his lips, which were reported to the new-comer. For, the next day, when the Captain had drank himself, and, as usual, passed the bottle to his workmen, all partook, excepting only the man at whom he had taken offense. The reputed inebriate utterly refused the tempting draught. Though urged, he would not be induced to taste it. This unexpected occurrence awakened in the Captain's mind a train of reflections, which led to the determination that he would never again be instrumental in the seduction of sober men, or the temptation of those whom the sin of intemperance most easily beset. He at once renounced the use of distilled spirits, and shortly after intoxicating drinks of every description. To the resolution then formed he adhered without deviation to the end of his life.

His early studies of the laws of life and health, already referred to, disposed him the more readily to refrain from an indulgence which the slightest observation is sufficient to show, is most prejudicial to the physical, mental, and moral welfare of man. For the same reason, Mr. Teall abstained from the

use of tobacco. Subsequent observation and thought led him to abandon the use of tea and coffee, and from 1840, of flesh, fish and fowl. In these respects, many regarded him as abstemious overmuch, and were willing to believe that he rejected what the divine Author of all intended for the food of man, and what therefore cannot be rejected without injury. But the subject of our memoir was surely a witness against all the common assumptions on this point. He lived to the age of sixty-nine, in the enjoyment of perfect health, free from every kind of ache or pain, able to endure as much bodily exertion as any man in the city, and to expose himself with impunity to all kinds of weather, seldom if ever wearing an outer garment. He lost not a day by sickness, nor expended a shilling in the purchase of medicine for many years. Indeed he considered sickness *prima facie* evidence of some moral obliquity. "How is your health?" was said to him one morning. "Very good," was his reply; "what think you I have been doing, that I should be sick?"

But with all his physical hardihood, and his indomitable energy and perseverance, though he was never known to relinquish a purpose he had determined to accomplish, Captain Teall always manifested a peaceable and friendly spirit. So averse to litigation was he that, notwithstanding the magnitude of his business transactions, and the great number and variety of persons he dealt with, he never in his life had a contested lawsuit. In the settlement of his father's estate, he left it to be divided by his brother and sisters as they might see best. And in all his intercourse with men, at the same time that he was noted for shrewdness, he was uniformly fair and honorable.

In 1809 Capt. Teall married Catherine Walter, a farmer's daughter, in the town of Manlius. She was frugal, industrious, gentle, distinguished for her general benevolence, and for her untiring devotion to her family. She died September 30, 1836. By her he had five children, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son was educated at West Point Academy, and has since died. His other children are Eliza, (Mrs. Amos Benedict,) Phœbe A., (Mrs. Geo. J. Gardner,) and William W., all residents of this city, and Maria (Mrs. Judge Divine,) of San Francisco, Cal.

Soon after his marriage, he purchased a farm in Manlius, and erected a commodious stone house, which he expected would be his dwelling-place so long as he should live on earth. But on his appointment to a superintendency upon the Erie Canal, he removed to that part of Syracuse which

was called Lodi, purchased of the State the right to the surplus waters of the west end of the Rome level, and erected mills, which for a number of years he managed in addition to his public business.

Thus he became an inhabitant of this place in its infancy. He grew with its growth, and strengthened with its strength; and he was highly respected as one of the conscript fathers of Syracuse.

In the summer of 1857, he was attacked with a disease of the lungs which at first assumed a serious and alarming appearance. By advice of physicians he was taken to the sea-shore in the hope that a change of climate might restore his wonted powers. In this, however, his friends were doomed to disappointment, as he rapidly became worse. They, therefore, started for home with him and on arriving at New York the most skillful medical aid was procured, but without avail. Leaving New York for Catskill he was able to reach Newburgh only, when he was met by the unerring messenger, and on the 15th day of August, 1857, summoned to his final rest at the age of 69 years and 10 days.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, the following named persons, all very old residents of the city, (not one of whom is now living) acting as pall-bearers, viz: Robert Furman, Oliver R. Strong, Johnson Hall, Hiram Putnam, Moses D. Burnet, David G. Colvin, Amos P. Granger and Henry Rhoades. The Rev. Samuel J. May, a constant fellow-laborer in the cause of reform, delivered a very eloquent discourse upon the life and character of the deceased, paying a handsome tribute to his excellent qualities and unfeigned virtues, and his exalted worth as a man and a Christian.

Corporations and civic associations adopted resolutions of sympathy and condolence, and by representation or in a body, attended his funeral. The Common Council was specially convened by message from the Mayor, in the following language: "Death has taken from us a man venerable for his years and private virtue—a citizen who has been identified with the growth and progress of Syracuse from its commencement to the present time," and recommending that suitable action be taken thereupon. The Common Council, among other resolutions, adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That in the death of Oliver Teall, Syracuse is called to mourn. One of her gray-haired sires has gone to his last rest; a familiar face, an upright man, a useful citizen, has been removed from among us, and we are truly called to sorrow." Monumental eulogies and obituary notices were published in the



Dr. J. L. Gardner

newspapers of the day, and private letters of sympathy were tendered the friends of the deceased. Every mark of honor and respect which could be rendered to a private citizen, were given, and the entire community felt that a great man had fallen. As a true expression of the feelings of the community, we append the following extract from the local journals of the day: "Capt. Teall was a man of great activity and energy, and untiring industry, and every reform found in him a zealous, efficient and consistent advocate and liberal friend. * *

He was honorable and upright in all his dealings, charitable and humane in his disposition, and lived and died without an enemy."

GEORGE J. GARDNER, ESQ.

George Judd Gardner was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1818, and was one of seven children of Thos. Gardner and Anna Judd. When he was about eight years old his parents removed to New York City. He was at school in Public School House No. 2, on Henry street, where one of the public schools of the city is standing at this day. His father died when he was still a boy. In the year 1829, he lived for a time on a farm in Ontario county, with Peleg Redfield, father of Lewis H. Redfield, Esq., of Syracuse. Mr. Peleg Redfield's wife was sister of Mr. Gardner's mother. At this time Lewis H. Redfield had just removed from Onondaga Hollow (as it was then called) to Syracuse, and become publisher of the "Onondaga Register and Syracuse Gazette." Young Gardner then came to Syracuse, and learned in his cousin's office the business of a printer. Part of his duty was to deliver papers at "the Hollow," going thither on horseback once a week. In 1831, Mr. Redfield sold out his paper (he had been a publisher at Onondaga Valley a number of years before coming to Syracuse) but retained his bookstore, in which Mr. Gardner became clerk. This bookstore was in a brick block which occupied a portion of the present site of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. When this block was burned in "the great fire" of 1834, the store was kept temporarily in the "Yellow Building" which stood where is now the Bastable Arcade. Afterwards it was moved back into the "Davis, Redfield and Colvin Block," which was built where is now the east end of the Onondaga County Savings Bank. In 1841, Mr. Gardner went into business for himself, as successor to Mr. Redfield in the bookstore. Shortly before this, occurred the death of his beloved and widowed mother.

In the year 1843, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Phœbe A., youngest daughter of Oliver Teall, Esq. They have had no children of their own, but have adopted and brought up three daughters, two of whom are married to gentlemen of Syracuse. After his marriage in August, 1843, Mr. Gardner became book-keeper in the Onondaga County Bank, of which his father-in-law was President, previous to which he was for a time Superintendent of the Syracuse City Water-Works. In 1848 he was appointed Notary Public, and has held that office for thirty years consecutively, being perhaps the senior Notary Public of the State, and has just been reappointed to that office for another term of two years.

In 1846 he was appointed Teller of the Onondaga County Bank, and when its charter expired in 1854, he with others organized the Onondaga Bank, of which he was made Cashier. This office he held until 1860, when he resigned. In 1861, Mr. P. H. Agan, having been appointed Postmaster of Syracuse by the lamented President Lincoln, made Mr. Gardner his Assistant. The system of the free delivery of the mails in cities was established in Syracuse, not without opposition in some quarters, during his tenure of office, which lasted till 1866. In that year he was elected Secretary of the New York State Life Insurance Company. In 1872 he resigned that office, in consequence of a change in the organization of the company. Since then he has been acting as Executor and Administrator of several estates, and as General Accountant.

Mr. Gardner has been active in the various duties and offices of civic life. When a mere lad he was "Signal Boy" of the old No. 1 Fire Engine Co. Was connected with that company many years, and received the first certificate of discharge and exemption granted by the municipal authorities under the (then) new law. He was Lieutenant and acting Captain in the old 149th Regiment, under the ill-fated Colonel Woodruff, who, with two other persons connected with the regiment, was executed in Canada, at the suppression of the Canadian Rebellion of 1836. He confesses also to have belonged to a secret order of "Hunters and Chasers," whose object was the revolutionization of the Canadas, and the avenging of the "patriots" who had fallen. He has also served the community in more peaceful ways. He has been twice Supervisor of the Eighth Ward—in 1860 and 1861. Three times Alderman—in 1853, (term of two years,) 1863, and 1873. Member of the Board of Health in 1853. Twice member of the Board of Education, in 1856-7, and in 1862-3. He was one of the incorporators in

1865 of the Genesee and Water Street Railroad Co., and has been its Secretary and Treasurer, with the exception of one year, ever since. He was one of the corporators of the "Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga." He was a member of the "Syracuse Library and Reading Room Association," the first literary society established here; was also one of the founders of the Franklin Institute in 1850, which had among its members as Directors, Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Samuel J. May, Alfred Cobb, Esq., Hon. Charles Andrews, Charles Pope, Esq., John Jay Knox, (now Comptroller of the Currency,) and others; was at different times Director, Secretary, Chairman of Lecture Committee, and, in 1856, President, of the same. He became, in 1863, a life member of the Onondaga Historical Association. It may be added that he possesses one of the best private libraries in the city, containing some rare and valuable works; which, with his art collections, and curiosities of various sorts, he is always ready to exhibit to his friends and to visitors generally.

Mr. Gardner has been an attendant of the Episcopal Church in Syracuse ever since 1830. He was elected a Vestryman of St. James' Church in 1852, and a Warden of the same in 1864, and has represented his parish in the Annual Conventions of the Diocese for nearly 25 years. At the organization of the new Diocese of Central New York, (set off from Western New York in 1868,) he was elected its Treasurer, and has been ever since annually reelected to that and other offices of trust in the management of Diocesan affairs. Some years since he read before the Brotherhood of St. James' Church an interesting paper entitled "Reminiscences of the Church in Syracuse," which was afterwards published in the "Gospel Messenger," then the Church periodical of all Western New York. As a writer, Mr. Gardner has contributed liberally to the newspapers and periodicals of the day, and has also prepared and delivered many public lectures and addresses upon various subjects, more especially on Odd Fellowship.

Mr. Gardner has been an active member of various Brotherhoods and Associations. He was for a long time a member of Syracuse Division No. 27, "Sons of Temperance." Also of Justitia Tent No. 8, "Independent Order of Rechabites;" holding the highest offices in these organizations. He has always been a temperance man of the "straitest" sort, never drinking any intoxicating liquor,

nor tasting fermented drinks, nor using tobacco in any form. And his uniformly vigorous health seems to show that these things are at least not necessary to the well-being of man. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for 35 years, belonging to Onondaga Lodge No. 79, of which he was a charter member, and to the Grand Lodge of the State; having been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1868-'69. He has also been a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity, having, it is believed, taken all its degrees, and held many of its highest offices. In 1862, he was instrumental in introducing here the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," and has for services rendered received the 33d and last degree, of "Sovereign Grand Inspector General," and is thereby an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, N.: M.: J.: U. S. A.

Mr. Gardner has seen nearly the whole growth of the city of Syracuse. A resident here since 1829, he has witnessed the gradual upbuilding and extension of the city. He has seen its population increase from about 1,800 to nearly 60,000, and its wealth and influence enlarge in a like proportion. There were but twelve deaths in the first year of his residence here, while in the year 1877 there were about a thousand. From his knowledge of the history of business here, he is often referred to as authority on questions of our local past; and he has been contented to grow up with the city.

Providence has granted him the Prayer of Agur in the Book of Proverbs, that he should have "neither poverty nor riches." But Providence has given him a moderate competence, a pleasant home, a faithful wife possessed of fine literary talents, dutiful children, "troops of friends," and a contented spirit. His story illustrates the truth that God's blessing attends the path of uprightness, prudence and industry. His leading characteristics are great activity, strict integrity and a desire to be useful. He is of the better class of self-made men. Such men are pillars of society, and salt against the world's corruption. We may well desire long to keep them with us, and cannot easily over-estimate their worth. It is as good to show them regard and reverence now, as to wait till they have been taken from our midst, and we have only their memories to honor. The supreme words to be written over this man's life, through all its social, religious and business relations are *sterling fidelity*.

MAJ-GEN. JOHN J. PECK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821. His father and mother, John W. and Phebe Peck, were among the earlier and active settlers of that town. His father, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, served some time in defense of the harbor of New York. His mother, while a child, witnessed atrocities at the hands of the English, at her then home on the eastern shore of Long Island, during the same war. The parents, valuing the advantages derived from an education, knowing the want of it themselves, caused their son to be fitted for college at an early age.

In July, 1839, through the influence of Hon. Wm. Taylor, member of congress from Onondaga and Madison district, he was nominated by President Van Buren for a cadetship in the United States Military Academy. The class, numbering over one hundred upon his entrance, graduated only thirty-nine, among whom were General U. S. Grant, Major-Generals W. B. Franklin, J. J. Peck, C. C. Augur, F. Steele, R. Ingalls, C. S. Hamilton, J. J. Reynolds, and Brigadier-Generals Judah and Quincy.

During the encampment of 1843 he served as an instructor of infantry; having been applied for in the artillery also, he was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the second artillery.

In 1843 and 1844 he was stationed at Fort Columbus; in 1844 and 1845, at Fort Hamilton. His company was ordered to the seat of difficulties in Texas. Colonel Bankhead gave him the option to remain on leave of absence, but he preferred to go. Joined his command, attached to Duncan's famous battery, and arrived at General Taylor's quarters at Corpus Christi, August, 1845. To trace his history through the Mexican war, would be to give almost a complete history of the marches, battles, and sieges of the entire war.

General Taylor, July 27, 1846, commended him to the president for brevet distinction, for good conduct and gallantry in the battles of Fort Brown, Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma. Being the youngest in rank and years, this was the highest honor that could be conferred. He was promoted a second lieutenant, April 15, 1846. For bravery and services, upon the fall of Monterey, he was again promoted, a second brevet, and March 3, 1847, promoted a first lieutenant. His company was in the advance in the occupation of Puebla, a city of eighty thousand, by four thousand troops, one of the rarest events in history. He received from the president and senate the "brevet of captain, for gallantry and good conduct at Contreras and Churubusco." In the battle of El Molino del Rey, for gallant and meritorious services, he was promoted to the rank of major. (See *Ripley's War with Mexico*, vol. ii., page 377. Also, *Kendall's War with Mexico*, and *Jenkins' War*, etc.) Upon the entry of the army into the City of Mexico, his company, of Colonel Smith's light battalion, carried the flag of the Second United States artillery, and, when the populace rose on the troops, led the way.

The esteem in which Major Peck was held by his illustrious commander, is expressed in the following letter by General Worth:

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8, 1847.

MY DEAR SIRS:

I have desired my young and gallant friend, Lieutenant Peck, to hand you this, and I beg to commend him to your consideration and kind attention. You will find the name and services of this officer in an official account of every battle, save one, from the commencement of this war to the conquest of the basin, as the associate of Duncan or Smith. He is of our State, and worthy of it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. J. WORTH.

To Hons. Erastus Corning, John Van Buren, E. Croswell, and Mr. Jas. Stevenson.

On his return to his native home he was tendered a public dinner and presented with a beautiful sword, on which was the following inscription: "Presented to Major J. J. Peck, by the citizens of Manlius, as a testimonial of respect for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Causeway, and Gate of San Cosme, and City of Mexico."

In 1849 the Government, through Senator Dix, tendered Major Peck the position of assistant quartermaster, which he declined.

In 1848, 1849, and 1850 he served in the Indian Territories, in New Mexico, and Aug. 30, 1849, was engaged with the Navajoes, in Upper California, and in locating Fort Defiance, his spare time being occupied in preparing a work on artillery and infantry tactics, which should embody the necessary changes in Scott's. His subsequent resignation ended those labors. In the moves for the admission of New Mexico as a State, during the sessions of the convention Major Peck was active with the committees, and strove to engraft free and liberal institutions adverse to slavery.

Hon. George Geddes, in 1849, offered a resolution in the senate of New York, awarding a gold medal to Major Peck, for his gallantry in the war with Mexico, but the measure failed in the political excitement sweeping the Union because of the compromise measures on slavery.

In 1850 he married Miss Rhobie, the accomplished daughter of Harvey Loomis, of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1853 he visited his old commander, General Scott, on the matter of his resignation, as he had done in 1850. The General said, "That while he lived (on personal grounds) he regretted the resignation of any officer who had been baptized in fire with him in Mexico."

In politics Major Peck was of the school known as Hunker, prior to the union with the Souths in 1856 at the Cincinnati convention, and a strict constructionist of the constitution. A delegate in the National Democratic convention at Cincinnati in

1856. The same year he was nominated for congress, and tendered a renomination in 1858. Major Peck was a member of the National Democratic convention of 1860, at Charleston and Baltimore, and stood among the conservatives. In 1857 he was tendered a foreign mission by President Buchanan, and declined. In 1861 he was one of the committee to receive Lincoln, president elect, at Buffalo, and escort him to Syracuse. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he offered his services, by letter, to the president in any capacity in which he could serve his country, and was active in calling a Union meeting at Syracuse, where he was received by his fellow-citizens with distinguished regard, and urged to consent to efforts to secure him a general's commission, but declined engaging in any movement which bore a personal rather than a patriotic aspect. Major Peck's name headed a list of eighty names handed the president by the New York congressional delegation for commissions in the army. He was appointed a brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1861; repaired at once to Washington, and, by invitation, spent his first evening with the president. By General McClellan's request to General Scott he was assigned command of a large brigade in the Army of the Potomac. In the final organization he was assigned to Buell's, and afterwards to Couch's, of the Fourth Corps, and afterwards to Key's.

He rendered signal service at the siege of Yorktown, and his timely advance and subsequent action at Williamsburg at a critical time won for him a reputation greatly to be envied (extract from report of Brigadier-General Couch), in which engagement, besides the battery and other trophies, he captured a large and beautiful State banner from one of the Virginia regiments. One of the proudest events of his life was in 1862, when the Hon. Charles Andrews, mayor of the city of Syracuse,

his adopted home, presented, in an eloquent speech, a rebel flag, captured by General Peck's brigade, to the common council, which body adopted unanimously appropriate resolutions.

General Couch, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, says, "General Peck fought his brigade with skill and daring courage, his horse falling under him, after being several times wounded. His command added new laurels to those won at Williamsburg." General McClellan also makes mention of his bravery on this occasion (*Headley's Rebellion*, page 428). After this terrible battle he was tendered the command of Casey's division, and accepted the same June 24. He was made a full major-general at Harrison's Landing, to date July 4, 1862, and Sept. 22 assumed command of all the troops in Virginia south of the James.

In the spring of 1863 the attention of the rebels was drawn to the importance of Suffolk. That reduced, Norfolk and Portsmouth must also fall. General Longstreet, with forty thousand men, the flower of the Southern army, was assigned the work. His plans, well laid, to cut the Nansemond six miles below the city and the railroad on left and rear, and, at the same time, draw off a part of General Peck's troops by a raid on Little Washington, being executed, General Peck's army of ten thousand men and the situation would fall a rich prize. General Peck, by a captured mail, conceived the plans of his wily adversary. Longstreet attempted to take the place by assault, but failed. The rebel general attempted to cut the river, but the small fleet, commanded by young men, but of unconquerable bravery, prevented. Yet their gun-boats were riddled with balls. At length, on April 18, the object of the rebels seemed to be accomplished. An earth-work, mounting five rifled guns, was erected at Hill's Point, a place six miles below Suffolk, from which the enemy could sweep the gun-boats, but our missiles would only bury themselves in the parapet. General Peck, with a small detachment, stormed and captured the place with the entire party of officers, cannon, etc. This was the virtual ending of the attack on Suffolk, and on the third of May, General Longstreet, after an investment of the place for three weeks, raised the siege. For this grand and skillful defense of Suffolk, General Peck received the highest honors from his superiors for his good judgment during the six months previous in strongly fortifying the place, and for his gallant defense of the same when attacked by a much larger force, led by some of the most distinguished generals in the service of the insurgents.

In consequence of ill health he returned home, and July 5, 1864, was assigned to duty as second in command of the department of the east, consisting of New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, being selected by General Dix, who had previously desired the War Department to relieve General Peck in the south.

In August, 1865, General Peck was mustered out of the service. In the elections of the fall of 1865 he acted with the Union party, and approved the reconstruction plan of President Lincoln. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, General Peck issued appropriate orders to the department for observing the funeral obsequies, and addressed the great meeting in Wall street, and paid every respect due to the memory of the late chief magistrate. From the time General Peck assumed command of troops he was the source of justice and of municipal regulations, the protector of private rights of person and property. In his orders he called on Christian men of the north for ministers to give instruction to the living, and Christian burial to the dead heroes of the war. On April 12, 1865, the citizens of New York commemorated at the Academy of Music, by appropriate exercises, the raising of the flag of the Union over Fort Sumter by General Anderson. General Peck was the president of the day, and delivered the address. In 1867 he organized the New York State Life Insurance Company, and was made president thereof. On March 20, 1874, he lost his wife. Of late years he resided in Syracuse, with health very much impaired, the result of hardships and dangers encountered during his military career. He died April 21, 1878.



John J. Peck



Photo by E. J. C. H. W. and S. C. S.

R. Stanton

Amos Stanton, father of the subject of this memoir, came from Lee, Mass., stopping in Montgomery county a few years, but in 1791 settled in Jamesville, purchasing some three hundred acres of land, including a mill privilege, at fifty cents an acre. In 1805 he came to what was then Salina, and purchased one square acre of ground near the present bridge over the Oswego canal, on Salina street. Mr. Stanton cleared the land and converted it into a wheat-field. When the Oswego canal was constructed, the line passed diagonally through Mr. "Stanton's Acre."

Rufus Stanton was born in Mayfield, Montgomery county, in 1788. He was the thirteenth child of Amos and Mercy Stanton. In the fourth year of his age his parents removed to Onondaga County, where his earlier years were passed in the most primitive manner. He remembered his father having a "husking-bee" one fall, to which every white settler in the county was invited. They all came, and yet a few split logs, laid smooth side up for tables, accommodated them.

Amid such primitive scenes Rufus Stanton passed the earlier part of his life until his sixteenth year, when his father removed to the village of "Corinth," now Syracuse, and Rufus was one of a few men who met and changed the name of the place from "Corinth" to Syracuse.

Rufus Stanton assisted in clearing away the trees and in the erection of the first frame house in Syracuse, its location being where the Empire House now stands.

In 1807 he entered upon the business of larding and brewing, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Landon, which he continued for two years. The salt interest then began to loom up into importance, and Mr. Stanton engaged in its manufacture for three years. The rapidly-growing fame of the salt village called many strangers to study its advantages, and accommodations not being sufficient, he, in 1813, opened a tavern in Salina, where he entertained strangers, and among others General Scott and his troops on their way to Sacket's Harbor during the war of 1812-13; their next meeting of recognition was on board the "Mayflower," on Lake Erie, many years after, when both were old men.

Agricultural pursuits were combined with public services, and even as late as 1816 Mr. Stanton raised a heavy crop of rye on the site of the Syracuse House. In 1820 he commenced farming large tracts of land, one of which extended over the ground now occupied by Renwick Castle and the Orphan Asylum. He remained

there until 1833, when his close application to farm labor somewhat impaired his health, and he relinquished them for a time. Removing into the city, he was placed in charge of the Syracuse company's lands, the duties of which position were performed in the most satisfactory manner.

At the close of the year, his health improving, he purchased a large farm situated on the eastern boundary of the city, known since as Stanton's Hill. Where his meadow was, is now the Driving Park.

From this farm Mr. Stanton removed to Syracuse, where the latter years of his life were passed in the retirement of private life, surrounded by kind friends and loving relatives. He died Sept. 10, 1874.

The *Standard* said of him at his death: "He was the oldest resident of the city and county at the time of his death, and was one of the most respected and trusted. He never sought public office, but always maintained the highest reputation for honesty, integrity, industry, and uprightness of character. His word was as good as his bond, and in all his multitudinous transactions no one could ever say that Rufus Stanton wronged him of a dollar. He was always pleasant and cheerful, ready to assist the needy, and lend a helping hand to all public improvements. He was a relic of the sturdy, old-fashioned pioneers who are fast passing away. His life extended beyond the time usually allotted to man, and his surviving relatives look back with recollections of pride and love to the long career of their lamented parent, whose history presents so bright an example for them to follow."

Mr. Stanton was first a Whig, latterly a Democrat; active during his middle life in political circles. He first married, in April, 1815, Miss Minerva Belknap, by whom he had three children.

His wife died in 1821, and he was married, in March, 1824, to Minerva, sister of Dudley P. and R. R. Phelps, by whom he had seven children, of whom only three survive,—Helen M., widow of the late Charles Keene, once a prominent merchant with Dennis McCarthy; Heman H., resides in Topeka, Kansas; and Minerva E., who married Henry Burwell, of Chicago.

His second wife also died, and he married the widow of the late Judge Clark, of Clarkston, Michigan. She still survives. Mr. Stanton was a member of the First Presbyterian church from about the time of his second marriage until his death.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE EXISTED WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF SYRACUSE.*

YORK RITE.

Symbolic Lodges.—The first duly authenticated body of Free and Accepted Masons, organized within what are now the limits of the city of Syracuse, was Salina Lodge No. 327, located in the village of Salina, now embraced in the First and Second Wards of the city; which was warranted or chartered on the second day of December, 1819, and for a time held its communications in what was then known as Beach's, afterwards Sanger's tavern, located on the corner of Salina and Wolf streets. Its existence must have been brief, as no papers can be found either at the former seat of the Lodge or on file in the Grand Secretary's office in the city of New York, touching its membership or duration.

On the second day of January, A. L. 5826, A. D. 1826, a dispensation was granted for the organizing of Syracuse Lodge No. 484, and on the tenth day of June following, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge, empowering Henry Newton to act as its first Master, Joseph Slocum as its first Senior Warden, and William Malcolm as its first Junior Warden. Its meetings were held in the then new Syracuse House in rooms fitted up for it, (according to a custom which then generally prevailed among the Lodges, of holding their meetings in public houses,) until about the year 1831, when it ceased work, owing to the influx of the great tidal wave of "Anti-Masonry" which was sweeping over the country at that time. The original warrant, together with the tin case containing the same, made over fifty years since by one of its earliest members, Mr. Isaac D. Lawson, still a resident among us, (January, 1878,) are in possession of the writer of this article, placed there by the late Russell Hebbard, Esq., who was one of its last officers.

On the 23d day of July, 1844, a warrant was granted constituting Syracuse Lodge No. 102, naming Luther M. Tracy for Master, Henry Newton for Senior Warden, and Hiram Judson for Junior Warden. This lodge held its meetings in Masonic Hall, Empire Block, being the north wing of the present Empire House, until August, 1849, when it removed to Frazee Hall, in what is now called the "Courier Building," corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets, where it remained until January, 1850; it then removed to "New Masonic Hall,"

Alvord Block, 30 and 32 South Warren street, south of and now occupied as a portion of the Remington House. Here it remained until November, 1852, when it removed to the Stanley Block, No. 38 South Warren street, adjoining on the north the present St. Paul's Church. Thence it moved again in 1856 to No. 63 South Salina street, New Masonic Hall, leasing the rooms there in connection with Central City Lodge No. 305, which Lodge had expended several thousand dollars in fitting up, preparing and beautifying the same. This Lodge continued to work until February, 1860, when, "on the request and complaint of the members of that Lodge," its warrant was demanded and surrendered, together with all its properties, and on the eighth day of June following, it was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge.

On the day last mentioned, June 8, 1860, a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge, then in session, and issued under date of July 5, 1860, to Syracuse Lodge No. 501, authorizing the following named brethren to act as its first officers, viz: Lewis E. Joy, Master; John Frary, Senior Warden, and Edward S. Dawson, Junior Warden.

This Lodge held its communications at Masonic Hall, No. 63 South Salina street, for a number of years, and then fitted up and removed to rooms in the Bastable Arcade, fronting on East Genesee street. It subsequently removed in 1876 to its present location Nos. 37 and 39 South Clinton street, where it is now located. Its present officers are (January, 1878) as follows, viz: N. Latterner, Master; C. J. Jeffery, S. W.; A. E. Shaul, J. W.; Joseph Walier, Treasurer and Daniel N. Lathrop, Secretary.

Central City Lodge No. 305 never worked under dispensation, like most lodges, but commenced masonic labor under its warrant direct, received from the Grand Lodge on the 7th day of June, 1853. Its first warranted officers were W. George N. Williams, Master; Joshua G. Bigelow, Senior Warden; and W. Robert M. Richardson, Junior Warden. Its communications were held in Masonic Hall, Stanley Block, South Warren street, occupying jointly with Syracuse Lodge No. 102, and Syracuse Royal Arch Chapter No. 70 until 1856, when, having as above stated, fitted up new and more appropriate rooms at an expense of several thousand dollars at No. 63 South Salina street, it removed thereto and occupied the same for about ten years. A favorable opportunity offering by the erection of a new building now known as Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, to secure more eligible and commodi-

*Compiled by George J. Gardner, Esq.

ous rooms, it again spent a large sum in appropriately decorating and furnishing them, and christening its new quarters as "Central City Masonic Hall," it removed thereto in 1871, where it is still located. Its present elective officers (January, 1878,) are as follows, viz: William Dickison, Master; Albert Becker, Jr., Senior Warden; Thurston D. Brewster, Junior Warden; Charles P. Clark, Treasurer, and Daniel S. DeLano, Secretary. Orrin Welch,* Edwin H. Brown and Charles P. Clark, Trustees

Salt Springs Lodge No. 520 received its dispensation and held its first regular communication by virtue thereof, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at the office of Brother Harry Gifford, in the First Ward of the city. On the 10th day of June following (1862) it received a warrant from the M. W. Grand Lodge, authorizing it to hold its communications "in the First Ward of said city of Syracuse," and appointed John F. Sherwood the first Master, Henry F. Greene the first Senior Warden, and Peter Smith the first Junior Warden thereof. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1867, the restriction in regard to location in the First Ward of the city was withdrawn, and on the eleventh day of November succeeding, the Lodge removed to No. 27 North Salina street, where it remained until its removal to the White Memorial Building on the 22d day of May, 1877, where it is now located. Its present officers (January, 1878,) are as follows, viz: Daniel H. Boynton, Master; Frank Smith, S. W.; H. O. Pratt, J. W.; Fred. Schug, Treasurer, and John C. Kratz, Secretary.

Cryptic Masonry.—Central City Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, was granted a warrant by the Grand Council R. and S. M. of the State of New York, on the 5th day of June, 1860, constituting the following named companions the first officers thereof, viz: T. I., Seymour H. Stone, Master; R. I., Stiles M. Rust, Deputy Master; and I., Charles W. Snow, Princ. Cond. of the Works. This body has met as occasion has required in the rooms leased by the other Central City bodies and dispatched all necessary work. Its last elected officers are as follows, viz.: T. I., Abel G. Cook, Master; R. I., D'Estain Remington, Deputy Master; I., Richard H. Parker, P. C. W.; I., Robert M. Beecher, Recorder; and I., Charles P. Clark, Treasurer.

Capitular Masonry.—In the early part of the year 1820 a dispensation was granted to organize Salina Chapter of Royal Arch Masons No. 70, and on the 9th day of February, 1821, a warrant was granted

naming William Baldwin as First High Priest; Henry Case, King and Matthew Van Vleck, Scribe thereof.

This chapter met in the village of Salina, now incorporated within the limits of the city of Syracuse, and worked under its dispensation and warrant regularly, with the exception of an interregnum during the "troubulous times" occurring between 1828 and 1831, until the year 1837, when, in the general suspension of Masonic bodies which took place at that period, it became dormant, and remained so until the year 1849.

On the tenth day of February, 1826, a warrant was issued to said Chapter No. 70, in place of the original warrant issued in 1821, which was said to have been lost, appointing Noah Tubbs, High Priest, Joel Wright, King, and Amos Foot, Scribe thereof, their convocations to be held in the village of Salina. This is the warrant held by Central City Chapter No. 70, under which it now works. On the 25th day of January, 1849, the following companions assembled for the purpose of reorganizing the Chapter, viz.: Lyman R. Averill, Samuel R. Matthews, Morris Kain, George W. Robinson and Joseph Jaqueth, who were members of the said Chapter, and the following Royal Arch Masons, not members of the Chapter but desirous of becoming such, viz.: John M. Clark, A. G. Brower, Jerry Penfield, Archibald Perkins, Philip Sharp, Amos Story, Benjamin French, Dearborn B. Richford and Sanford C. Parker. An election for officers was then held resulting as follows: Lyman R. Averill was elected High Priest; Morris Kain, King; Joseph Jaqueth, Scribe; Benjamin F. Green, C. of H.; Samuel R. Matthews, P. S.; Levi Adams, R. A. C.; Josiah Watkins, M. of 3d V.; Zebulon Kinne, M. of 2d V.; Jonathan P. Hicks, M. of 1st V.; Matthew Van Vleck, Treasurer; George W. Robinson, Secretary; Elisha Clark, Tiler; and Morris Kain and Samuel R. Matthews, Stewards.

The above proceedings were had preliminary to action by the Grand Chapter, on the 7th day of February, 1849, whereby Salina Royal Arch Chapter No. 70 was revived, and its title changed to Syracuse Chapter, retaining the same number, (70) and by said action, it was "authorized to hold its meetings in the city of Syracuse." The following named petitioners were the only members embraced in the revival of the said Chapter, viz.: Lyman R. Averill, Joseph Jaqueth, Benjamin F. Green, Levi Adams, Josiah Watkins, (?) Zebulon Kinne, Jonathan P. Hicks, Matthew Van Vleck, George W. Robinson, Elisha Clark, Sanford C. Parker, Benjamin French, Abraham (?) G. Brower, John Newell, Jerry

* Died March 21, 1878

Penfield, Archibald Jenkins, Dearborn B. Bickford, Henry Lake, Anson (Amos?) Story and John M. Clark.

Under this action of revivification the above members held their first meeting "February 16th, 1849, at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M., at Masonic Hall, Empire Block, Syracuse," and at once proceeded to an election for officers, such step having become necessary by several of the officers elected under date of January 25th, 1849 being ruled out for reasons unknown and not embraced in the list of petitioners. The result of this election was as follows, viz.: Lyman R. Averill was elected High Priest; Benjamin F. Green, King; John M. Clark, Scribe; Sanford C. Parker, C. of H.; Benjamin French, P. S.; Abram G. Brower, R. A. C.; Levi Adams, Dearborn B. Bickford and Jerry Penfield, M. of the Vails; George W. Robinson, Secretary; Matthew Van Vleck, Treasurer; Archibald Perkins, Tiler, and Amos Story and John Newell, Stewards.

Its meetings were held in the Empire Block until August 29th, 1849, when it moved to the "Frazee Block," holding its first meeting there at that date; thence it moved to "New Masonic Hall," Alvord Block, South Warren street, holding its first meeting there January 9th, 1850; thence on the 17th day of November, 1852, it moved and held its first meeting in the Stanley Block, No. 38 South Warren street, first door north of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and in 1856, to the Washington Block, No. 63 South Salina street.

On the 3d day of February, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York:

Resolved, That Syracuse Chapter No. 70, be authorized to change the name of the said Chapter from "Syracuse" to "Central City," and that the said Chapter shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of "Central City Chapter No. 70."

In the year 1871, the Chapter moved with the other Masonic bodies from No. 63 to Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, where it is now located. Its present officers are as follows, viz.: John W. Sherman, H. P.; George A. Cool, K.; Albert Becker, Jr., S.; Charles P. Clark, Treasurer; Daniel S. DeLano, Secretary; Benjamin F. Blye, C. of H.; W. H. Phelps, P. S.; Julius A. Baumgras, R. A. C.; L. D. Burton, T. D. Brewster and J. P. Rule, M. of Vails; Charles A. Wiesmore, Tiler.

Chivalric Orders of Masonry.—On the 17th day March, 1856, a dispensation was issued creating Central City Encampment and appointing the following named Sir Knights as its first three officers, viz.: Clinton F. Paige, Grand Commander; Har-

low W. Chittenden, Generalissimo; and William L. Palmer, Captain General. On the 6th day of February, 1857, a warrant was issued to said officers by the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, under the name, number and style of "Central City Commandery, No. 25, of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta," in accordance with action previously had by the General Grand Encampment of the U. S. A., changing the title of "Encampment" to "Commandery," and the title of the first named officer from "Grand Commander" to "Eminent Commander." Under this warrant it has worked to the present time, first, at No. 63 South Salina street, and then at Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, in connection with the other Central City Bodies. Its present officers are as follows, viz.: E., Charles P. Clark, Commander; Edward H. Brown, Generalissimo; Abel G. Cook, Captain General; A. Clark Baum, Prelate; George A. Cool, S. W.; Richard H. Parker, J. W.; Hiram A. Plumb, Treasurer; Charles H. Lyman, Recorder; William Caldwell, St. B.; Marsh C. Pierce, Sw. B.; John W. Sherman, Warder; Charles A. Wiesmore, Captain of G.

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.—The first step taken for the introduction of this Rite in that portion of the State lying west of Albany, was on the 16th day of February, 1862, when Ill. Bro. Nicholas Mickles 32°., of New York City, convened the following named brethren in a room in the Syracuse House, viz.: Orrin Welch, George J. Gardner, Seymour H. Stone, Stiles M. Rust, and Chas. W. Snow, and by special dispensation from the Supreme Head of the Rite, authorizing him to do so, communicated to them the ritual of the various degrees embraced in the Lodge of Perfection and Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, being from the fourth to the sixteenth inclusive, of this Rite.

On the 27th day of November, 1862, warrants were granted to the five above mentioned members also to Simon DeGraff, George W. Harwood and Martin V. B. Hart, they all having in the meantime duly qualified themselves by receiving the remaining degrees of the Chapter of Rose Croix and Consistory of S. P. R. S., 32°., to organize and work the several bodies of Central City Lodge of Perfection, Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Central City Chapter of Rose Croix, H. R. D. M.; and Central City Consistory of S. P. R. S., 32°., to which warrant of the last mentioned body were also added the names of Clinton F. Paige, of Binghamton, John L. Lewis, of Penn Yan, and Zenas C. Priest, of Utica.

With the exception of bodies of this Rite, at that

time dormant or working, in Albany and New York, these were the first and only duly constituted bodies of this Rite in the State. For a number of years their meetings were held at No. 63 South Salina street, and on the removal of Central City Lodge No. 305 and other bodies to Nos. 85 and 87 South Salina street, rooms were fitted up and prepared especially for these bodies at a great expense, to which they removed and where they are now all working. The present elective officers are (January, 1878) as follows, viz :

Central City Lodge of Perfection—Abel G. Cook, 33^o, T. P. G. M.; George A. Cool, H. T. D. G. M.; Albert Becker, Jr., V. S. G. W.; Charles H. Lyman, V. J. G. W.; Charles P. Clark, G. O.; Edwin C. Tallcott, G. Secretary; Hiram W. Plumb, G. Treasurer.

Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem—George A. Cool, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Charles P. Clark, G. H. P. D. G. M.; Leslie B. Cooke, M. E. S. G. W.; Albert Becker, Jr., M. E. J. G. W.; Edwin C. Tallcott, V. G. Secretary.

Central City Chapter, Rose Croix, H. R. D. M.—Leslie B. Cooke, M. W. and P. M.; D'Estain Remington, M. E. and P. K. S. W.; John W. Sherman, M. E. and P. K. J. W.; William Caldwell, M. E. and P. K. G. O.; Hiram W. Plumb, R. and P. K. Treasurer; Edwin C. Tallcott, R. and P. K. Secretary.

Central City Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32^o.—Abel G. Cook, 33^o, Com.-in-chief; Charles P. Clark, 32^o, 1st Lt. Com.; George A. Cool, 32^o, 2d Lt. Com.; Thomas C. Chittenden, 32^o, M. of S. and G. O.; Ralph C. Christiance, 32^o, G. C.; Edwin C. Tallcott, 32^o, G. Secretary.

The government of this Rite is vested in "the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third and last degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A.," whose Grand East, or seat of power, is at Boston, Mass. Its active membership is limited—its honorary membership is based upon a pro-rata proportion of members of the 14^o. made in the several States or jurisdictions. The resident members of this supreme body are as follows, viz :

Active Member—Orrin Welch,* 33^o., Deputy for the State of New York.

Honorary Members—Seymour H. Stone, 33^o.; George J. Gardner, 33^o.; Edward H. Brown, 33^o.; and Abel G. Cook, 33^o..

This is a brief but complete history of all the various Masonic bodies which have been organized

within what are now the limits of the city of Syracuse. Probably not one of the actors or members of the earlier organizations is now alive, and but very few of those formerly connected with the bodies existing immediately prior to the great fanatical war upon Masonry in 1826. The aggregate membership of the various bodies herein enumerated will reach very nearly one thousand persons, with an apparent healthy and steady growth.

ODD-FELLOWS' LODGES

IN THE CITY OF SYRACUSE, AND COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

In the year 1842, the subject of Odd-Fellowship was for the first time discussed in the social circles of this community. What first awakened an interest in the subject, was the frequent publication in the Eastern papers of this State, of notices of meetings, funerals, &c., headed with those cabalistic characters, I. O. O. F., of which we were then in blissful ignorance. The spirit of womanly curiosity was aroused. A meeting of those interested was held, and it was resolved that measures be taken to organize a Lodge, to be called "Onondaga Lodge." The Laws of the Grand Lodge requiring five or more brethren to unite in petitioning for a charter, it was requisite that a number should be initiated in order to equal the constitutional requirement, and not deeming it expedient to commence operations till a sufficient number could be obtained to fill all the principal chairs, the following persons volunteered and agreed to qualify themselves, viz : William W. Willard, Geo. B. Sloat, Daniel D. Denton, Geo. J. Gardner, William S. Wood, J. Gates Willard, and Jonathan Baldwin. The nearest Lodge then in existence, was Oneida Lodge, No. 70, Utica, of which Bro. Joseph Seymour, now of this city, was then Noble Grand (and who has continued his membership with that Lodge from that day to the present time,) in which these names were all proposed and the candidates in due time initiated. The election and installation of officers then took place, and the following officers took their seats for the first term ending March 31st, or until their successors were installed, which took place April 7th, 1843, viz :

William W. Willard, N. G.; George B. Sloat, V. G.; Daniel D. Denton, Sec.; George J. Gardner, Treas.; William S. Wood, S. S.; Myer Extein, O. G.; Moses Hellman, I. G.; Jonathan Baldwin, C.; J. Gates Willard, Warden.

A room was fitted up at an expense of several

* Deceased 1878, 1878.

hundred dollars, in the Bank Building—the attic of the block used by the Onondaga County Bank, and Bank of Syracuse, corner of Washington and South Salina streets, of which a lease was taken for the term of ten years, and which room continued to be occupied by Onondaga Lodge, and at times by the various Lodges of the city, until near the expiration of the lease, when a more commodious and richly decorated hall was procured, on the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, in which the order continued to hold its meetings until its destruction by fire on the morning of Sunday, February 3d, 1856. Thus was established

ONONDAGA LODGE, No. 79, I. O. O. F.

At that period there were but *seven* Lodges in operation throughout the whole portion of this State west of Schenectady, viz: Three at Buffalo, two at Rochester, one at Ithaca, and one at Utica—a territory now represented by more than 400 lodges of this order. During the existence of the lodge, there had been up to January 1, 1856: initiations, 455; additions by card, 53; making a total of 508 members.

In the year 1845, in connection with Syracuse Lodge, a purchase was made of a large lot in the Rose Hill Cemetery, in the present Fourth Ward of this city, and the same surrounded with a substantial iron railing, decorated with the various emblems of the order. The first interment therein, and the first funeral they were called upon to attend, was that of Philo C. Weaver, of Oneida Lodge No. 70.

From Onondaga Lodge went out several colonies and established Odd-Fellows Lodges' in Syracuse and in several towns of the county—Syracuse Lodge, No. 109; Salina, No. 97; and Alphadelphia, No. 44, in this city. These are all flourishing at this date, and since these have been added to the number, Lessing, No. 163, Lincoln and Barbarossa. These last two and Lessing work in the German language.

Lincoln Lodge, organized in 1856, is the strongest in numbers of any in Onondaga District.

Barbarossa, the youngest child of the order, has great zeal, but is yet the smallest in numbers of the city lodges.

In addition to the seven lodges in the city, is Cynosure Encampment No. 14, a flourishing institution, which was formed by a union of Mt. Nebo, of Syracuse, and Uncas Encampment, of Baldwinsville. This Encampment and four Lodges occupy Odd-Fellows' Hall, (near City Hall); the other three Lodges have each very beautiful halls—one in the First Ward, and two in the Fourth Ward.

Among the country lodges, Mohegan No. 29, at Baldwinsville, ranks first in numbers and influence. There are lodges in the villages of Jordan, Elbridge, LaFayette, Onondaga Valley and Delphi, all in a flourishing condition. See history of the towns.

OFFICERS OF THE LODGES OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS IN SYRACUSE.

Alphadelphia Lodge No. 44.—N. G., Nelson Ritter; V. G., James R. Dorsey; S., John Y. Terry; T., Charles R. Williams; P. S., R. E. Taylor.

Onondaga Lodge No. 79.—N. G., S. Silverstein; V. G., D. King; S., Henry A. Petrie; T., C. F. Williston; P. S., Jacob Stolz.

Salina Lodge No. 97.—N. G., Thomas Purdy; V. G., E. D. Atherton; S., Joseph Devoux; T., W. E. Bainbridge; P. S., John Eastwood.

Syracuse Lodge No. 109.—N. G., H. K. Brown; V. G., William Newcity; S., L. G. Dodge; T., S. B. Palmer; P. S., Wm. Holmes.

Lessing Lodge, No. 163.—N. G., M. Marx; V. G., Meier Weisman; S., Jacob Levi; T., M. Thalheimer; P. S., F. Rosenbloom.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 180.—N. G., Wm. Mühlhauser; V. G., Louis Baierle; S., Jacob Metzher; T., Peter Hart; P. S., W. Schwarz.

Barbarossa Lodge, No. 320.—N. G., Gustave H. Schulze; V. G., Frank B. Haberle; S., Frank Smith; T., W. Steinmann.

Cynosure Encampment, No. 14, (formerly Mount Nebo No. 14.)—C. P., John A. G. Burns; H. P., Edward D. Smith; S. W., John Y. Terry; Scribe, T. B. McChesney; J. W., A. S. Goodfellow; Treas., A. Austin.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

This order is an offshoot of the Ancient Order of Foresters, one of the strongest secret beneficial societies of Great Britain, where it has existed for two or more centuries. In 1874, a division occurred among the members which resulted in the establishment of the Independent Order of Foresters. At this time (1878) there are nearly 200 "Courts" and a membership of about 9,000 in the United States and Canadas.

The order is similar in its aims and workings to the Odd-Fellows and Masonic bodies, but differs from them in the "endowment" feature. Each Forester in good standing pays *ten cents* on the death of a brother, and the heirs receive a sum not exceeding \$1,000. This being a constitutional provision, it can never fail of realization while the order exists.

The Court in Syracuse—King Solomon Court, No. 13, State of New York—was organized in 1875, and now numbers 65 members. The present officers: John H. Horton, Chief Ranger; F. D. Horton, V. C. R.; Louis Cohn, Secretary; C. F. Williston, Financial Secretary.

There is also a Miriam Degree Court of about 40 members, (ladies,) organized on similar principles, which is in active operation. Its officers are (1878) Jacob Levi, C. R.; Regina Thalheimer, V. C. R.; C. F. Williston, Secretary; Bertha Levy, Treasurer.

Both Courts meet in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of City Hall Place, and are growing in numbers and influence.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, N. G., S. N. Y.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE N. G., S. N. Y.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., FEB. 2, 1878.

General Orders, No. 1.

By virtue of the authority conferred by a commission from His Excellency, the Governor, I hereby assume command of the Tenth Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York.

The following officers are hereby announced as the Staff of the 10th Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y.:

Lieut. Col. James H. Hinman, of Syracuse, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Major John J. Letchworth, of Auburn, Inspector.

Major Frederic B. Chapman, of Syracuse, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Major Wm. Allen Butler, of Syracuse, Engineer.

Major Ely Van DeWarker, of Syracuse, Surgeon.

Major Elbert O. Farrar, of Syracuse, Judge Advocate.

Capt. Geo. W. Edwards, of Syracuse, Ordnance Officer.

Capt. James M. Belden, of Syracuse, Quartermaster.

Capt. Louis F. Powell, of Syracuse, Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. Robt. Townsend, of Syracuse, and 1st Lieut. Frank P. Denison, of Syracuse, Aides-de-Camp.

J. DEAN HAWLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

FIELD AND STAFF OF 51ST REG'T, N. G., S. N. Y.

John W. Yale, Colonel.

Rhesa Griffin, Lieutenant-Colonel.

John A. Nichols, Major.

I. F. Draime, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

Riley V. Miller, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Jos. Sniper, 1st Lieut. and Com. of Subsistence.

Gregory Doyle, Major and Surgeon.

Geo. W. Cook, Capt. and Assistant Surgeon.

Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, Chaplain.

D. H. Bruce, Bvt. Col. and Inspr. of Rifle Practice.

ARTILLERY—BATTERY H.

Paul Birchmeyer, Captain.

Conrad Meyer, 1st Lieutenant.

Henry Wirges, 1st Lieutenant.

Frank Meilich, 2d Lieutenant.

George King, 2d Lieutenant.

CAVALRY—SEPARATE TROOP "C."

Michael Auer, Captain.

Frederick Auer, 1st Lieutenant.

M. B. Nicholson, 2d Lieutenant.



Vivas W. Smith

The subject of this sketch was born in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., January 27, 1804. His grandfather, Jared Smith, was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Silas Smith, died at a premature age, and about the year 1824.

Vivas W. was one of a family of five sons and two daughters who reached manhood and womanhood. He spent his minority on a farm, except the last year, which was spent in the law-office of George N. Briggs, at Lanesborough. After a short experience in a newspaper-office at Westfield, he came to Onondaga Hill, this county, and bought out the *Onondaga Journal*, and published the same for twenty months, and, upon the moving of the county-seat to Syracuse, he also removed there, and, with John F. Wyman, established the *Onondaga Standard*.

In 1837 he dissolved his connection with the Democratic party, and established, in 1838, a Whig paper, entitled *The Western State Journal*. The continuation of the same paper, now by the name of the *Syracuse Daily and Weekly Journal*, is carried on by Hon. Carroll E. Smith & Co.

In 1841, Mr. Smith went to Columbus, Ohio, and spent three years there on the *State Journal*, a Whig paper. He returned to Syracuse, and in the fall of 1846 was elected county clerk, the duties of which office he discharged for one

term of three years. In 1855 he was appointed superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs by Governor Clark, which position he held for ten years, and discharged the duties of the office with honor to himself and satisfaction of all interested. In the year 1873, Mr. Smith was appointed canal appraiser by Governor John A. Dix, which office he still retains.

Nurtured in the Democratic party, he early became imbued with Republican principles, and, for some twenty-five years after the establishment of his paper in Syracuse, Mr. Smith wielded a controlling influence in political circles, stood foremost in his party, and ardently, with pen, advocated a platform of purity, economy, and reform, and exercised a large influence not only in his own county, but in appointments for his county made by State authorities.

For his first wife (February, 1832) he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Hon. Jonas Earll, of Onondaga Hill, by whom he had one son, Carroll E., now of the firm of Smith & Co., publishers of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*. His wife died April, 1835. For his second wife (June, 1839) he married Miss Theodora, daughter of David Morey, of Syracuse, by whom he has three children,—Fillmore M., Seward V., and Florence A.

HON. DENNIS MCCARTHY.

The subject of this sketch was born in the village of Sarsfield, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 19, 1811.

His father, Thomas McCarthy, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1776. He came to America in 1800, and settled at Salt River, near the present village of Sarsfield, but now the best wood lot of the city of Syracuse. He carried on the salt business, and was particularly engaged in the salt industry at that time and for many years to come. He was a very industrious and energetic man, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1830, and was one of the first to introduce the subject of salt into the State Legislature. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Onondaga County Bank, and a director of the first bank established in the county of Syracuse. He died in 1850.

During his early years, he pursued the usual elementary branches of education in the common schools of his native place. "finished" his education, technically, at Onondaga Academy and the Yates' Polytechnic Institute. In 1830 he went into partnership in the mercantile business with his father, and after four years, his father retiring from that interest, Dennis opened a store alone in 1834, when he came to Syracuse, where he opened a general merchandise store. His trade grew rapidly. As the country developed and demand increased, he began a small beginning, with sales of fifteen thousand dollars per year, he grew up to a large business. David K. Thomas and Dennis, Jr., carrying on one of the largest wholesale trades in dry goods between New York and Chicago, their sales per year amounting to nearly two million dollars.

Since the first opening of the mercantile business by his father, sixty years ago, two successive generations have only enlarged the business and extended its boundaries of trade. Mr. McCarthy, from the beginning of his business career, displayed great industry, energy, and sagacity, and before coming to Syracuse was well known in business circles as a salt manufacturer, and as such was very successful.

Mr. McCarthy was formerly a Free-soil Democrat, and remained with the Democratic party until the necessities of the late rebellion appealed to the patriotism of every friend of his country, when, in 1862, he became an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and of the administration representing the Union cause.

He has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in politics, and for many years has been recognized in political circles as one of the most prominent members of the party with which he is identified in Central

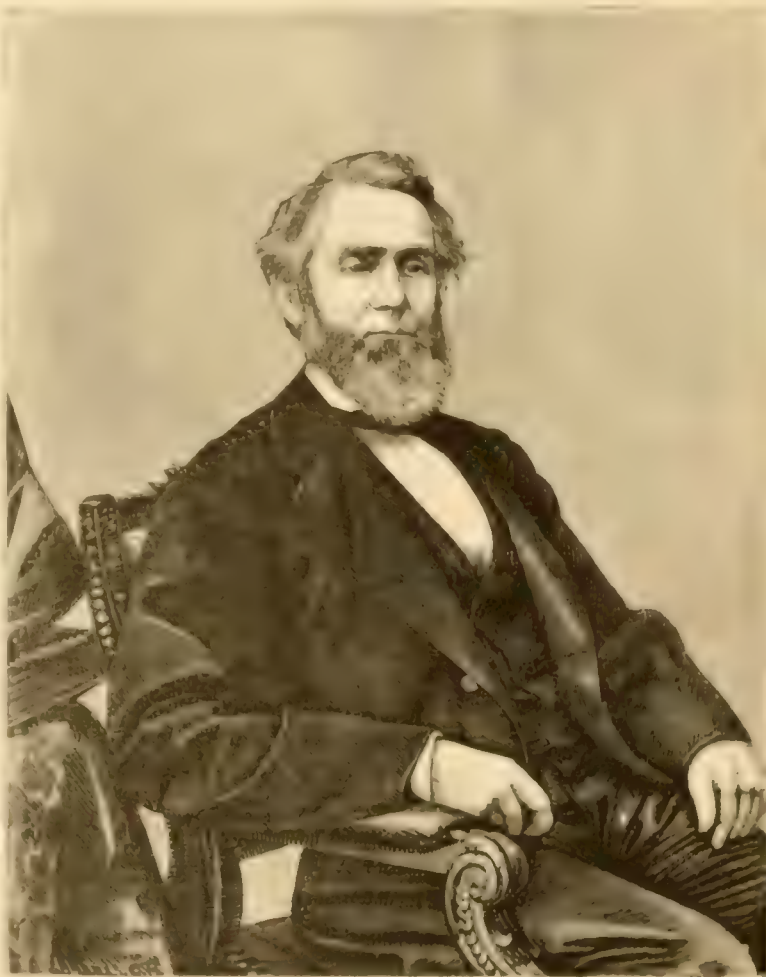
New York. He has had a long and varied experience in public life, having been honored by the people from time to time with various positions of honor, influence, and responsibility. He represented Onondaga County in the State legislature in 1845, and was chairman of the committee on salt, and a member on the petitions of aliens. In 1853 his fellow-citizens bestowed upon him a signal mark of their confidence and respect by electing him mayor of Syracuse. In 1866 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress of the United States,

and served on the committees of ways and means, foreign affairs, roads and canals. While in congress, Senator McCarthy advocated, with his accustomed persistency and energy, a tariff for the protection of American industry. He was elected to the senate of the State in the fall of 1875, and served as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and was a member of the finance, public expenditures, and joint library committees. He was re-elected to fill the same position in the senate of the State in the fall of 1877, and acts as chairman of said committee, and second on finance and cities, in which capacity he serves at the time of the writing of this sketch.

Mr. McCarthy is prominently identified with the banking interests of Syracuse, and is ranked among the sagacious and far-seeing financiers of his day. Characteristic of him is his integrity of purpose, ready to meet and strong to overcome the difficulties in the way of self-made men. Whether in public or private life, Mr. McCarthy's influence and value as a citizen are felt and acknowledged; and more especially in his own home circle are the members of his family the recipients of much kindness at his hands, and there his sociable and courteous qualities appear in the ascendancy.

In the year 1836 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David K. Carter, one of the first settlers of Rochester, N. Y.

To Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have been born seven children: Francis (died in infancy); Flora (died in infancy); Mary B. (deceased), wife of James Sedgwick; Elizabeth (died in infancy); Percy, wife of Thomas Emory, who was a son of Gen. W. H. Emory; David K. Thomas, who married a daughter of Hon. Francis Kernan (Kate); and Dennis, Jr., who married Miss Frisbie, granddaughter of Gen. Vallejo, governor-general of California when ceded to the United States.



Dennis McCarthy

Photo. by Brady, Washington

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY GIFFORD.

Henry Gifford was born in the town of Harwich, Mass., Sept. 4, 1801. His ancestors were of English and more recently of Norman extraction, his family records extending back to the time of the Conquest, when a Sire Randolphe de Gifforde, for services rendered at the battle of Hastings, was rewarded with lands in Somersetshire and Cheshire. In 1630, a son of a Sir Ambrose Gifford emigrated to Massachusetts Bay and founded the family from which the subject of this sketch was directly descended.

Mr. Gifford passed his childhood and early youth in his native town of Harwich, but when still a lad he removed to South Yarmouth, where, in a prominent Quaker family, he formed friendships and principles which were never relinquished. It was also during his residence in Yarmouth that he acquired that knowledge of the manufacture of salt, which, in after years, proved of such advantage, and in consequence of which, in 1821, he was induced, in company with Stephen Smith, of New Bedford, to remove to the then village of Syracuse, in order to develop the salt interests of the place. An association called into being by the enterprise of Judge Joshua Forman, was established under the name of the "Onondaga Salt Company," and of this company Mr. Smith became the controlling agent, and Mr. Gifford superintended the construction. During his long residence in Syracuse, a period of more than fifty years, Mr. Gifford took an active and successful interest in the manufacture of salt, and though extensively engaged in other enterprises, never entirely withdrew from his original investment.

In 1826, Mr. Gifford married Phebe Dickinson, daughter of Obediah Dickinson and of Mary Thomas Morse. Mrs. Gifford was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 20, 1801. Becoming motherless at a tender age, she, in company with an only sister, was reared and educated by her maternal grandfather, a staunch and worthy representative of that old-time courtesy now so much lauded and regretted. It was during a visit made in Syracuse to her aunt, Mrs. Archibald Kasson, that Mrs. Gifford was married, the ceremony being performed at Mrs. Kasson's residence, situated on the spot where the old depot afterward stood, at the western limit of Vanderbilt Square.

Mrs. Gifford was a lady of great culture as well

as of true refinement. At a period when so-called accomplishments were rare, she possessed acquirements which even in these days would be considered of no mean order. She was a good French scholar and a correct artist in water colors, while her taste for scientific subjects was decided. After her marriage a rapidly increasing family so occupied her time that duties and pleasures beyond the home-circle were necessarily relinquished, though her influence was felt and her name made honorable by a system of unostentatious charity. She was a devoted Christian mother in every sense of the word—a woman of whom it may well be said that "her children arise and call her blessed."

For a period of eight years preceding her death, Mrs. Gifford was confined to her home by illness, but her disease was of so mild, yet so insidious a type, that though her family were conscious of the dread nature of her malady, they were spared the sight of violent or long continued suffering. She died April 13, 1871.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were active and consistent members of the First Presbyterian Church from within a very short period of its organization, until their death. Mr. Gifford was one of the building committee which erected the present church edifice, and so zealously did he discharge this trust that it may truly be said that largely by his efforts the building "fitly framed together grew unto a holy temple in the Lord."

In the year 1834, Mr. Gifford purchased of the Syracuse Land Company a building lot on the Genesee Turnpike, and in the following year erected a homestead where most of his children were born and reared, and where a portion of his family still reside.

In politics, Mr. Gifford was originally a Whig and afterwards a Republican of pronounced anti-slavery principles. He was never solicitous for public office, and whatever influence he wielded was always exercised on the part of moderation, humanity and justice. He was thoroughly identified with the business interests of Syracuse and held various positions of responsibility and trust. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the Syracuse Savings Bank, of which institution he was an incorporator, trustee of the Syracuse Water Works Company, director in the Syracuse Gas Light Company, and in the Salt Springs National Bank. Gifford street, in the Fifth Ward, was named after him, he

owning at one time a large tract of land in that portion of the city.

Mr. Gifford died June 20, 1872, at Avon Springs, whither he had gone in search of health.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were born eleven children, viz : Phebe Kelly (deceased,) Sylvanus Morse (deceased,) Mary Eliza (deceased,) Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. N. Babcock of Syracuse, Henry Brooks, George Thomas (deceased,) Frances P., Martha, Helen, George Sylvanus, and Isabella Grahame.

ROBERT GERE.

In the development of the various business interests which have contributed to the growth and progress of Syracuse and its vicinity, none took a more active and efficient part than the subject of this brief memoir, the late Robert Gere.

Mr. Gere was born in the town of Groton, Connecticut, on the 26th of November, 1796. His early opportunities for education were such only as the common schools afforded, but he possessed a mind of rare vigor and unusual acuteness of observation—faculties which, in the school of his varied experience, in after life, enabled him to become a sagacious judge of human nature and of the diversified business interests which he inaugurated and successfully carried out.

His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm in his native town. In the 24th year of his age, on the 25th of October, 1820, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Stanton, and removed to Florida, Montgomery county, where he was a contractor on the original Erie Canal; and as the work approached its completion, by means of a river boat on the Mohawk and the finished portion of the canal, he removed his family to the town of Geddes in the spring of 1824, and settled on a farm purchased from the State, about one and a half miles west of the present village of Geddes. Two brothers, William S. and Charles Gere, came and settled on adjoining farms west—one preceding and the other following Robert Gere. They also purchased their lands from the State, and these three adjoining farms were then a dense forest, which were cleared by the proprietors and made as desirable homesteads as any to be found in the county. They are still the property of the Gere families.

Mr. Gere, well aware of the effect upon a young and rising community of the beneficial influence of education and religion, early gave the land and erected a school building, and maintained the same individually for fifteen years. He also united with a few others to form an Episcopal Church in the

village of Geddes. Anxious to do more than his farm required at his hands, he early engaged in the manufacture of salt, and continued thereafter in that business in all its branches for fifty years. In 1832 he embarked in the lumber business, and, in connection with the late Joseph Breed, got out and shipped to tide-water a large amount of pine lumber from Cicero Swamp. In 1835-'6, in connection with Hon. Elizur Clark, he was a very large contractor in the manufacture and delivery of the rails and ties for the Utica and Schenectady and the Auburn and Syracuse Railroads. His house was the depot for the latter road when it was run by horses to his place, before the deep cut further east was worked through, in 1838.

Although Mr. Gere lost heavily by his generous endorsements for business men, he always managed by his energy and enterprise to be forehanded, and to keep in successful operation more than one important and lucrative branch of business. In 1843, leaving his farm, he came to Syracuse (then a village) and entered into partnership with those two noted and honored founders of Syracuse, William H. Alexander and Columbus C. Bradley, in their furnace and foundry business. He survived them both.

In 1848, his business ability and adaptation for the position made him the appointee of the Governor and the Senate for the office of Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, the duties of which he admirably performed till 1851, when he resigned to become a contractor for the building of the locks at Salina and doing the section work of the Liverpool level of the Oswego Canal. Shortly after this work was completed he, together with the late Horace and Hamilton White, founded the Geddes Coarse Salt Company, of which he was President, and engaged in the business of manufacturing coarse salt on lands lying west of Geddes, and was at the time of his death the President and a large stockholder in that enterprise, as well as in the various iron industries now largely under the control of his family. In fact, Mr. Gere was the originator, founder and chief supporter of these and many other industries; his mind conceived them and his enterprise and capital supported them. Although he was the leading mind in many of the prominent industries of Syracuse and Geddes, he never desired to appear conspicuous in any of them; but, on the contrary, as a wise educator of his sons, whose success and honorable standing as business men more than compensate for his generous care and assistance, he chose worthily to stimulate their ambition and develop their business talents by placing them



Robert Grant



Jacob Amos.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB AMOS. COR. H. HAVEL & M. H. ST. SYRACUSE N. Y.

at the head of the various industries which he had been so largely instrumental in creating and supporting.

Mr. Gere died on the 18th day of December, 1877, aged 81 years and 28 days. Of his family there remains to mourn him his widow, the faithful wife of more than half a century; Hon. R. Nelson Gere, President of the Syracuse Iron Works and of the Merchants National Bank; George C. Gere, Superintendent of the Geddes Coarse Salt Company; Anna, wife of Hon. James J. Belden, Mayor of the city of Syracuse; Hon. William H. H. Gere, Secretary of the Onondaga Iron Company and Supervisor for the Third Ward of Syracuse; and N. Stanton Gere, late President of the Board of Supervisors, and representing on the Board the town of Geddes. These are the children of Mr. Gere, born in the order named. Two of his sons represented Onondaga County in the Legislature, and all of them have exercised an influence of great importance in the business interests of the city and county.

The city of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga, owe a large debt of grateful remembrance to their sturdy pioneers, among whom Robert Gere assumed a leading position. He was a man of great strength of will, and possessed the most positive traits of character. A plain, blunt man, he was always just what he seemed to be. His inner nature was a genial, kindly one. He was deeply attached to his family, and took the keenest pride in the prosperity and advancement of his sons.

During the last year of his life when infirmities confined him to his residence, his family, without exception, were unremitting in their attentions to him and vied with one another in their efforts to mitigate his last suffering. When, at last, death had set its seal upon his long, laborious and useful life, his four sons bore all that was mortal of him to the grave.

We clip the following from a brief notice of his death which appeared in the *Daily Journal* of December 18, 1877:

"Another of our oldest, most honored and esteemed citizens passed to his eternal rest, when, at six o'clock this morning, the death messenger came to Robert Gere. For several days past it was apparent to those who gathered at his bedside that his end was near, that his lamp of life was flickering. Months ago he was borne down by the weight of years, his physical strength having been almost expended in the faithful discharge of the duties of an exceptionally active life. As colors melt away into shades and tints and finally disappear, so his life went out at the age of eighty-one years.

"A full and just review of the life of Mr. Gere

cannot be prepared hastily. It was a life of unusual activity, and most thoroughly identified with the history and business interests of this city."

JACOB AMOS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Würtemberg, Germany, April 23, 1818. He is the youngest of three sons of Charles Amos and Barbara Chaffla, both natives of Würtemberg. His early life was spent in learning the butcher's trade, which he followed until he came to America. His opportunities for education from books were such as the common schools of that country afforded.

At the age of twenty-one years he resolved to seek his fortune in a foreign land, and where greater opportunities offered for the efforts of a young man, and consequently came to New York, thence to Rochester, and in February, 1840, to the village of Syracuse. His whole effects at that time consisted of his raiment and seventy-five cents in cash.

His first business here was packing salt and chopping wood, and for some six years he was engaged in the butchering business. He had by this time, by strict economy, saved from his small earnings sufficient to furnish a house comfortably, and in the year 1847 married Miss Mary Ann Kepplan, a native of Alsace, Germany, who had come to this country in 1834 with her parents and settled in the town of Manlius. She was born in the year 1824 and was one of seven children of Sebastian Kepplan. For the first year after his marriage he rented a mill with one run of stone in Jamesville, and after three years he rented the whole mill with four run of stones. Here he continued business four years gradually increasing his trade and patronage.

He then removed to the town of DeWitt, rented a mill, put in machinery and manufactured flour, split peas and farina. Here he continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when his mill property was accidentally burned, but with very little loss to Mr. Amos. He then came to Syracuse, purchased three stores in the Raynor Block, and again commenced his milling business, subsequently adding to his purchase as much more of the block. His operations in milling have been carried on here until the fall of 1877. During this time he also invested in mill property in Baldwinsville and carried on a very large business there. Shortly after coming to Syracuse in the year 1864 his wife died, and for his second wife he married in 1867 Mrs. Arminda Ring, widow of the late Wm. Ring of Buffalo.

At the time of the writing of this sketch his business in Baldwinsville and Syracuse in milling operations is supposed to be the largest of any in Onondaga county. During these years of successful enterprise, Mr. Amos has confined himself very closely to his business, and has risen in trade from an employé to one of the most successful business men of his county and of this part of the State.

His strict integrity of purpose and honest dealing have gained for him the respect and esteem of his fellow-men.

On first coming to this country he cast his vote in the Whig party, and is now an ardent supporter of the Republican party, although never active in politics or solicitous of public honors.

To Mr. and Mrs. Amos have been born seven children, viz: Charles, Matilda, Jacob, Mary (died in infancy,) Katie, John (died in infancy,) and Amelia. Charles and Jacob are now associated with their father in business, and the firm is now the owner of the large and new flouring mill on West Water street, Syracuse.

A portrait of Mr. Amos and view of his residence will be found on another page of this work.

MRS. ANN M. TREADWELL REDFIELD.

Her paternal grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Treadwell, was born in the year 1743, at Smithtown, Long Island. He graduated at Princeton College and studied law under Chancellor Livingston. Thompson, in his history of Long Island, says, "He was one of the most useful men of his day, and was almost constantly engaged in public business, was distinguished for firmness and prudence, was a member of the Provincial Convention in 1775 and was elected afterwards to the Provincial Congress from Long Island (with power to establish a new form of government). He was a member of the first Senate of this State under the Constitution and seems in all respects to have been fitted for the perilous times in which he lived."

Gov. Seward, in his introduction to the Natural History of the State of New York, says, "He was one of the three constituting the Committee of Safety while the Constitution of this State was being formed in 1777, and was for many years the only surviving member of that memorable body."

In 1772-76 he was a representative in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was elected to the Provincial Congress sitting in the city of New York. In 1776 he was elected to represent Suffolk County, L. I. In 1778 he was delegated to the convention at Poughkeepsie to

deliberate on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was also appointed during the same year Judge of Probate for the State of New York, which office he held until Surrogates were appointed for each county.

In 1771 he was elected to represent Suffolk, Kings and Queens counties in the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, (to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Townsend). In 1793 he was again elected to represent these counties, which he continued to do until he removed to Plattsburgh. In 1804 he was elected Senator for the Northern District, and in 1807 he was appointed Surrogate of Clinton county, which office he continued to hold until his death at Plattsburgh, N. Y., December 25th, 1831.

Her maternal grandfather, Judge Charles Platt, came from "the ancient and honorable family of Platts, who were in great repute in Norfolk, as is confirmed by a manuscript of those worthies who had Standards of Arms, the first of Edward the Third, King of England, A. D., 1327, then bore for their coat of Armorial party and pale, or and gule, a lion passant, argent, armed, azure, and Christ, a Chaplet of Flowers, the ancient reward of merit bestowed by damsels upon their favorites at their return from a victorious field of battle." (Copied from the Herald's College, London, England, 1761.) Judge Platt was one of the pioneers of what now is called Plattsburgh, N. Y., named from the family, and came there with his two brothers from Dutchess county, N. Y. He died at Plattsburgh.

Mrs. Ellet, in "The Queens of American Society," says:

"The subject of this sketch is not only noted for position, but known as the author of a popular work — Zoological Science, or Nature in Living Forms,—a book commended by Professor Agassiz as one that would 'do great credit to a majority of college professors in this department.' She came of a distinguished family. Her paternal grandfather devoted his entire fortune and best energies to the support of American Independence in the great struggle for nationality, and her father obtained distinction in the war of 1812.

"Ann Maria Treadwell was born at St. Andrews, Canada, January 17, 1800, and was second daughter of Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell and Margaret Platt, and passed the earlier part of her life on the banks of the beautiful Ottawa, afterwards residing at Plattsburgh. She was educated in the school of Mrs. Emma Willard, of Middlebury, Vt. Her intellectual culture was softened by native refinement and a sympathy that went forth spontaneously toward all who needed it or claimed her tenderness. The mother of a numerous family, she took pains



Ann M. J. Redfield

with the education of her children, who, like her, are prominent in society."

She was married at Clinton, N. Y., February 7, 1820, to Lewis H. Redfield, Esq., a prominent journalist of Onondaga county for many years. Mrs. Redfield is now in her 79th year, with sympathies with the present generation as with the past, possessing great intellectual vivacity, and, as in the past, she lives endeared not only to her children, but to her numerous acquaintances.

MILTON H. NORTHRUP.

Milton H. Northrup is a native of Madison county. Born near Peterboro, in 1841, he graduated at Hamilton College in 1860. Going South to engage in teaching, the breaking out of the rebellion found him at the head of the preparatory department of Oglethorpe University at Milledgeville, the then capital of Georgia. Returning North he taught a private classical school at Syracuse for two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. In the fall of 1863 he was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, and subsequently Clerk to the Supervisor's Bounty Committee, which disbursed the county bounty to volunteers.

In the summer of 1864, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General John A. Green, Jr., who had been charged by Governor Seymour with the defense of the Northern frontier of the State from Wayne county to the Vermont line. The apprehended rebel invasion from Canada did not occur, and the National Guard's services were happily not called into requisition. The years 1865-'6, were passed by Mr. Northrup in the Pennsylvania oil regions, whence, incidentally, he contributed to the *World* and other papers descriptive letters of life in the "Oildorado" which attracted wide attention. Commencing with the session of 1867 he spent several winters at Albany as legislative correspondent of the *New York Express* and other papers, and, in 1869, as legislative reporter for the *New York Associated Press*. He represented the *New York Express* at Washington in the spring of 1868, during the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and spent the summer and autumn of that year in travel in Europe.

After the adjournment of the legislature in 1869, he accepted the position of agent at New York of the *New York State Associated Press*, which position he held until he became editor and one of the proprietors of the *Courier*. During the memorable session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Northrup

spent most of his time in Washington as editorial correspondent of his paper. By request of Mr. Payne of Ohio, Chairman of the committee, he acted as Clerk to the committee on the part of the House which, in connection with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, prepared and reported the bill creating the Electoral Commission which settled the Presidential controversy.

The *Syracuse Courier*, with which Mr. Northrup is now connected, was founded in 1856, during the Presidential campaign of that year, in the interest of the Democratic party. H. L. Hagedorn was its first proprietor. In 1858 the paper passed into the hands of Messrs. D. J. Halsted and H. S. McCullom, under the name of *Central City Courier*. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 the *Courier* ran up the Breckenridge ticket. Mr. Halsted, who favored Douglas' candidacy, withdrew and started a new paper, the *Syracuse Union*, which hoisted Douglas' name for President. Shortly after election, the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Courier and Union*, with Mr. Halsted as sole proprietor. In 1869 the last half of the name was dropped and the paper has since borne its present title. In 1870 Mr. Halsted parted with two-thirds interest in the establishment to Mr. Milton H. Northrup, who assumed editorial control, (which position he now fills) and S. Gurney Lapham. In 1873 the property passed into the hands of the "Courier Printing Company," a duly incorporated company, with the above named as the principal stockholders. Hon. Daniel Pratt was made President of the company, S. Gurney Lapham, Secretary, D. J. Halsted, Treasurer and Business Manager, and M. H. Northrup continued as Managing Editor. In January, 1878, Mr. William T. Hamilton was made Secretary of the company, and Mr. Wilber M. Brown, Treasurer and Business Manager; the other officers remaining as before. In addition to the daily, the company publishes the *Onondaga Weekly Courier*, and and has since 1874 published the *Sunday Courier*, issued Sunday mornings.

JOHN G. K. TRUAIR,

Senior publisher of the *Syracuse Journal*, was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., May 11, 1817. He graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1838, and at once engaged in academic teaching in the State of New York. He was Principal of Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute, Otsego County, six years; of Norwich Academy, Chenango County, two years; and of the Brockport

Collegiate Institute, Monroe County, five years. In 1861, he was also connected for one year with the Female College at Elmira.

In the spring of 1855, he purchased the *Syracuse Journal* establishment which had been conducted the preceding year by his brother, Thomas S. Truair, and devoted his time and energies for many years to the work of placing the *Journal* upon a firm and substantial basis. In 1862, Hon. Carroll E. Smith became associated with him in the conduct of the paper, and in 1870 Col. Dwight H. Bruce was admitted to an equal partnership in the establishment.

Although Mr. Truair had spent fifteen years in the duties of a teacher's profession, for which he developed an unusual fitness and in which he met with uniform and gratifying success, yet he had always felt a strong inclination to engage in the avocations and excitements of a business life. He entered this new sphere of activity, therefore, with great eagerness and courage, and gradually overcoming the numerous obstacles incident to newspaper enterprises, his efforts were crowned with gratifying success. He had the satisfaction of seeing the *Journal* steadily advance from year to year in favor with the public, increasing rapidly its circulation and patronage, and widely extending its influence and usefulness.

The business interests of the establishment, which were especially committed to the supervision of Mr. Truair, soon became fixed upon a firm and substantial basis, never losing their hold upon the confidence of the public.

After a laborious service of nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Truair and his colleagues have the satisfaction of knowing that the *Journal* is moving forward in a prosperous and useful career, and securing more and more the confidence and support of an appreciative public.

Mr. Truair was for many years Secretary of the Onondaga County Bible Society and of the Pioneer Society of Central New York. In 1861 and 1862, he was appointed Treasurer of the city of Syracuse and held the same office again in 1864 and 1865. He is also a member of the Board of Councillors of the "Home Association," and is Vice-President of that body.

GENERAL JOHN ELLIS.

The history of Onondaga county would be signally incomplete without a sketch of that sturdy pioneer General John Ellis, whose name is most honorably associated with its annals, and who was also largely instrumental in the development of its material resources. A scion of the best New England

ancestry, he was born at Hebron, Conn., 1764, the son of John Ellis and of Elizabeth Sawyer, his wife. While still in his boyhood, his parents moved to the town of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass., where they were residing at the opening of the struggle for independence. In 1779, young Ellis, although yet of tender age, caught the fervor of the Revolution and became anxious to join the army. Although too young for regular service, his father consented that his intimate friend, Captain Talcott, should allow the young patriot to become his personal attendant, and, in this capacity, he lived in the Captain's tent and was treated by him in all respects as his son. He often accompanied the troops in their expeditions, and exhibited those qualities of courage and of decision which were amply illustrated in his after life. He remained with the army until the close of the war.

At the age of 21 he was working his father's farm summers, and teaching school winters, and by industry and strict economy was enabled to save enough to bring him in the year 1794 to this western country, and to buy land for a homestead. He devoted the first summer to looking over the lands of Onondaga and some of the adjoining counties, in company with General Van Cortland, Judge Geddes and some others. He finally decided upon Onondaga, and located first at Manlius. In 1795 he returned to Pittsfield, and married Submit Olds, also a native of Hebron, and in February of that year they returned to the then western wilderness, in company with Dr. Sturdevant and his young wife and a man Mr. Ellis had employed to drive the third team.

Few of those now living can appreciate the hardships and perils attendant upon the journey to this then western country in those primitive days. It was literally a passage through the wilderness, a passage made not less formidable by nature, than by the presence of the red man still retaining much of his olden hostility to the white man. Several adventures with the Indians marked the progress of the young New England couple to their new home. Mr. Ellis had, however, considerable previous acquaintance with them, had thoroughly studied their habits and peculiarities, and knew how to manage them, as an incident which occurred during their journey will illustrate. Near Oneida Castle, the sleds became mired, and it was necessary to call upon the Indians for help. Entering one of the largest huts late in the evening, a number of Indians were found wrapped in their blankets asleep. Mr. Ellis directed the women to show no signs of fear, and himself walked directly



James A. Ellis

to the fire, raked open the bed of coals and applied fresh fuel. The Indians being aroused showed symptoms of anger, but Mr. Ellis spoke in a commanding voice, and by making signs, which they understood, induced a number of them to give him the required assistance. The women remained in the hut, not without fear, but the authority of Mr. Ellis was sufficient not only then but ever afterwards, to command the respect and affection of the Indians. By the Onondagas especially he was held in high esteem, and they honored him with an Indian name which was a synonym of bravery. Mrs. Ellis also lost all fear of the Indians, and treated them with unfailing kindness, which was by them cheerfully reciprocated.

The journey already alluded to took about three weeks to accomplish, and was terminated at Manlius, where Mr. Ellis fixed his temporary residence, having brought with him a small stock of goods for exchange with the Indians for their furs and for supplying the wants of the few settlers who had preceded him.

During the following year, and while General Van Cortland was on a visit to them, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis's first child was born. General Van Cortland asked permission to name him, but Mr. Ellis replied, the "boy's name is John, but you may add whatever else you please." So the child was called "John Cortland."

Among the many lots of 250 acres each, purchased by Mr. Ellis in different parts of the town of Onondaga (in which the county seat was afterwards located) lot 103 was chosen for the family residence, and clearing was began that season, the trees being felled to be burned the following year. During the spring of 1798 General Ellis removed with his family to Onondaga Hill, where he had built a one and a-half story frame house, but owing to the scarcity of brick the chimney could not be completed before October. In September, the second child and eldest daughter, Harriet Byron, was born, and as no fire could be built within doors, the child was dressed out of doors by a log fire, which served the double purpose for cooking and to keep off wild animals.

In the year 1801 General Ellis built a second and larger house, a part of which was used as a store for several years. He kept supplies for the settlers, and for the purpose of trading with the Indians. In this house were born four daughters, Sophia, Submit, Electa and Laura and the second son, James Madison Ellis.

In 1804 General Ellis built upon the stream running through his farm (where the reservoir of the

Syracuse Water-Works Company now is) a saw mill, and later the same year also built on his farm a small factory for carding and cloth-dressing.

In 1811 Mr. Ellis began the erection of a new and quite a large frame house, said at the time to be one of the finest residences in the town. The progress of building was slow, as General Ellis was compelled to send to Massachusetts for mechanics. The family moved into the new home during the autumn of 1812, and before it was quite finished. Here were born the two youngest children, Mary Caroline and George Clinton. At this time (1878) this house and also the second built by General Ellis, are standing in a very good state of preservation.

During the year 1802, General Ellis purchased of General Humphrey, of Derby, Conn., four Spanish Merino sheep—two bucks and two ewes—for which he paid \$1,500, and as at that time there was a premium on the first buck brought to each county, he left one of his with Mr. Douglas of Madison county, bringing the rest to his own farm. The following year he was offered \$1,500 for his best buck, which he refused, as there were increased difficulties in the way of importing these sheep from Spain. This would seem to be a very high price, but years afterwards single sheep of the same breed were sold for a much larger sum. About this time General Ellis went to Cheshire, Mass., where he bought one cow and thirty calves of their best improved stock, and brought them to Onondaga. They proved an excellent breed and were distributed among the farmers of the county.

Mr. Ellis was by birth and education a Presbyterian, and one of the organizers of the first Presbyterian society of Onondaga; and was ever after one of its chief supporters.

In April, 1799, was held the second annual town meeting of Onondaga, and among the officers chosen was Mr. John Ellis for assessor.

Mr. Ellis was widely known as a military man. His first appointment was in 1797, when he was made Adjutant in Colonel Asa Danforth's regiment of General Taylor's brigade. From this time his advance was rapid to the rank of both Major and Colonel; July 10, 1811, he received from his personal friend, Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State, the commission of Brigadier-General of the county militia, and September 15, 1818, he received from Governor DeWitt Clinton the commission of Major-General, and was assigned to the 18th Division of Infantry of the State Militia. During the war of 1812, General Ellis was in command of the Onondaga brigade, which was kept as a reserve force in case of invasion, or trouble on the frontier;

and May 6, 1814, when the British captured Oswego, his brigade was ordered to that point. But upon their arrival at Oswego Falls, they learned that the enemy had evacuated the fort. The troops, however, continued on to Oswego, where they remained some time. Again, when the British fleet lay off Sackett's Harbor, the brigade was called out with all speed, the news reaching General Ellis by special messenger at 9 o'clock at night; and between this and morning he dispatched men on horseback all through the county to notify the officers and men. Early the following morning, General Ellis in command of his brigade and the warriors of the Onondagas led by Colonel Ephraim Webster, Indian Agent, marched for Sackett's Harbor. They had proceeded as far as Smith's Mills or Adams, when a halt was ordered, as the enemy had disappeared, and a victory had been won at Big Sandy Creek. For six weeks after this General Ellis's brigade was kept deploying, watching the movements of the British fleet.

General Ellis was a man of marked and well-defined characteristics, both of mind and manners. As a politician, he was both active and influential. At first he was a Federalist, but just previous to the War of 1812, he, with Judge Mosely and others, embraced the principles of the Democratic party; and although an ardent supporter of Jefferson and Tompkins, he was ever the friend of DeWitt Clinton. He lived a sober, consistent, and Christian life, and was highly esteemed by all his friends and fellow-townsmen. He died of consumption in 1820, and was buried with military honors in the family lot on the farm at Onondaga Hill.

Mrs. Ellis was well calculated to bear the hardships and trials and to meet the dangers of a life in the wilderness; and she was always in every way, a most valuable help-meet to her husband. She was discreet and possessed excellent judgment, as well as every qualification that adorns a wife and mother. She was a woman of great endurance, although slight and delicate in appearance. She was the mother of nine children, of whom only Mrs. Caroline Hargin, of New York City, and James M. Ellis, of Syracuse, are now living.

General Ellis died leaving a family of children whose opportunities for obtaining an education had been such as the schools of that day afforded. The depreciation in values at the close of the war in 1815, made the large estate left by him of over 1,200 acres of land, of insufficient value to place the family in easy circumstances. James M. spent the nine years following his father's death, at home, assisting his mother on the farm. In 1829 his mother

with the younger children, went to Henrietta, Monroe county, where she took a house until the following summer, for the purpose of giving the children better opportunities for obtaining an education. On her return James began work in earnest, and soon paid off the encumbrance on the farm. January 6, 1833, he married Lucy Cudworth, daughter of Nathaniel Cudworth and Lydia Farrar, of Bristol, Ontario County, and who had settled there as early as 1798, and coming by water all the way from Sonet Bay, Mass., to Seneca Lake, and being 31 days on their journey. She (Lucy Cudworth) was born Feb. 8, 1812.

The spring following his marriage, and when 23 years of age, Mr. Ellis bought the homestead of 250 acres of the heirs, and settled down for life. During the next twenty years he carried on his farm, and was among the representative farmers of the county.

He had special interest and pride in his flock of merino sheep, bred from the flock owned by his father and previously from the stock imported by General Humphrey, Minister to Spain, in 1801. By the appreciation of this flock left him by his father he bred with great care and success until 1854, and was said to have had one of the best flocks in the State. The same stock has been propagated and improved by Davis Cossitt, of Onondaga, whose flock now can hardly be excelled. The sudden death of his only son and two daughters, caused him to give up farming, and in 1854 he moved to the city of Syracuse, where he has since resided. Soon after coming here he engaged in the wool trade, which, with the tanning and hide and leather trade, he, with E. B. Wicks, T. B. Fitch and J. S. Sharp, carried on in Chicago and Syracuse, until about the year 1868 in the former, and until 1871 in the latter place.

Mr. Ellis has been Trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank since 1855, and has also been connected with the Mechanics Bank since its organization in 1851, having been President of the latter since the year 1872. For many years past he has been largely identified with the manufacturing interests of the city.

In politics, Mr. Ellis cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and continued an ardent supporter of the Democratic party until the Free-Soil movement, when he arrayed himself against the introduction of slavery into the Territories; and upon the formation of the Republican party adopted its principles, and has since, with little variation, stood unswervingly in its ranks. Although always taking a lively interest in important public questions, he never desired political preferment.



Hallman

In the old military organization of the State Mr. Ellis was Adjutant under Colonel Woodruff in the 147th Regiment from 1833 to 1836. In 1836 he received the commission of Major from Governor Wm. L. Marcy, and on the death of Colonel Woodruff, in 1838, he was elected Colonel, and resigned the same year.

Mr. Ellis is a plain, unassuming man, possessing strict integrity of purpose and an unblemished reputation in all his business and social relations.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have been born seven children, viz: Clara Earll, (deceased,) Mary Sophia, (died young,) James Augustus, (deceased,) Mary Caroline, (deceased,) Harriet Isabella, wife of the late William A. Beach, of Troy, N. Y.; Lydia Maria, (died young,) and Lucy Cudworth, wife of Frank W. Balch, of Chicago, Ill.

CARROLL E. SMITH,

Printer and journalist, is a life-long resident of Syracuse, where he was born December 25, 1832. He has been a gratified witness of the growth of his native place from a small village to a populous and prosperous city. His parents were Vivus W. Smith and Caroline, only daughter of Jonas Earll, Jr., of Onondaga, whose only child he was. His ancestors were New England people, dating back to the early settlement of Massachusetts.

His youth was spent in the schools of his native place, and he completed his academic course in the Syracuse Academy and the Seward Institute at Florida, Orange County, N. Y. At an early age he entered the printing office of the *Syracuse Journal*, (established by his father, V. W. Smith, in company with his uncle, S. F. Smith,) and he there learned the various branches of the printer's trade. In 1847, he began his newspaper service in a subordinate capacity, and was subsequently, before attaining his majority, local reporter of the *Daily Journal*, and associate editor of the *Daily Chronicle* of Syracuse. In 1860, he began his regular editorial connection with the *Journal*, and in 1862 became Mr. J. G. K. Truair's associate in the ownership of that paper and its printing establishment, and since that time has had the editorial charge of the newspaper. He began his political life as a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President, in 1856. He has ever since maintained an active interest in politics, and given his best efforts to elevate and purify political affairs and to shape the action of the party with which he is identified in the best practicable direction. As a journalist, he seeks to promote the highest good

of the community, by upholding the cause of religion, morality and temperance, and by the advocacy of the best phases of political and public policy, always holding himself independent and free to criticise, and, if need be, dissent from the action of party and leadership which tend contrawise to his views of the public welfare. His ideal of a public journal is the perfect abnegation of self in its conductors, with the highest development of news enterprise and the most perfect devotion to the interests of State and people.

He has been handsomely recognized by his party and the people in the bestowment of public stations. He was Clerk of the City of Syracuse from 1854 to 1857, and took much interest in framing the charter of the city which has since been the basis of its municipal law. He was County Clerk of Onondaga County from 1865 to 1868. He was a Member of the Assembly of the State of New York in the years 1876 and 1877, and held a prominent position in that body. He was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, the author of legislation in the interest of popular education, and framed and urged to its passage the pending school amendment to the Constitution. He was also a member of the Committees on the Affairs of Cities and on Apportionment, in whose action he took a deep interest. He refused to be a candidate for reelection to the Legislature, preferring to devote his attention to journalism. He is for the present year President of the New York State Press Association, and for ten years has been one of the managers of the New York State Associated Press. He is connected with the management of several other public associations, and identified with various business enterprises.

CHARLES TALLMAN.

Charles Tallman presents a splendid example of the success that unaided effort united with persistent purpose and honorable ambition may achieve. The son of a farmer, Easton Tallman, who died in 1819, and was one of the wilderness pioneers of Central New York, Charles was born in Tully, Onondaga county, in 1810. One of six fatherless children to whom and the widowed mother little was left but the legacy of an unsullied name and lives of toil, if not of hardships, the prospect before the lad of nine was cloudy and cheerless at the best; but happily the mother was a woman of strongly-marked character, positive, economical, industrious and hopeful, and was thus enabled to hold

her family together and maintain a successful struggle with the world.

Unfitted alike by physical strength and mental disposition for the rugged labors of farm-life in a new country, Charles presented himself empty handed, but stout-hearted, as a pupil at the Homer Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions in the State, where he remained two years, devoting himself assiduously to the acquisition of a capital that no financial disaster could ever diminish. In the accomplishment of this he incurred a debt for board and tuition to his uncle, the late Jedediah Barber of Homer, a sacred obligation which it was the first business of his life to satisfy. To effect this he became the teacher of a district school, having passed a triumphant examination, in the course of which he filled the slate with figures and the School Commissioners with astonishment, in beclouding a problem that neither examiners nor candidate could possibly solve.

Then, as now, the West had a siren song that charmed many a youth to sling up the knapsack and be pilgrim towards the setting sun. The West of that day was a weary distance by canal and steamer and saddle, but now accomplished by the swift engine between sun and sun. Charmed by the hidden possibilities of the far-off land, and eager to find and win a wider field of exertion, he struck out in 1833 for "The Ohio" as it was called, which meant the whole sweep of the continent to the Mississippi River. After varied fortunes, none of which were signal successes, and an absence of three months, he returned to Tully, determined to work out the problem of his life amid the scenes of his boyhood. And yet the experiences of his pilgrimage were not valueless. Setting forth with unlimited faith in the honor and honesty of all mankind, he confided in a stranger's word, trusted to a stranger's judgment, set aside the promptings of his own good sense, and exchanged an excellent horse he rode for an equine fiction that Don Quixote in his maddest moments would have despised. The tuition for a term of thirty minutes cost him a horse and unspeakable disgust, but it was well worth the price he paid for it. He learned the value of self-reliance which is better than "Daboll," of calm judgment which is wiser than Grammar, of prudence which is more helpful than Geography—all gifts and qualities that have characterized his life and won for him distinguished success.

Forty-five years ago, the fields of enterprise out of the great cities of the sea-board were few and narrow, and so upon his return from the West, the young

man saw nothing for it but to betake himself to the plow, the hoe and the cradle. Always ready to do what his hand found to do with his might, he took up the last named implement one day and swung out into the harvest field with a will that was stronger than his sinews, but those stalwart brothers of his cradled round him and out of sight. The sun was hot, the grain was rank, and he flung down the cradle with the emphatic declaration that if he could not eat without doing the drudgery of a farm he would make a desperate effort to break up the habit.

Bidding adieu to swath and furrow, and after wearying disappointments and delays, we find him in Vesper, in his native town, partner in a country store, where, amid ox-yokes and ax-helves, needles and crow-bars, groceries wet and dry, cottons, flannels, woolens, ribbons and rat-traps, everything anybody wanted in the new country but beauty and content, he passed nine busy years, and laid with energy, self-denial and business skill the sure foundations of his subsequent ample fortune.

In 1846, the great salt lick of New York, Syracuse, a straggling village of 11,000, began to foreshadow its coming greatness, and thither Mr. Tallman removed with his family, for he was already the head of a household, and became senior partner in the "City Drug Store," on Salina street, with William H. Williams. But, never content to travel in a groove, Mr. Tallman's energies were directed to many important interests and enterprises, among which may be named extensive farming in the West, the raising of cattle, the growing of wool, the mining of coal, the traffic in real estate, the trade in provisions, and to-day he is the senior partner in the extensive wholesale firms of A. N. Palmer & Co., and W. L. Ross & Co., of the city of Syracuse. And in all these multifarious pursuits and enterprises, involving so much skill, care and capital, he has established and maintained the character of an able, upright merchant, and in all the relations of life a true and generous friend.

Almost as thoroughly conversant with one section of this country as another, he has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is deeply interested in all that conduces to the true prosperity of the country, but in these broader views he has never lost sight of the city of his adoption, but has been identified in all directions with its material growth. Its home industries, its business blocks, its ware-houses, the railways that traverse its streets, bear evidence of his helping hand and his judicious management. The village of eleven thousand has grown around him to a city sixty thousand strong, of which he



Photo. by Bonta & Curtiss, Syracuse.

HORATIO N. WHITE.

Horatio N. White, an architect by profession, has been closely identified with the growth of the city of Syracuse for the past thirty-five years.

Many of the public and private buildings in this and the surrounding counties have been erected under Mr. White's

supervision, prominent among which are the Onondaga County court-house, the Syracuse university, the Onondaga County savings bank, the Auburn savings bank, the Oswego city hall, and numerous court-houses, State armories, and not less than a hundred churches.

can most truly say, "all of which I saw and a part of which I am."

Possessed of an ample fortune, of which he himself was architect, dwelling in a beautiful home, unblemished in reputation, happy in children and children's children, ever ready with judicious counsel and helpful deed, never an aspirant for any political office, commanding the respect of the public and the affection of his friends, yet he has not grown idle. With leisure awaiting his enjoyment, foreign lands conspiring to lure him across the sea, time and fortune at instant command, he has never laid off the harness of a busy life. And he is wise, for no rust is so corrosive as the rust that comes from premature rest after a life packed full with interests and energies.

Long may he live, mingling as ever, with men in the busy thoroughfares, always a warm side for his friends and a cheerful word for everybody—an admirable illustration of the splendid possibilities a pioneer farmer's boy with hands, heart and head that he knows how to use, may achieve in America. It has grown into a proverb, "nothing succeeds like success."

DWIGHT H. BRUCE.

Dwight Hall Bruce was born at Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 21, 1834. He received an academic education preparatory to a college course, which, however, he never entered upon. He at the same time devoted considerable time to the study of music, and offered several compositions to the public which attracted the notice of musicians of note. In 1857, he became connected with the *Commercial Times* newspaper at Oswego, as associate editor. In January, 1861, he removed to Syracuse, to act as assistant to Canal Commissioner Bruce, his father. He continued to fill positions of responsibility, in connection with the canals, till late in the year 1869, when he resigned. During this period of service, he originated several valuable improvements in the manner of operating the canals, and wrote a series of articles relating to their usefulness and capacity, which attracted wide attention. During those years, in which the Rebellion

had its rise and fall, he was active in politics, and as Secretary of the Republican County Committee, mainly conducted two Presidential campaigns. In 1866, and again in 1867, he was Supervisor of the Seventh Ward of Syracuse. In October, 1869, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and was designated to make assessments in any part of the Twenty-third Congressional District, for all taxes imposed on the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff and cigars. He resigned this position in January following, to become one of the proprietors and editors of the *Syracuse Journal*. March 25, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant, and confirmed by the United States Senate, postmaster at Syracuse. During his administration, important changes were made in the management of the office, greatly increasing its efficiency and popularity. The number of daily mails was nearly doubled; a night clerk and the present system of night service were introduced; new systems for securing efficiency in every department were adopted and put in force, and the office itself enlarged and improved both in respect to convenience and appearance. When he was superseded, January 1, 1875—his term having expired nine months previously—his official standing on the records of the post-office department at Washington, was as creditable as that of any other postmaster in the United States. Though his accounts covered several million dollars, there was not the slightest variation between his statements and those of the department when the final settlement was made. He has filled many and various offices of honor and trust, public and private, and has also spent many years in the military service of the State, filling all Regimental positions, except those of field officers. He was Major and Paymaster, afterwards Colonel and Engineer on the staff of Major-General William C. Brown, commanding the Sixth Division, and is now Captain and Brevet-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifty-first Regiment. He is still a proprietor and editor of the *Syracuse Journal*, holding an equal interest with Messrs. J. G. K. Truair and Carroll E. Smith, under the firm name of Truair, Smith & Bruce.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS.

SALINA.

The earliest place settled on the Salt Springs Reservation was the Village of Salina, sometimes designated in its early history "Salt Point." The prospective value of the salt springs in this locality attracted the attention of travelers and settlers at an early day, and drew hither, with their families, an enterprising class of men, who engaged in the manufacture of salt before the beginning of the present century. The first settlement appears to have been begun at Salina in 1788, in which year and in 1789, Deacon Loomis, Nathaniel Loomis, Hezekiah Olcott, John Danforth, Asa Danforth, Jr., and Thomas Gaston, with their families, settled at the place. In August, 1790, Colonel Jeremiah Gould and family, consisting of his wife and three sons, Jeremiah, James and Phares, and an only daughter, the oldest of his children, moved here from Westmoreland, Oneida county, and Mr. Gould built the first arch in which a kettle was placed for boiling salt. (See History of Salt Springs.) In 1791, Sam'l Jerome, came to Onondaga to examine the land in this section. He visited the springs at Salt Point, and taking with him a sample of the salt, traveled through Pompey, Fabius, Homer and Manlius, and on his return to Saratoga, his place of residence, he reported that he had discovered "the land of promise," and induced several of his friends to come out here and settle.

At this early period a number of persons made salt at Salina who lived at Onondaga, in what was then a more healthy location. The great difficulty which the early settlers had to encounter at Salt Point was sickness, induced by the stagnant marshes of the lake. Fevers began to appear early in July, and cases followed each other in rapid succession, so that frequently there were not well people enough in the settlement to take care of the sick. Many died during the sickly season, and many, notwithstanding the attractions of the salt interest and the prospective value of property, were deterred on account of the reputed unhealthiness of the locality, from attempting to make permanent homes there.

In 1791, two families named Woodworth and Sturges settled near the marsh. On the 2d of March, 1792, Mr. Isaac VanVleck and family came to Salina, and the following year Thomas Orman and Simon Phares.

SALT POINT FRAME AND MUD HOUSES.

The peculiarity of some of the earliest frame buildings at Salt Point is deserving a passing notice. They were constructed somewhat as follows: Sills were laid and posts set up at proper distances; the beams and plates were put into their places; grooves were cut in the posts, on the inside, two inches in width, so as to receive the ends of the sticks or poles, which being placed in horizontally, one above another, constituted the "siding" of the buildings. When this was done the whole was plastered over with a kind of mud mortar tempered with straw. Buildings constructed in this way are said to have made very comfortable dwellings. The chimneys were made of sticks and clay, and the fire places had no jambs, only a plain stone wall at the back. Mr. Jeremiah Gould erected a house of this description in 1792, which was noted as the first frame house erected at Salt Point and in the county of Onondaga. The second was built by John Danforth in 1793. Mr. Van Vleck and Asa Danforth, Jr., built frame houses about the same time of superior construction.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

At this time the settlers obtained most of their provisions in exchange for salt, from Tioga, Whites-town and Herkimer. In 1792-3, provisions became very scarce and great suffering ensued. On several occasions boats were sent from Salt Point to Kingston (Canada) by way of Oswego, to procure supplies. The old settlers say that in this manner at different times they obtained bread, biscuit, salted meat and fish which had been made and cured in England, and although it was of an inferior quality, it was eaten with a relish which hunger never fails to give.



JOHN PADDOCK.



MRS. JOHN PADDOCK

(PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE.)



RESIDENCE OF JOHN PADDOCK, LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK

CAPTAIN CANUTE.

Captain Canute, of a trading boat from Salt Point to Albany, often brought provisions and groceries and received his pay in young bears, wolves, raccoons, foxes, deer and fawns, all of which were at that time very plenty. Deer were so abundant and tame that they frequently herded with the cows, entering the yards with them at night with as much unconcern as if they had been fully domesticated. The young bears were furnished to the white people by the Indians for the merest trifle. Numbers of these animals have been known to be kept confined in chains awaiting the arrival of Captain Canute, who always found a ready market for them at Albany. So common were wolves and bears at this time that it was no unusual thing to see them passing along the paths leading from Cicero to Onondaga, and from the frequency of this occurrence, some of the paths took names from these animals. Thus two of the streets running north from the main street in the First Ward of Syracuse, are now called Wolf and Bear streets.

SALT POINT IN 1793.

In 1793 there were but thirty persons at Salt Point, all told. Sickness had thinned the number. Nearly every one was sick at the same time, except a man named Patrick Riley, a generous hearted son of Erin, who carried on Mr. Van Vleck's salt works. He drew all his own wood for a salt block, boiled salt every day and half the nights, and every alternate night watched with the sick, for a period of two months without a single night's intermission.

Dr. Holbrook, who had settled near Jamesville, and who was the first physician in the county, came over every day to visit the sick. He was a skillful and successful physician. Dr. Burnet, in 1797, was the first resident physician in Salina.

During the sickly season the Indians were exceedingly kind to the settlers. They furnished liberally to each family a supply of venison and fish, which added greatly to their comfort.

It was a noticeable peculiarity of the Indians in those days that, whenever they had resolved upon a carousal, they almost invariably divested themselves of all dangerous weapons, and deposited them with some trusty person in a place of safe keeping. And not unfrequently one of their own number would be set apart expressly to keep sober and see that no harm was done while the rest indulged themselves in their drunken spree.

ABRAHAM VAN VLECK AND THE RATTLESNAKE.

Abraham Van Vleck, son of Isaac Van Vleck, is believed to have been the first white child born

within the present limits of Syracuse, and also the first male child born in the county. He was born at Salt Point in 1792. At that period rattlesnakes were very numerous in the vicinity of Salina. They were considered harmless, if suffered to pursue their own way unmolested, but extremely dangerous when interfered with. On a time, little Abraham Van Vleck was out at play. His mother became alarmed at the violent cackling of the fowls, and hurrying round the house to learn the cause of their disturbance, "she there found her little son folding in his hands and arms an enormous rattlesnake, which twined and writhed around the tender limbs of the child in the fondest manner, looking defiance at the fowls which had gathered around in a circle, and were expressing by their noise and bustle the utmost fear and agitation. The frightened mother ran to her nearest neighbors, who soon gathered at the scene. The snake seemed to increase its fondness for the child, and no one seemed disposed to meddle with it for fear of increasing the child's peril. At length the mother seized a favorable opportunity, snatched the child and ran away with him. The snake seemed angry with the removal of his little friend, and at once coiled himself in a hostile attitude, when he was instantly dispatched by those present."*

About the time of the birth of Abraham Van Vleck, an Indian had been drowned by the upsetting of his canoe in the Falls of the Oswego, and the event bore so heavily upon the friends of the deceased, that the son of Mrs. Van Vleck was named by the Indians "Ne-un-hoo-tah," which, in their language, signifies "sorrow for the departed." By this name he was known among the Indians, who always entertained for him a remarkable friendship, and gave his father in trust for him a mile square of land at the outlet of Onondaga Lake. The title, however, was not recognized by the State. The Indians, according to their custom, gave many other Indian names to white people. Mr. Van Vleck they called "Ka-hunk-a-ta-wah," meaning "one sly enough to skip over water." Mrs. Van Vleck was "Con-o-roo-quah," "one of pleasant disposition," and Mrs. O'Blennis, her daughter, was named "Jo-an-te-no." Thus the Indians named people according to some prominent peculiarities which they discovered in them.

THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE.

In 1794, a block-house was erected at Salina for defence from an anticipated attack of the Indians. The circumstances which led to it were these:

* 2 Clark's Onondaga, p. 142.

The Western Indians were at war with the settlers in Ohio and Indiana, and many of the Indians of Western and Northern New York manifested a belligerent spirit. It was apprehended that this feeling might be general among all the Indian tribes and that even the settlements in this county were in imminent danger of becoming a prey to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages. So great was the alarm that many persons buried their most valuable effects, and not a few were on the point of leaving the country. The people of Onondaga assembled at Morehouse's tavern to consult upon measures of safety. Mr. Jonathan Russell was dispatched to Albany to lay the situation before the Governor, who, about the middle of May, 1794, sent General William North, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Adjutant General David Van Horne, to call on Baron Steuben, then at his residence in Oneida county, and with him to repair to Onondaga. These gentlemen, with others, had then recently been appointed, by the Legislature, Commissioners for the purpose of erecting such fortifications as in their judgment should be deemed necessary for the security of the northern and western frontiers of the State, and twelve thousand pounds had been appropriated to defray any expenses thus incurred. The military force of the county was assembled at Morehouse's and reviewed by Baron Steuben and his associates. They then proceeded to Salt Point, and upon examining the position recommended the erection of a block-house. A Committee of Public Safety was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Moses De Witt, Isaac Van Vleck, Thomas Orman, Simon Phares, and John Danforth, and, together with Baron Steuben and the other officers, proceeded to stake out the ground near the principal Salt Spring. Major Asa Danforth and Major Moses De Witt were commissioned to superintend the construction of the block house, which was soon completed under the direction of Cornelius Higgins, the master-builder. It was built of hewed oak timber with high cedar posts or pickets around it. This block-house was afterwards used by the State as a store-house for salt.

Before the erection of this block-house, so great had been the alarm that the people fled from their houses and took refuge in what was then known as Thompson's Sugar Bush, where they remained three days and nights.

The block-house was manned by a volunteer independent company called the "*Grenadiers*," raised by Jonathan Russell, of Pompey, who was Captain. Anson Jackson was Lieutenant and Jonathan Bond, Ensign. The garrison was furnished with a field-

piece (a six-pounder), small arms, ammunition, rations, &c., from the Commissary Department of the State, by order of Governor Clinton. A depot was established at Jeremiah Jackson's mills, near Jamesville, and warlike implements and stores deposited there, and all male persons over fourteen years of age were required to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. "*Minute men*" were also organized by drafting three men from each militia company on the Military Tract, and armed from the depot at Jackson's Mills. In case of any sudden assault or attack they were to proceed without a moment's delay to the place of danger.

On the 14th of June, 1794, the general alarm was greatly increased by the roar of cannon at Fort Ontario, (Oswego,) which was then in the hands of the British, and they were that day celebrating the birth-day of King George III. The firing of the cannon was distinctly heard throughout the eastern part of the county. Many were almost distracted with fear and went running to and fro enquiring of every person they met whether the enemy were in sight. Soon news arrived of the true cause of the firing and the agonies of fear were succeeded by demonstrations of joy.

One thing which acted as the immediate cause of this great alarm was, that early in the spring of 1794, Sir John Johnson had been passing from Albany to Oswego with a boat load of supplies for his Mohawk settlement then recently made on Grand River, and had been waylaid and plundered near Three River Point by a party of some thirty or forty men. Johnson, highly incensed, proceeded to Oswego, where the British garrison was still kept, and there related the story of his wrongs. This at once aroused the ire of the British officers, and it was forthwith determined that Johnson and Brant should at once raise a body of soldiers and Indians in Canada and make a sudden descent upon the Onondaga settlements, where it was presumed most of the aggressors resided. Indians soon gathered in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Niagara and Oswego, and it was reported that five hundred Messasagues were on their way to destroy the settlements in this county. At this time, too, a number of disaffected Onondagas had joined the Western Indians against General Wayne, expecting, as a matter of course, that Wayne would be defeated, as had been his predecessors, Generals Harmar and St. Clair, and in which case they were all to return and with the remaining Onondagas assist the common enemy in the destruction of the Onondaga settlements.

The action of the British garrison at Oswego in

assuming the right to levy and collect duties on all American boats passing the fort, was the exciting cause which led the party of Americans to commit the aggressive act complained of upon the boat. The British had employed persons as spies to give notice of any boats which designed to "run" the fort, and through their agency several boats had been seized and confiscated; two of these spies had also been seized and publicly whipped at Salt Point. This state of things produced much angry excitement throughout the county. However, after considerable tumultuous contention, satisfaction as far as possible was rendered, which had the effect of restoring a better state of feeling. The aggressors were severely reprehended by a large majority of the inhabitants, and kept concealed for a long time fearing the vengeance of the law. The successful campaign of General Wayne in Ohio fully restored confidence throughout the country; the differences between the United States and Great Britain were happily settled by Mr. Jay's treaty the following year; and the final removal of the British garrison from Oswego put an end to all further disturbance in this quarter.

INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF 1812.

During the War of 1812 the people at Salina felt themselves quite insecure, owing to the easy communication between them and Lake Ontario, and the possibility that the fort at Oswego might be taken by the British. The fact also that soldiers were sent this way for the defence of that garrison tended to excite their apprehensions and enlist their interest in the security of the fort. An incident is told illustrating the dispatch and patriotism of the women of those times. An officer of the American army sent word to Mrs. Ball, whose husband kept a public house on Salina street near Wolf, that he wished dinner for himself and men within three hours from that time. She immediately set about preparing for the meal, and when the men arrived placed before them three enormous chicken pies, with an eagle of pastry on the top of each, having a cranberry in its mouth and surmounted by thirteen stars.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF SALINA LAID OUT.

In 1797, the State took formal charge of the Salt Springs. In that year a law was passed authorizing the Surveyor-General to lay out a portion of the Reservation for the purpose of making provision for the manufacture of salt. A portion of the marsh and upland was laid out on a map and named Salina. In 1798, a village was laid out and called Salina; and when the town was set off and organized by

act of March 27, 1809, that was also named Salina. At the organization of the county, in 1794, the territory embraced in the town of Salina was comprehended in the original townships of Manlius and Marcellus; and after the town of Onondaga was set off, in 1798, and the township of Marcellus was organized as a town, that portion of the Reservation not included in Onondaga, on the west side of the lake and creek, was attached to Camillus. At the organization of the town of Salina, in 1809, a triangular piece of ground, containing nine and a half lots, was taken from the northwest corner of Manlius, which, with the Salt Springs Reservation, constituted the town of Salina. Geddes and Syracuse were taken from Salina March 18, 1848, reducing the town to its present dimensions.

VILLAGE OF SALINA.

In 1798, the Superintendent of the Salt Springs was directed by law to lay out the village of Salina conformably to the map made by the Surveyor-General. The act was in the following words, viz:

"Be it enacted, that the Superintendent shall, on the ground adjoining the south side of Free street, so named on the map of the Salt Springs made by the Surveyor-General, lay out a square for a village, consisting of sixteen blocks, each six chains square, with intermediate streets, conforming to the streets laid down on the said map made by the Surveyor-General, and divide each lot into four house-lots and deliver a map and description thereof to the Surveyor-General, who, having approved thereof, shall thereupon proceed to advertise and sell, not exceeding thirty of the said lots, in the manner prescribed by law for the sale of the lots laid out in Oswego.

"Provided, that none of the said lots shall be sold for a less sum than forty dollars, and provided also that no lot on which there is a building of the value of fifty dollars shall be liable to be sold, if the owner or occupant thereof shall agree to secure a deed therefor and pay for the same at the average price of other lots sold as aforesaid."

The village was laid out, and lots sold on credit in 1799. Those who had not paid up in 1801, had the time of their payment extended by law. The earliest and most considerable merchants were John Carpenter, Elisha and Dioclesian Alvord, Fisher Curtis, Richard Goslin, Richard C. Johnson, and Davenport Morey. Timothy Gilchrist, Adam Trask, and Cornelius Schouton, kept the first taverns. In 1812, there were three public houses and twelve stores in the place. These latter, in addition to names mentioned, were kept by Dennis Mayo, Thomas McCarthy, Thomas Wheeler, Horace Brace, Jonathan and William Baldwin, and others. Isham West early established himself here as a hatter. Samuel P. Smith was a prominent cabinet

maker. Mr. David Brace came in 1794. When a boy, he carried the mail on horseback from Onondaga Hollow to Oswego, finding his way through the wilderness by marked trees.

Salina may not have been the better or the worse for having been the home of Dean Richmond, but it is a fact that he once lived here. Captain William Stewart, Dean Richmond, and Russell Buckley, carried the first boat load of salt from this place to Utica by the Erie Canal.

After the Oswego Canal passed through, (1827,) Exchange street became the important street and center of business. The store of Dioclesian Alvord stood upon the northwest corner of Salina and Free streets, and was built of brick; that of Fisher Curtis was on the southwest corner, opposite. The stores of Richard C. Johnson, Davenport Morey, and Thomas McCarthy, stood near the old reservoir. The store of B. Byington stood upon the opposite side of the street, fronting the lake. H. Brace, D. Brace, D. Mayo, and J. Baldwin, were on Salina street.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Salina at an early day, in common with all imperfectly organized frontier settlements, had its incidents of the administration of law which were at once amusing and salutary. The first Justice of the Peace was Ryal Bingham, Esq., who moved to Salina from Three River Point in 1797. A good anecdote is told of him, to this effect: A man had been brought before him charged with stealing, whom he proceeded to try, and upon evidence found him guilty. Flogging occurred to him as the most summary and expeditious method of punishment, and perhaps the example of the whipping of the British spies was still fresh in his mind. At all events, he sentenced the man to receive a certain number of stripes on the bare back. But no one was found to execute the sentence. The resolute justice, however, determined not to be defeated, and, assuming the *role* of executioner as well as judge, he inflicted the prescribed number of stripes with his own hands, to the great discomfiture of the thief.

Andrew Phares, who came to Salina in 1796, was Justice of the Peace from 1808 to 1821. In 1805 he was commissioned Ensign of a militia regiment. He died May 16, 1843, aged 82 years. His wife, *nee* Ruth Biles, whom he brought to Salina in 1797, with their daughter, Lois Nancy, then one year old, made a trip to New Brunswick, N. J., on horseback about the year 1812, when there was scarcely a wagon road in the whole distance.

David W. Hollister, who married Ruth Phares, daughter of the above, in 1815, came to Salina in

1808. He built the first saw mill at Geddes, and was a soldier in Captain Thomas Wheeler's company at Oswego in 1814. His son, James W. Hollister, born at Geddes in 1822, and who has resided within the present city of Syracuse since 1828, was Deputy Sheriff from 1865 to 1877.

SALINA INCORPORATED.

The village of Salina was incorporated March 12, 1824. At the first charter election Fisher Curtis, Henry C. Rossiter, James Shankland and Jonathan R. Beach, were elected Trustees. Fisher Curtis was appointed President; Ashbel Kellogg, Clerk; S. R. Mathews, Collector; Horace Bruce, Treasurer, and J. G. Forbes, Attorney. Among the first acts of the Trustees was to procure a fire engine, hooks, ladders, and a general apparatus for extinguishing fires. The laying out and improving the streets was also early attended to by the Board. By the book of records it appears that the first Board of Trustees were not unmindful of their duty, but went zealously into the work assigned them, and made many improvements which laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the village.

In 1825, Thomas McCarthy, William Beach, B. F. Williams, Sylvester F. Peck, and E. M. Knapp, were elected Trustees. In 1826, the following: Thomas McCarthy, E. M. Knapp, B. F. Williams, S. F. Peck, William H. Beach, Trustees; Thomas McCarthy, President.

The village of Salina continued an independent corporation till 1847, when it was incorporated in Syracuse, becoming the First Ward of the city. The institutions which had their origin in this village and still continue as parts of Syracuse are considered in the history of that city.

LIVERPOOL.

The early settlement at this place was called "Little Ireland," and was early a point of considerable notoriety as a salt manufacturing locality. The village was laid out by the Surveyor-General and named Liverpool by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

John Danforth was the first settler in 1794, and commenced the manufacture of salt. He was soon followed by Patrick Riley, Joseph Gordon, James Armstrong and Charles Morgan. John O'Blennis made salt at Green Point in 1794. There were many salt springs which issued all along the bank of the lake above the point, at which works have at different times been erected.

The first school kept at Liverpool was by a man named Conner, in his salt works, and the school was taught while he carried on the business of mak-



Photo. by Knapp & Marble, Syracuse.

B. Burton

The subject of this sketch was born at Onondaga Hill, Onondaga County, April 23, 1804. He was the only son, in a family of four children, of Stephen Burton and Olive Burton, both natives of Vermont. His father was a man of liberal education, and a graduate of Dartmouth college. Came to Onondaga County, and was among the early and active settlers of Onondaga township. His father died when he was quite young, but his mother survived her husband several years, dying about the year 1833.

Burr spent his early life at home with his mother, and about four years with his uncle, at Darien, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen resolved to strike out for himself. Came to the village of Salina (now first ward of Syracuse), and became an apprentice to the hatter's trade. When his time was completed for learning this business, he went to Utica, N. Y., and followed that business for a few years. Returned to Salina, he built a salt block, and manufactured salt, which business he continued, enlarging from time to time his interests, until his death.

In the salt interest he was very successful, and at one time owned several salt blocks, with interest in many others, and also a salt mill. His interest was so closely identified with that of the manufacture of salt in Salina, that, upon the first organization of a salt company, he became its first president, and was one of its officials during the remainder of his life.

He was one of the directors of the First National bank for a few years previous to his decease. He erected the foundry, and carried on successful operations for some twenty years, now owned by G. A. Porter & Co.

In his early life he had neglected the opportunities afforded him for obtaining an education, and desired in after-years to try and

give to others what he himself felt the want of. Hence he was very liberal in his views of education, and did very much to support public school interests.

He was warmly attached to the First Ward Presbyterian church of his city, was trustee of the same for many years, and a member, together with his wife.

Mr. Burton was very considerate in his opinions, self-reliant, first determined upon the right course, and then pursued that path with unswerving fidelity. From the time he first came to Salina until his decease, he stood high in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and was intrusted by them with places of trust and responsibility. Was alderman of his ward, in which capacity he served to the satisfaction of his constituents.

In an unexpected hour, at three o'clock A.M., he met his death in his own house by the hands of an assassin. He died, at the age of sixty-one years, on May 4, 1865.

On Oct. 29, 1829, he married Miss Laura M., daughter of James S. Brown and Fanny Parkhurst, both natives of Vermont. She was next to the eldest in a family of five children, and was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 1, 1813. Her parents were among the early settlers of Salina, she being only some thirteen years of age when they left Hanover, N. H.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burton have been born ten children,—Henry Delos (died young); Olive Maria (died at the age of four years and eleven months); Olive Louisa (deceased), wife of Prof. T. H. Hinton, of Syracuse; Avis Amelia (died in infancy); Wilnot Earll, of Syracuse; Frances Amelia, wife of J. H. Childs, of Syracuse; Lebbeus D., of Syracuse; Helen Augusta, wife of B. C. Frost, of Oswego; and Alfred Myres, residing at home.

ing salt. His school was then considered the best in the county, and was denominated "*the high school*." It was patronized by the inhabitants of Salina and Onondaga Hollow.

Liverpool was incorporated as a village in 1830. At the first charter election the following Board of Trustees was elected: Joseph Jaqueth, Harvey Kimball, William Wintworth, Sherman Morehouse, John Paddock, Samuel C. Upson, and Caleb Hubbard. Joseph Jaqueth was chosen President, and Caleb Hubbard, Clerk.

The following have since officiated as Presidents of the village: Samuel C. Upson, 1831; James Johnson, 1832; John Paddock 1833 and 1834; Joseph Hasbrook, 1835; John Paddock, 1836; J. P. Hicks, 1837; John Pinney, 1838; E. Ladanis, 1839; Jared Bassett, 1840; John Mathews, 1841 and 1842; Jared Bassett, 1843; Charles S. Sterling, 1844; James Johnson, 1845 and 1846; John Mathews, 1847 and 1848; Jared Bassett, 1849; Isaac Sharp, 1850; Edward T. Chany, 1851; Henry Clark, 1852; S. Jaqueth, 1853; P. Barnes, 1854; Stephen Van Alstine, 1855; Charles W. Cornue, 1856; A. S. Tracy, 1857; C. W. Cornue, 1858; C. S. Sterling, 1859; T. B. Anderson, 1860; J. Bassett, 1861 and 1862; T. B. Anderson, 1863; Joseph Jaqueth, 1864; C. W. Cornue, 1865; J. T. Crawford, 1866; A. P. Burtch, 1867; David A. Brown, 1868 and 1869; J. J. Moscrip, 1870; O. C. Gleason, 1871; Tenant Hinckley, 1872; S. Jaqueth, 1873; R. R. Claxton, 1874; D. F. Gillis, 1875 and 1876; William Gleason, 1877.

Mrs. Kissiah Lee, the oldest person now living in the town of Salina, was born in Pompey in 1803, and settled at Liverpool in 1804.

CHURCHES.

Ascension Church, Liverpool, was organized in 1840, and the church edifice erected in 1841. The first officiating clergymen were, Rev. George D. Gillespie, Rev. S. G. Appleton and Rev. Samuel Goodale. Services by the Episcopalians were discontinued in this church after 1842.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was organized in 1852, and in the fall of 1853, bought the Ascension Church property of the Episcopalians. The first pastor was Rev. T. W. Reichenberg, who was succeeded by Rev. P. Satsmidt from 1854 to 1857. Present pastor, Rev. T. Snider.

The church originally consisted of nine members, prominent among whom were Peter Smidt, deceased; John Bahn, deceased; and Martin Weimar. The present number is 48, with an average attendance of 80 in the Sunday School. St. Paul's is located on the corner of Vine and Third streets.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized in 1844; the same year a church edifice was erected costing about \$1,000. Services had previously been held in the house of Mr. George Miller. The original members of the church were 24, among whom were George Miller, Charles Werner, Jacob Eberling, John Backer, L. Traester, P. Wilbert, Henry Wilbert, Mr. Petelon and others. The pastors have been Revs. Jacob Riegel, ——— Margyuart, L. Jacobi, D. Fischer, Th. Schneider, William Munz and A. Klein. The members number 65, with 70 in the Sunday School.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Liverpool.—In 1820 or 1821, the first services were held in a district school house. In 1820 the church was organized at Liverpool, consisting of William B. Harris, Calvin Turner, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Hinckley, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Keith, Seth A. Cary, Peter M. Cameron, Jesse Pease and M. R. Judd.

The first church edifice was built in 1826, and cost about \$1,500.

Names of Pastors—Revs. Wright and McCoon, 2 years; Wright and Barnes, 2 years; Ailsworth, 2 years; Seth and John Youngs, 2 years; Tilton, 3 years; Sutton and Lyon, 2 years; Lamb, 2 years; Coop, 1 year; Lyon, 1 year; Downing, 1 year; L. L. Adkins, 2 years; Austin, 2 years; E. W. R. Allen, 2 years; Fuller, 1 year; Giles, 1 year; Reuben Reynolds, 2 years; M. Thrasher, 1 year; D. D. Parker, 1 year; Joseph H. Lamb, 2 years; R. Beadhead, 2 years; P. H. Wiles, 2 years; P. H. Graves, 2 years; Silas Ball, 2 years; L. L. Palmer, 2 years; F. H. Stanton, 3 years; T. J. Bissell, 2 1-2 years; D. W. Rooney, 3 years; J. F. Andrews, present Pastor since October, 1876.

Number of members, 112. Attendance at Sabbath School, about 130.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. H. C. Hazen, of Manlius, under date of Dec. 17, 1877, furnishes the following data with regard to this Church: The first services were held in the second story of the building now used as a meat market and grocery by W. F. Lee. School was held during the week in the two rooms on the first floor. The building then stood in about the center of Washington Park. In this building Rev. Phineas Camp preached two years, beginning in the winter of 1828-9. The Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1829, and consisted of nine persons, viz: John Dickson, Martha Dickson, Martha O. Dickson, Nancy Paddock, Nancy Hicks, Eaton E. Griffin, Lucinda Summington, Rebecca Morehouse and Martha

Moschelle. Mrs. Nancy Hicks is the only surviving member. The two men were immediately chosen elders. Mr. Griffin was a very pious young man, not yet twenty-one years of age. "Deacon Dickson," as he was familiarly called, was a stern man, very tenacious of his opinions, and not the best judge of human nature, but withal a man of such integrity and piety that he was reelected to the same responsible office five times, and served the Church in that capacity 35 years. In 1830 a precious revival added 21 members to the Church. In 1832 the noted evangelist Merrick (or Myrick,) who made such a stir in Onondaga County, held a protracted meeting at Liverpool, and 16 more were added to the Church.

The first house of worship was built in 1841, at a cost of \$3,000. It was a frame house, built by James Johnson. Its dimensions were 44 by 64 feet, with a porch of 10 feet projection in front. The principal financier in the erection of the church, and its most useful and efficient member, about that time and for years afterwards, was Jonathan P. Hicks. Kind hearted, noble and generous, the church owes him a great debt of gratitude.

During the ministry of Rev. C. W. Hawley, the present church edifice was erected. It cost \$11,500 and was completed and dedicated March 4, 1863. It is a fine brick edifice.

The present membership is 74. Total membership from the beginning, 378. Number of revivals in the history of the church, 11. Number of ministers who have served the church, 18, viz :

Rev. Phineas Camp, Dec. 31st, 1828 ; Mr. Fairchilds, 1831 ; Ezekiel J. Chapman, 1833 ; Mr. Hyde, 1837 ; Mr. Worden, a few weeks ; A. C. Tuttle, Sept., 1841 ; Luther Conklin, Dec., 1844 ; Elisha B. Sherwood, July, 1846 ; S. S. Harmon, April, 1851 ; Joseph Myers, June, 25th, 1853 ; Royal A. Avery, Aug. 12th, 1855 ; Chester W. Hawley, Jan. 6, 1861 ; T. E. Davis, Sept., 1864 ; J. V. Hilton, June 1st, 1865 ; R. T. Searle, Oct. 1st, 1866 ; F. W. Spencer, Jan., 1869 ; H. C. Hazen, March 13th, 1870 ; James S. Root, April, 1877, present pastor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

District No. 19, of the town of Salina, was laid out in 1839, and a wooden school house erected in 1840. First Trustees: Peter Myer, Andrew F. Gowdy, and John S. Forger.

District No. 2, of the town of Salina, now District No. 1, laid out in 1846, and present brick school house built the same year, to which an addition was made in 1863.

In 1874, the District was changed to the Union

Free School of Liverpool, according to Chapter 555, of the Laws of 1864, and has six departments, with an attendance of 250 pupils. M. C. Sharp, Principal.

MANUFACTURERS.

The largest industry, next to the salt business, is the manufacture of Willow Clothes-Baskets, which are made by the German families of the village. The annual product is 50,000 dozen, and they are sold in all parts of the United States.

I. G. GLEASON & Co. are manufacturers of Burial Caskets and Coffins. Capacity, 2,000 per annum ; seven hands employed ; established August 1, 1877.

G. H. DIETZ, Saw and Stave Mill and Barrel Factory ; established, 1854 ; employ 12 hands in mill, 20 in cooper shops ; capacity, 60,000 salt barrels per annum.

CHARLES G. ALVORD, Manufacturer of Cigars. Business established in 1874. Employs 5 hands.

GEORGE BASSETT, Cigar Manufacturer. Employs 6 hands. Established in 1872.

MASONIC.

Charter members of Liverpool Lodge No. 525 F. and A. M. Instituted August 26, 1862.

Names of Charter Members.—R. J. Chillingworth, W. W. Parker, C. S. Wells, A. B. Wells, T. B. Anderson, James O'Neil, R. Platt, Thomas Drum, R. B. Claxton.

First Officers of the Lodge.—R. J. Chillingworth, W. M. ; W. W. Parker, Senior W. ; C. S. Wells, Junior W. ; O. C. Gleason, Treasurer ; T. B. Anderson, Secretary ; James O'Neil, Senior D. ; T. Drum, Junior D. ; M. Sommers, Tiler.

Past Masters of this Lodge—R. J. Chillingworth, W. W. Parker, O. C. Gleason, George Baxter, C. A. Fargo.

Present Officers of the Lodge—O. C. Gleason, W. M. ; W. H. Beebe, Senior W. ; A. W. Aiken, Junior W. ; M. Latimore, Treasurer ; C. A. Fargo, Secretary ; A. Lyke, Senior D. ; J. Chillingworth, Junior D. ; J. Bordes, Tiler ; Frank Benscher, Senior M. of C. ; Charles Pease, Junior M. of C.

Present Trustees—Thomas Hand, C. S. Sterling, R. B. Claxton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MILES ADAMS.

Miles Adams was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., November 9, 1798, and was the youngest in the family of fourteen children of John



(MILES ADAMS.)

and Hannah Adams, who were early settlers in Dutchess county. His parents moved to Washington county when he was five years old. Owing to their indigent circumstances he was thrown on his own resources at the age of ten years. In 1822, he went to Saratoga, where he was employed on the canal. In 1824, he came to Onondaga county with his family and settled in the town of Onondaga, where he purchased forty acres of wild land. At the end of six years he sold out and bought a farm in Otisco, upon which he remained nine years, when he again sold out and bought the farm upon which he now resides. In September, 1821, he married Isabella, daughter of Nathan and Sally Tefft, of Washington county. They had two



(MRS. MILES ADAMS.)

children born to them, viz: Willard L. and Sarah I., both of whom are deceased. Mr. Adams has been Supervisor of the town of Salina and has held many other town offices, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents. For many years he has been a leading member of the Baptist Church, and has the reputation of being exceedingly liberal in its support. He has passed through life thus far without a syllable of reproach or calumny. In all his business transactions it has been his aim to follow the Golden Rule, and "do to others as he would have others do to him." Temperate, generous and conscientious, his last years are passing away in the sweet consciousness of having led an upright life.

JOHN PADDOCK.

John Paddock was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in February, 1805, and was the second child in the family of five children of John and Nancy [Richardson] Paddock.

His father, who was a prominent merchant of Herkimer county, moved to Watertown, Jefferson county, when his son John was one year old. After having followed the mercantile business for several years, he went to Brownville, where he died in 1816, having been Sheriff of the county, and one of its most respected citizens.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days in Brownville until eleven years old, when he went to Watertown, where he remained till twenty-

one years of age, obtaining in the meantime a good practical business education.

In 1826, he came to Liverpool, town of Salina, and at once commenced the manufacture of salt in connection with farming. After a few years he became engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed successfully for many years. In the year 1831 he married Martha O. Dickson, who died in the year 1832. For his second wife he married Emeline, daughter of John and Mary Hasbrouck, who settled in Marcellus in 1809. The fruit of this union was five children, all of whom are deceased.

Upon the incorporation of the village of Liverpool in 1830, he was one of the Trustees and was elected President in 1833, and was reelected in 1834

and 1836. In 1859, he was elected Supervisor of the town of Salina, being the only Republican Supervisor elected from that town for fifteen years. As a merchant he was strictly conscientious and honorable in his transactions. Possessing a natural talent for trade, he was enabled at the close of a term of 18 years, by judicious management, to retire

with a sufficient competence to meet all the legitimate wants of his declining years.

Mr. Paddock has been identified with Liverpool for more than half a century, and has been steadily and earnestly devoted to the welfare of the place. His whole life has been characterized by remarkable energy and prudence.

GEDDES.

This town and village derive their name from Hon. James Geddes, who first visited Onondaga in 1792. He returned and formed a company in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of manufacturing salt, and in the year 1793 came on from that place by way of Seneca Lake and River to fix upon a location for his works. He selected a site at the head of the lake where a portion of the village of Geddes now stands, and took possession of it in April, 1794. The other members of the company came on in the month of June following. (See History of the Salt Interest.)

At the time Mr. Geddes settled here the Salt Works at Salina were accessible only by a road from Onondaga Hollow, passing through a swamp which is now Syracuse. It became necessary for the company at Geddes to connect with this road, and by the aid of moneys from a road fund in the hands and under the control of three County Commissioners, and by large contributions, Mr. Geddes made the road from his village to the road from Onondaga Hollow to Salt Point, cutting a part of the timber with his own hands. The owners of the Salt Works at Salt Point were not at all friendly to their new neighbors, whom they considered in the light of rivals, and carried their resentment so far as to withhold assistance in raising a bridge over Onondaga Creek, and to throw out hints that it could not be raised without them. But necessity became the mother of invention, and made the resources of the directors more fruitful than their most sanguine friends had anticipated. The first bent was put together and shoved off the bank of the creek, the mud-sills being placed at the foot of the bank, and by levers was so managed that one man could exercise the power of many applied in the ordinary manner. The bent was set upright, the stringers from the top of the bank to the bent placed, and so much planked over, affording a foun-

dation from which the next bent was raised, and so on till the bridge was finished and the road completed.

Mr. Geddes continued at his first landing place only about four years, when he located on the farm now occupied by his son, Hon. George Geddes, Fairmount. (See Biography of Hon. James Geddes.)

In 1799, Mr. Freeman Hughs, from Westfield, Massachusetts, located at Geddes. He was then only eighteen years of age. The only buildings then in the place were the Salt Works, which had been abandoned. Here Mr. Hughs took up his abode three days and three nights, all alone, and not an individual nearer than Salt Point—a lonely time indeed, considering the state of the country, the dark and dreary swamps, the wolves, bears and wild-cats, by which he was surrounded. But Mr. Hughs, young as he was, had an eye to business. During his residence at Geddes he filled almost every station connected with the salt business. He bored for salt, pumped the brine, constructed pumps, made and laid aqueducts, tubed wells, boiled salt, made barrels, packed salt, inspected it for six years, was a receiver of duties for two years, boated salt, and as a Justice of the Peace, tried those who had evaded the payment of duties. The balance of his useful life was spent in Geddes, where he died some ten years since highly esteemed and respected as a citizen and a man.

One of the earliest and greatest improvements about the village of Geddes was the construction of a road from that place to Salina, across a piece of ground which was a perfect quagmire, filled with thick cedar timber and low brush-wood. It was so miry, so thick with underbrush, and so much covered with water, that it was completely impassable, and could not be surveyed by the ordinary methods. The plan adopted by the surveyor was to set his

compass at the house of Samuel R. Mathews, at Salina, and take the bearing of Mr. Hugh's chimney above the trees on the Geddes side. From this observation the route of the road was commenced, by cutting brush and laying them crosswise on the line of the road, and covering them with earth. The process was slow, but time and perseverance resulted at last in an excellent road, perfectly straight, between the two villages. The clearing of the swamp lands ordinarily cost about one hundred dollars an acre, the surface being covered with logs mixed with peat to the depth of six feet, and stumps sometimes far below that.

James Lamb built the first frame house in Geddes in 1803 and kept a tavern.

At the time of the first settlement an old military road was traceable across the Onondaga valley at Geddes. It was cut through by a party of about two hundred men sent from Fort Schuyler to aid General Sullivan in his Indian campaign of 1779. The road extended to the Seneca River below Montezuma, along which traces of the march of these Revolutionary soldiers were plain to be seen, young trees having been cut close to the ground and bushes in many places filled into the path. Mr. Clark refers to several Revolutionary soldiers in attestation of this fact, "and particularly a Mr. Hobart, late of Salina, who was one of the expedition."

Harbor Brook in this town is also associated with Revolutionary reminiscences. Sir John Johnson, in 1779, with his Tories and Indian allies, made an incursion into the Mohawk Valley. The party forming the expedition proceeded from Niagara along the Ontario Lake shore to Oswego and up the river to Onondaga Lake. For fear of discovery, if their boats were left on the lake shore, they ran them up this small stream among the thick bushes and brakes. A party was sent from Fort Schuyler to destroy them, but did not succeed in ascertaining where they were concealed; during the search they were surprised and taken prisoners to Canada. On the first night of their departure, they encamped at Three River Point, where the prisoners were bound and tied to trees till morning. Capt. Patrick McGee was one of the prisoners, and was so much pleased with the beauty of the place at this time at the junction of the rivers, that at the close of the war he selected it for his residence, spent the residue of his life there, and was buried on the spot he had selected under such very peculiar circumstances.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

In 1848, Geddes was erected into a town by

itself, including all that part of the town of Salina west of the lake not embraced in the city of Syracuse. The first election was held at the house of Stephen W. Smith, on the fourth Tuesday in March, 1848. Elijah W. Curtis was elected Supervisor; Edgar Vrooman, Town Clerk; George E. Tefft, Henry G. Stiles, and James H. Luther, Justices of the Peace. (Charles Carpenter, Justice for the village, had been previously elected.) Horace Ellis and George E. Tefft were elected Assessors; Christopher Kitts, Collector; Edwin R. Smith and Albina Woolson, Overseers of the Poor; Ogden H. Osborn and Ervin Hammond, Superintendents of Schools; Thomas Owen, Horace Bailey, Guy Terry, and Richard Barrett, Constables; William W. Tripp, Matthew Van Vleck, and Harvey Stewart, Inspectors of Election.

In 1849, Henry G. Stiles was elected Supervisor; William Punderson, Town Clerk. Justices—George E. Tefft, (to fill a vacancy,) Simeon Spaulding, (regular term,) and Horace Ellis. Superintendent of Schools—Thomas S. Truair. Overseers of the Poor—Edwin R. Smith and Albina Woolson. For the complete official list of the town since 1849, the reader is referred to the town records in the hands of the present Town Clerk, Mr. E. R. Smith, of the village of Geddes. These records being kept in a separate place, escaped the fire which consumed the village records in 1850.

VILLAGE OF GEDDES.

The village of Geddes appears to have been partially laid out as early as 1807. In the Surveyor-General's office at Albany is a map, No. 407, entitled a "Map of the village laid out at the settlement commonly called Geddes Works, Onondaga county, with the pasture and marsh lot belonging to the manufacturers at said village. Surveyed for William Kirkpatrick, Esq., Superintendent, by James Geddes, December 31, 1807." Mr. Kirkpatrick was then Superintendent of the Salt Springs, and the "manufacturers" referred to were those making salt at that time at Geddes. The lands then belonged to the State and were laid out into village lots, pasture lots, marsh lots, &c., for the convenience of the salt makers.

The first plot of Geddes laid out and mapped in 1807, contained some twenty lots along both sides of Genesee street. The village was resurveyed and mapped by Mr. Geddes in 1812, and enlarged in 1821. (Map No. 248, Secretary of State's Office, Albany.) In 1822, Mr. John Randel,* Jr., Deputy Surveyor-General, laid out the village of

* So spelled on the original maps in the Salt Office at Syracuse

Geddes substantially as it is at present. The streets were laid out 100 feet wide. Genesee street has since been straightened, and some other trifling changes made.

John Randel, Jr., surveyed the whole Salt Springs Reservation, except the "Walton Tract," and made the first map of it. He began his survey in 1821 and finished it in 1824.

The village was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 20, 1832. (Chapter 185.) The first election of officers took place on the first Tuesday in June following, or such at least was the time appointed by the act of incorporation. Unfortunately the village records were destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th of February, 1850, and it is now impossible to ascertain who the first village officers were. None of the old citizens now living in the village, nor any one of whom we can hear, has any definite or reliable recollection on the subject, and after diligent inquiry, we have been obliged to abandon the hope of rescuing them from oblivion.

Elijah W. Curtis, Esq., a prominent citizen, and the first lawyer in Geddes, was member of Assembly in 1832, and drew up the village charter. Other prominent names were John Dodge and Joel Dickinson, merchants. Probably some of these, if not all, officiated at an early time as Trustees of the village. From 1850 the records are complete and furnish the following list of village officers :

TRUSTEES.

Simeon Spaulding, Stephen W. Smith, Isaac R. Pharis, Albina Woolson.—1850.

Daniel D. Smith, R. Nelson Gere, Edgar Vrooman, Daniel Coykendall, Albina Woolson.—1851.

Thomas Sammons, Joel F. Paige, Hiram Slade, Sullivan H. Morse, John Whiting.—1852.

Joel F. Paige, Albina Woolson, Joseph Sheppard, Jr. Thomas Robinson, William W. Tripp.—1853.

Elijah W. Curtis, Daniel Coykendall, Edgar Vrooman, Wm. J. Sammons, John Y. Phares.—1854.

Elijah W. Curtis, Daniel Coykendall, Wm. J. Sammons, Mills P. Pharis, Wm. Boulian.—1855.

Thomas Sammons, R. Nelson Gere, Isaac R. Pharis, Henry Duncan, Elijah W. Curtis.—1856.

James W. Patten, A. Cadwell Belden, Henry Case, John D. Stanard, Henry Duncan.—1857.

B. F. Willey, E. R. Smith, Wm. J. Sammons, Norman Vrooman, Wm. W. Tripp.—1858.

Wm. H. Farrar, Burlingame Harris, R. Nelson Gere, Francis H. Nye, Ferris Hubbell.—1859.

Francis H. Nye, R. Nelson Gere, Gardner Woolson, Harvey Stewart, Joel F. Paige.—1860.

Joel F. Paige, R. Nelson Gere, Francis H. Nye, Gardner Woolson, Harvey Stewart.—1861.

Joel F. Paige, Harvey Stewart, Francis H. Nye, R. Nelson Gere, Isaac R. Pharis.—1862.

Joel F. Paige, Harvey Stewart, Stephen W. Smith, Perry C. Rude, Hiram Slade.—1863.

Thomas Robinson, Mills P. Pharis, Richard G. Joy, Wm. H. H. Gere, Wm. D. Coykendall.—1864.

Thomas Robinson, Mills P. Pharis, Richard G. Joy, Wm. H. H. Gere, W. D. Coykendall.—1865.

Samuel E. Barker, Harvey Stewart, Charles F. Gere, Gilbert Sweet, John Y. Phares.—1866.

1867—NEW CHARTER.

R. Nelson Gere, Mead Belden, Samuel E. Barker.—1867.

Samuel E. Barker, Mead Belden, Charles E. Pharis.—1868.

Samuel E. Barker, Charles E. Pharis, Mead Belden.—1869.

Charles E. Pharis, Mead Belden, Reuben C. Holmes.—1870.

Mead Belden, Reuben C. Holmes, Charles E. Pharis.—1871.

Reuben C. Holmes, Charles E. Pharis, Mead Belden.—1872.

Charles E. Pharis, Mead Belden, Reuben C. Holmes.—1873.

Mead Belden, Reuben C. Holmes, Terrence E. Hogan.—1874.

Reuben C. Holmes, Terrence E. Hogan, Richard Tremain.—1875.

Terrence E. Hogan, Richard Tremain, George C. Gere.—1876.

Richard Tremain, George C. Gere, George A. Cool.—1877.

CLERKS.

J. W. Woodard, 1850; James H. Luther, 1851; Ferris Hubbell, 1852; Edgar Vrooman, 1853; Charles E. Pharis, 1854; Ferris Hubbell, 1855; N. Stanton Gere, 1856; Stephen Duncan, 1858; E. R. Smith, 1859, to the present time, except 1863, when B. G. Lewis was Clerk.

POSTMASTERS.

The following persons, in the order named, have held the office of Postmaster in the village of Geddes: David W. Hollister; Elijah W. Curtis; Joel Dickinson; Simeon Spaulding; Thomas Sammons; Simeon Spaulding; Ferris Hubbell; Simeon Spaulding; Hubbard Manzer, present incumbent, (1877.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first Justice of the Peace was Henry Lake, Esq. Since him the following named gentlemen have filled that office in the town and village: Thomas Sammons, Simeon Spaulding, four years; William W. Tripp, four years; Charles Carpenter, four years; James H. Luther, four years; Simeon Spaulding, thirty-one years in succession to January 1, 1878.

The present Justices in the town of Geddes are James T. Hamilton, Henry Jerome and William D. Coykendall.

Simeon Spaulding, Esq., and William W. Tripp, Esq., are the oldest citizens now residing in the village. Both came to Geddes in 1825. John Y. Phares, still living here, is an old and prominent resident. Ferris Hubbell came here from 1825 to 1830, and is still a resident of the village. John G. Dodge, Charles L. Skinner and Joel Dickinson were early merchants—the last named acting as agent for James Mann.



W. W. Porter

The subject of this sketch was born in Fayston, Washington Co., Vt., July 24, 1826.

He was next to the youngest child, in a family of eight children, of Elliot Porter and Sidney Ward, the former a native of Hartford, the latter a native of Poultney, Vt., and a daughter of Judge William Ward, an official in the office of judge of Rutland Co., Vt., for some twenty-two years.

His father was limited pecuniarily, and was unable to give his children anything more than the advantages of the district school. Wilfred spent his time until he was seventeen years of age on the farm, and attending school winters; at which time he commenced studying falls and springs, and teaching winters, attending the academies at Montpelier and Bakersfield, and working on the farm during the summer months until he was twenty-two years of age.

As early as fifteen he had set his mind upon the medical profession for life, and therefore bent all his energies in that direction. Having studied medicine some time previously, he, at the age of twenty-two, entered the office of Dr. G. M. Brigham, of Waitsfield, Vt., and began the study of medicine, which he continued summers, teaching school falls and winters for one year and a half, when he entered the medical college at Woodstock, where he remained one term, and afterwards at Castleton, Vt., for two terms, graduating from that college in the fall of 1851.

During the same year he came to Syracuse and entered the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt, where he remained temporarily for a short time, and on May 10, 1852, entered the school at Geddes as principal teacher, which position he held for one year, and May 16, 1853, opened an office in that place to prosecute the practice of his profession, which he has continued until the time of the writing of this brief sketch.

At the beginning of his practice in Geddes, as is common with young practitioners, his anxiety was great to be well established in the minds of the people as to his ability and skill in medicine, which was overcome to a large extent during the first year.

Dr. Porter resolved to win his way fairly, although often met by older and more experienced medical men. At the close of his first year, the resident doctor of Geddes died, leaving him in full possession of the field. Dr. Porter rose rapidly in the confidence

of the people, and by integrity of purpose and honest dealing grew into a very large and lucrative practice, which he carried on for fifteen years, as it were, alone, after which he had partners in the practice of medicine.

His practice gradually extended to the city of Syracuse, when, in 1875, the demand upon him for medical treatment from that city became so great that he opened an office there, which he alternately attends upon, with his home office in Geddes. He has been for twenty-five years a member of the Onondaga County medical society, and for one term its president, and a permanent member of the New York State medical society; also a member of the American medical association.

Upon the organization of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, in 1872, he was appointed clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology. Having filled the chair of professor during the first year, at the end of that time Dr. Porter was appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology, which position he still retains.

His skill in the treatment of diseases has won for him a position in the esteem of the people to be envied by young practitioners, and his indomitable perseverance and endurance of body has enabled him to gratify, in a great measure, the laudable ambition of his earlier years—to be among the first in his profession.

Dr. Porter was one of the first movers in the organization and establishment of a university at Syracuse, and since its beginning has been a trustee and closely identified with all its interests.

He has been largely identified with the public schools of his town since his first residence there, being superintendent of the schools of the town for some two years, and trustee of the village school for some twenty-five years, also being president of the board of education.

Dr. Porter and his wife are warmly attached to the Methodist Episcopal church, and are not only liberal supporters of the same, but of any enterprise looking to the building up of good society.

In the year 1853, Nov. 13, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Simeon Draper and Clarissa Stone, of Geddes.

By this union he had five children, Clara A., George D. (deceased), Wilfred W., Jr., Jane, and Louie.

Dr. Salmon Thayer was the first regular physician, and came here from Onondaga. Dr. David M. Benson came afterwards, and practiced here till his death. He died in 1854.

POPULATION.

The growth of the village of Geddes has been remarkable. In 1868 it contained less than one thousand inhabitants. Now it is the largest incorporated village in the county, and contains a population of 5,408.

MANUFACTURES.

Some of the heaviest manufacturing establishments in this section are located in Geddes. They are the following :

Onondaga Iron Company, north of the canal, near Quince street. J. J. Belden, President ; R. Nelson Gere, Vice-President ; W. H. H. Gere, Secretary and Treasurer.

Onondaga Pottery Company, Furnace corner of School street. N. Stanton Gere, President ; Chas. E. Hubbell, Vice-President ; George Oliver, General Manager.

Sanderson Bro's Steel Company, south of Magnolia street. Capital \$450,000. Robert B. Campbell, New York, President ; Samuel Wm. Johnson, New York, Secretary ; Wm. A. Sweet, Syracuse, General Manager.

Syracuse Iron Works, Furnace, north of Magnolia street, Geddes. R. Nelson Gere, President ; Charles E. Hubbell, Secretary and Treasurer.

Sterling Iron Ore Company, north of the canal near Quince street. J. J. Belden, President ; A. J. Belden, Vice-President.

The above works will be found written up fully under the head of Syracuse Manufactures.

Geddes has also the following Salt Companies : Western Coarse Salt Company, Turk's Island Coarse Salt Company, Geddes Coarse Salt Company, Union Coarse Salt Company, Cape Cod Coarse Salt Company ; W. & D. Kirkpatrick, No. 7 Wieting Block ; James M. Gere and others ; Draper & Porter, W. B. Boyd ; Mrs. S. O. Ely, J. F. Paige.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The founders of the village of Geddes showed their appreciation of education by reserving a lot for a public school house east of the park or public square, on which a log school house was first built among the cabins of the primitive settlers. This was superceded by a brick school house at an early day, but only of sufficient dimensions to answer a temporary purpose. The narrow street or lane running from the public square east close to the

residence of William W. Tripp, Esq., was opened as a means of access to the school. Simeon Spaulding, Esq., taught school in this house in 1825, and again in 1833 and in 1836. In 1846, it was torn down and the school temporarily kept in the basement of the Episcopal Church on the square, while the new school house which stood on the site of the present elegant Union Free School building was being got ready. This house was finished and occupied and was the principal school building of the village till the completion of the present building in 1870.

Up to 1862, the schools of the village had been conducted under the old rate bill system, the disadvantages of which were so painfully felt that Dr. W. W. Porter, then President of the Board of Trustees, resolved, with the concurrence of the Board and the District, to effect a reorganization under the law providing for the establishment of Union Free Schools, passed in 1853. A meeting for that purpose was accordingly called, and Dr. Porter personally distributed the notices to all the electors of the district. At the meeting it was found that one more vote was wanted to constitute the majority required by the law. Dr. Porter went out and brought in another elector from one of the stores, whose vote in the affirmative carried the day in favor of the Union Free School.

This district is now known as the Union Free School District No. 3, town of Geddes. The law under which it has been established is a recognition of the free school principle involved in the old law of March 26, 1849, and which after having been twice ratified by the people of the State, was repealed, and the old rate bill system reestablished, in April, 1851.

Ebenezer Butler, now of Whitehall, Washington county, this State, was Principal in 1864, and was succeeded by J. W. Hooper in 1865, who continued to act as the efficient Principal of the schools till January 1, 1871, when he resigned to take the office of School Commissioner, to which he had been previously elected. He was reelected, and is now serving on his second term. Mr. Hooper took the school in 1865 with 210 pupils and 4 teachers, and left it at the close of 1870 with 960 pupils and 19 teachers.

In 1870, the present school building was erected. It is of brick, three stories and basement, heated throughout by steam, and cost \$26,000. It has two large seating rooms on each floor, with two recitation rooms adjoining each, and will accommodate about 1,000 pupils.

The schools are graded in three departments—

Primary, Junior and Senior—occupying respectively the lower, middle and upper floors. A Winter Department has been organized in the basement of the building for the accommodation of about 100 boys who cannot attend school during summer. This department opens December 1. In addition to this main building, there are two branch primary schools—one situated on Magnolia street, with accommodations for 200 pupils, and the other on Frazer street, with accommodations for 180 pupils.

The corps of teachers now number 25, including male principals of the General and Winter Departments, the rest being lady teachers, 23 in number. The whole number of persons of school age in the village, (between 5 and 21 years,) is 1,641; number attending school, 1,200; average daily attendance, 836; amount of money raised and expended during the year ending Oct. 1, 1877, \$13,110.

N. D. Bidwell is the efficient Principal and is assisted by an accomplished corps of teachers.

Those holding State Certificates are the following: N. D. Bidwell, J. W. Hooper, Miss A. M. Coit, Miss Nellie Annable, Mrs. Sarah Phelps.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Formed Under the General Law in 1855.

Wilfred W. Porter, President; William B. Noble, Clerk; Calvin Pierson, G. J. Griffith, A. C. Belden.

The following have been members since: J. R. Pharis, R. Nelson Gere, J. Henry Clark, E. B. Van Dusen, G. W. Fernold, Mead Belden, Mills P. Pharis, E. Laass, W. R. Chamberlain, E. M. Klock, J. Coady, Samuel Dempsey.

Present Board.—Rev. J. P. Magee, President; E. M. Klock, Clerk; J. Coady, A. Whedon, M. D., Samuel Dempsey.

Dr. W. W. Porter has been connected with the schools of Geddes for the past twenty-five years, and has been an efficient and indefatigable worker in their behalf. In 1852 he was Principal, and was elected Superintendent of Schools for the town of Geddes in 1853, and held the office till it was abolished by law in 1856. He was most efficient in forming the Free School organization, and has been most of the time since, till 1877, President of the Board of Education.

CHURCHES OF GEDDES.

The town of Geddes contains but two churches and these are located in the village, viz: The First Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Patrick's, Roman Catholic.

A Protestant Episcopal Church once existed here under the name and style of "Apostolic Church of

Geddes"—organized in 1832. The same year a church edifice was erected on the public square. For a while the church enjoyed some prospect of permanency, under the labors of several able and devoted ministers, among whom were Rev. Richard Salmon and Rev. M. Whiting. But the Episcopal element not being sufficiently strong in the village and vicinity to maintain a permanent organization, the effort declined and was finally discontinued. After the Episcopalians gave up using the church, it was occupied for a time by the Methodists and the public school was at one time kept in the basement. It was torn down about the year 1855.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Manly Tooker and Rev. Nathaniel Salisbury preached in the village of Geddes as early as 1822. In 1840, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold began the organization of a pastoral charge here, in connection with his charge at Salina, but not being able to attend to it, requested the Presiding Elder, Rev. George Gary, to employ the services of Rev. Aaron Cross, a local preacher to complete the organization. Mr. Cross labored for a while, and perhaps some others, but with very little success till 1852, when Rev. Charles E. Bragdon, of Auburn, effected a reorganization and also established a Sunday School, of which Dr. Wilfred W. Porter, then recently arrived in the village, was elected Superintendent on the 9th of May, 1852. Dr. J. Arnold, then a druggist in Syracuse, was called to the pastorate and remained in charge about one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Reuben Reynolds, who was followed by Rev. A. S. Wightman in 1854.

The church attained its legal existence, being incorporated with a Board of Trustees, under the name and style of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Geddes," February 6, 1854. Services were at first held in the school house. In 1856, a plain wooden church was built, costing about \$2,000, which is still standing, though removed from its original site and disused as a place of worship.

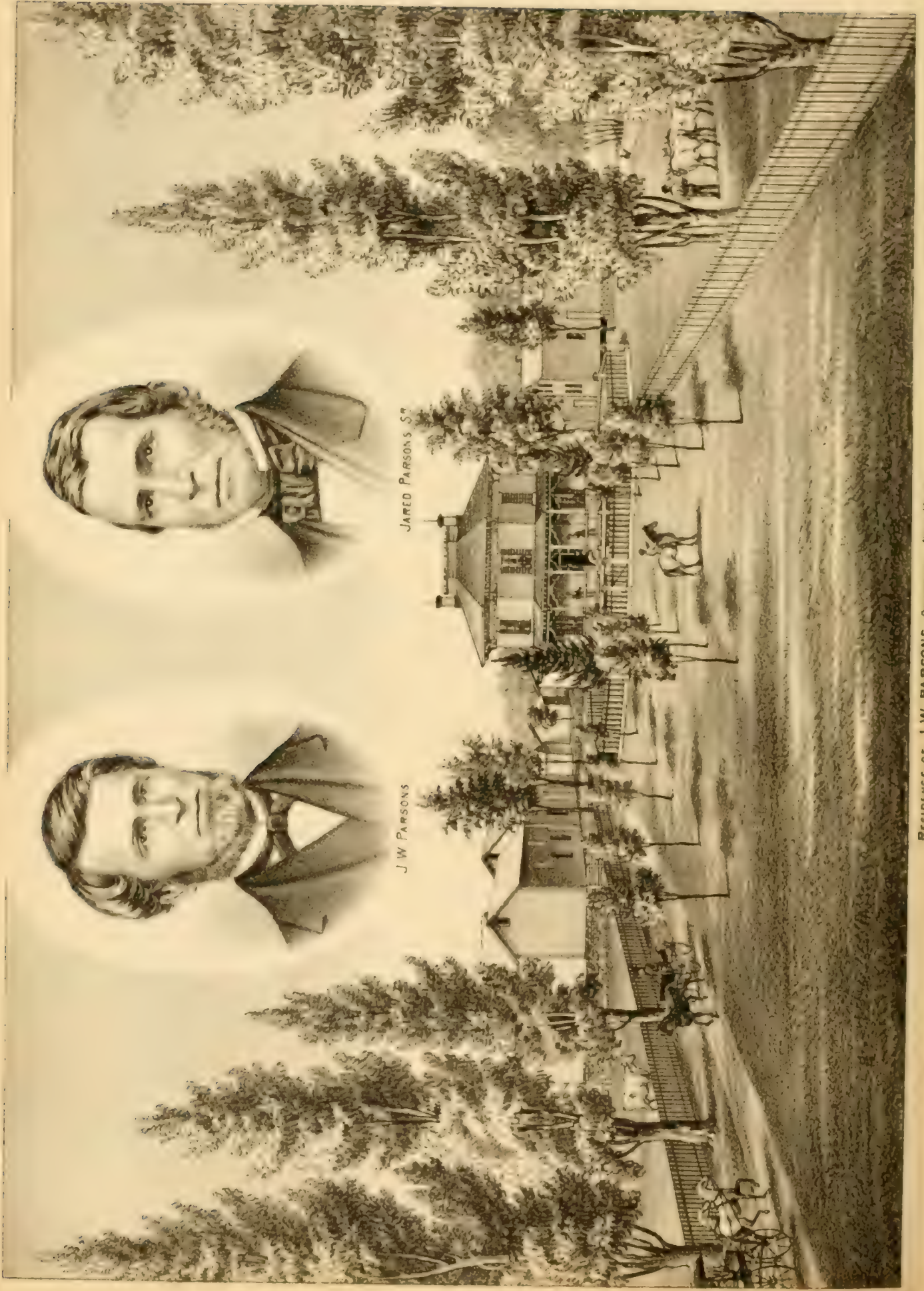
Mr. Wightman was followed in the pastorate by Rev. J. C. Vandercook, for two years, since whose ministry the succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. J. D. Adams, two years; Rev. L. L. Adkins, two years; Rev. M. D. Kinney, two years; Rev. W. S. Titus, one year; Rev. J. C. Vandercook, one year; Rev. W. D. Chase, one year; Rev. G. M. Pierce, three years; Rev. W. H. Anable, two years and a half; Rev. O. A. Houghton, three years; Rev. D. W. Beadle, one year; Rev. Loren Eastwood, the present pastor, since October, 1876, now serving on his second year.



JARED PARSONS, SR.



J.W. PARSONS



RESIDENCE OF J.W. PARSONS, ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

The new church edifice, a fine brick structure, was begun in 1871 and finished in 1872—cost \$27,000. The present membership of the church is 175, of the Sunday School, 180. The Sunday School is educating two orphans in India at the Orphanage at Bariley and Shah Jehanpoor.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Geddes.—About the year 1870, Rev. James S. M. Lynch opened a mission in a hall in the village of Geddes, and soon after commenced the erection of St. Patrick's Church. Before its completion it was given in

charge to Rev. P. F. Smith, who finished it in the year 1873. In 1875, it was transferred to Rev. James P. Magee, the present pastor. The congregation has very much increased under his charge, and now numbers about three thousand. The church is a very fine brick structure, and cost about \$45,000. Rev. Mr. Magee is a licentiate of the Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y. ; was formerly assistant at the Cathedral in Albany, and pastor at Fort Edward, Washington county, N. Y., where he established a church.

ONONDAGA.

The town of Onondaga was formed from Marcellus, Pompey and Manlius, March 9, 1798. A portion of Salina was taken off in 1809, and a part of Camillus in 1834. About half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the southeast part of the town.

The surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, separated into two ridges by the valley of the Onondaga Creek. The east ridge is rocky and broken, and the west is generally smooth and rolling. A fine wide intervalle extends along the creek, and is bordered by steep hillsides, the summits of which are from 200 to 400 feet high. A valley, forming a natural pass between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, extends northwesterly through the town. Along the north line the highlands west of the valley descend abruptly to the north, presenting in some places the face of a nearly perpendicular precipice from 100 to 150 feet high. This declivity is known as Split Rock. Upon these cliffs is an outcrop of Onondaga limestone, which is extensively quarried for building purposes. In an irregular crack or seam which extends downwards in this ledge to the depth of 100 feet, ice remains during a greater part of the summer. The Split Rock stone quarry is near the northwest corner of the town. The stone was obtained here for building the locks upon the Erie Canal, and the aqueduct across the Genesee River at Rochester. The soil in the valley is a sandy and gravelly loam, and on the uplands a gravelly and clayey loam. It is rich and productive throughout the town, which is settled by an enterprising and independent class of farmers.

ONONDAGA PIONEERS.

The first settlements were made in what is now

the town of Onondaga, at a time when it was included in the town of Manlius and Marcellus. Here the first settlements were made within the present limits of the County, and from here Salina and Syracuse got their first enterprising business men, who started them in that career of progress which has since marked their history. Some of the men who at once took prominent places in local and even in State and National affairs, at the beginning of the present century, had their homes, or at least made their first settlements in the town of Onondaga. Here lived Gen. Asa Danforth, Col. Comfort Tyler, Gen. Thaddeus M. Wood, Judge Joshua Forman, Judge Nehemiah Earll, William H. Sabin, Jasper Hopper and others, whose names became famous in our early history.

It may be said of the pioneers of this county in general, that no country in the early stages of its settlement was ever more fortunate in a class of men eminently fitted to lead the van of civilization into the wilderness, to furnish an example of hardy endurance, intelligence and self-sacrifice, and to lay the foundations of society and civil institutions on a firm and lasting basis, than the early settlers of Onondaga County. This is true of the pioneers as a class, while there are many distinguished names among them whose talents and character fitted them to adorn any calling or station in life. The pioneers planned wisely and well, not alone for the material welfare of the country they had adopted as their future home, but they were, almost without exception, men capable of appreciating and providing for the moral and intellectual wants of society as well ; men of high moral character and of a large degree of culture and experience.

Most of the early pioneers were either Revolu-

the only portions of men who have seen service, either military or civil, in older portions of the country.

EPHRAIM WEBSTER.—The first white man who made a permanent residence in Onondaga County was Ephraim Webster. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, serving until the close of the war. Webster first settled at Oriskany in the character of a trader, and afterwards in 1786, accompanied by another trader by the name of Nukerk, he opened his store on the west bank of Onondaga Creek, near its mouth, and there exposed for sale the little stock he had brought by water from Schenectady. Nukerk died the first summer and was buried near the place. In the spring of 1787, two traders, Campbell and Maibee, followed Webster, and took up their residence at Onondaga Hollow. Ephraim Webster was a man of adventure, and was possessed of a courage that never faltered. An instance illustrative of this is related by Clark, as follows :

"For some real or fancied wrong, he was judged worthy of death. He gave up all for lost, and fully made up his mind that his time had come. His grave was dug and he was told to prepare for immediate death. A large ring was formed around him ; his executioners, four in number, were appointed, and their positions taken ; four glittering tomahawks gleamed in the sunlight. A sturdy brave firmly held each of his hands, stretching his arms to their utmost extent. It was asked of him (as is the custom) if he had any request to make before he expired. He said he only desired a cooling draught of water. 'None, none, none,' was the reply ; he appealed to them in affecting tones, not to deny a friend this simple request. The venerable war chief, Oudi-ya-ka, stood forth, while the ready weapons were poised over his head. 'Hold !' said he ; 'stay your hands, offend not the Great Spirit ; let him drink one cup of water for the last time.' The cup was presented, while one hand was released by the Indian who held it. Webster took the cup, gracefully bowed his head, and most cordially drank the health of the chiefs, braves and warriors of the Onondaga nation. This maneuver was so unexpected, so appropriate, and done with so much grace and aboriginal naiveté, so respectfully and with so much coolness and gravity of demeanor, that with one voice they shouted, 'He is free ! let him go, he is one of us !' He was free, and henceforth safe among them. He was too brave a man to be a traitor, and having once fully gained the Indians' confidence, by conduct like this, nothing could shake it."

Webster married an Indian woman, and from him, by right of the female side, descended one of the Ato-tar-hos, or principal civil officers of the confederacy. It is said by some of the best informed early settlers that Webster's Indian wife became

enamored of "fire-water," and was in the habit of getting intoxicated. Webster complained to the chiefs, who were trying to restrain the Indians from the use of intoxicating liquors, and they in council decided that if she got drunk again that act should exonerate Webster in dissolving the marriage relation between them. This, however, did not restrain or reform her ; she soon became again intoxicated, and knowing the penalty she had incurred, quietly left his house the next day and never returned. Webster afterwards married a white woman and raised a considerable family, who inherited the lands given by the Indians to their father. Many years ago an interesting suit was tried in this county, brought by the half-Indian son for these lands, but he failed to recover them.

Webster was employed by our government from 1788 to 1794 in gaining information as to the conduct and purposes of the Western Indians, and gave full satisfaction to his employers. A grant of land a mile square was given him by the Indians and confirmed by the government. He lived to the age of seventy-two, retaining the confidence of the Indians and the whites, and having filled the offices of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace of the town of Onondaga.

COL. COMFORT TYLER.—This pioneer settler of Onondaga county was born in the town of Ashford, Connecticut, on the 22d of February, 1764. At the age of fourteen he entered the army, and performed a short period of service mostly on duty in and about the fortress at West Point. In 1783 he became a surveyor and school teacher at Caughnawaga, on the Mohawk River. While here he accompanied the expedition of General James Clinton for the establishment of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and on his return became a member of the famous "*Lessee Company*," which had for its object the purchase under a form of lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the Indian lands comprising a large portion of the State of New York. "In the spring of 1788, at the age of twenty-three years, in company with Major Asa Danforth, he pushed into the wilderness, fifty miles beyond any white inhabitant, and commenced the permanent settlement of Onondaga county." He enjoyed the distinction of having felled the first tree, and of constructing the first piece of turnpike in the State, west of Fort Stanwix, and of assisting in the first manufacture of salt.

Colonel Tyler was a favorite with the Indians who named him "To-whau-ta-quá," meaning one that is double, or one that is a laboring man and a



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

Abner Chapman

Hon. Abner Chapman was born Sept. 30, 1798, in the town of Ashford, Windham Co., Conn. His father's family moved in February, 1799, into the town of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and thence into the town of Onondaga in 1803, where he spent the seventy remaining years of his life. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school; taught six winters in succession in South Onondaga,—ten winters in all. At the age of twenty-three he married Eliza Merrick, with whom he lived forty-nine years, having several children, but they all died at an early age. On the first day of January, 1873, he married Miss Mary Everringham, of South Onondaga, who survives him.

During his long life he was repeatedly honored by minor but important official positions. He was at an early age elected inspector, and then commissioner, of common schools. In 1826 he was commissioned by Gov. Throop captain of a company of riflemen, and served in that important position several years. In 1828 he was elected justice of the peace, which responsible office he held about thirty years in various terms, and was acting in that capacity at the time of his death. He was twice elected supervisor of the town of Onondaga, and once elected and once appointed associate justice of the county court.

In the fall of 1860 he was elected a member of the legislature of the State, and served through the session of 1861 with eminent fidelity to the interests of his constituents, and with devotion to the welfare and honor of the country, then confronting the grave problem of rebellion.

In 1824 and 1828 he voted for John Quincy Adams; after that he became a National Republican; was then for twenty-five years a member of the Whig party; in 1856 he helped to organize the Republican party, and was ever afterwards a zealous working member of that organization. Brought up in a community where the daily use of whisky was almost universal,

he freely used it from his father's distillery; but the agitation of the temperance cause turned his thoughts and habits in a better direction.

In 1836, when he was thirty-eight years old, he joined the temperance society at South Onondaga, which has been continuously in existence from that day to this. He was an active, zealous temperance man during the remainder of his life. He was many years president of the temperance society already mentioned, and was vice-president of the New York State Temperance Alliance. To his zeal and labors is mainly attributable the fact that no intoxicating drinks are even attempted to be sold in this part of the town of Onondaga.

In his religious sentiments he was a Universalist, and for several years attended the services of that denomination in localities remote from his home where they were held. Latterly he had been a regular attendant and supporter of the only remaining religious organization in South Onondaga,—the Methodist Episcopal church. As justice he discountenanced litigation; was frequently a visitor at the bedside of the sick and the homes of the needy. He gave much of his time and labor to beautify the village and cemetery, and was zealous and efficient in every good word and work.

Like the long, glorious summer day on which he died, June 18, 1873, we have in Abner Chapman's life a bright and beneficent example of honorable usefulness, whose memory is blessed and glorious.

Mr. Chapman left in his will a number of bequests to worthy objects, including a sum for the formation of a temperance library in South Onondaga, and donations to the National Temperance Publication Society, the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., and a sum for beautifying the village cemetery in South Onondaga.



Photos by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

John F. Clark

Minerva B. Clark

John F. Clark is of English origin, and was born in Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 26, 1798. He was the son of John, who was the son of Supply, who was the son of Aaron, who was the son of John, who was the son of John, who was the son of William, who came from England, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., and thence removed to Northampton, Mass. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Onondaga County March 6, 1804, and settled at South Hill, in company with his parents and family. He was reared on the farm, and early learned those principles of success, namely, *industry* and *economy*, which are always to be found in every successful man's life. Mr. Clark has been one of the most substantial farmers of his town. He was married to Miss Minerva Reed, daughter of Jonathan Reed, of Marcellus, October 25, 1827. They have had five children, namely,—Jane A., George B., Augustus R., Franklin B., who died May 22, 1851, and Elmer J., who are among the very best citizens in the county.

As a family they are thoroughly temperance, not one of the male members ever having used, in any form, *tobacco*, *spirituous* or *malt liquors*. As a family they joined the First Universalist

church of Syracuse upon its organization, and are to-day worthy and efficient members of the same. In the year 1851, Mr. Clark removed to Onondaga Valley, and purchased his present beautiful place, and has ever since resided there, surrounded with all the comforts of a happy home.

In politics he was formerly a Jefferson Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it, and has ever since adhered to it with unswerving fidelity. He has held all the important offices of his town, having been commissioner of schools, inspector of schools, justice of the peace, and supervisor. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Onondaga academy in 1852; he succeeded Deacon Joseph Swan as president of the board, which office he filled in a very able and efficient manner until the school was reorganized in 1867. In the fall of 1850 he was elected to the State legislature, and served one year to the general satisfaction of all. His has been a long and useful life. At the early age of fifteen he made up his mind that he would not indulge in anything which would injure his health or impair his usefulness, and he has kept his vow, and has reared a family having the same principles. Would that we had many such.



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

LEONARD P. FIELD.

Leonard P. Field, son of Silas and Hannah Field, was born May 31, 1817, on the home where he now lives in South Onondaga. Mr. Silas Field came from Cranston, R. I.; Mrs. Hannah Field from Connecticut. Both were of English origin. Mr. Silas Field immigrated to this county in 1808, and worked by the month for Captain Fenner, and purchased of him the farm occupied by the family to this day. Mrs. S. Field came in 1810. They had one son, the subject of this sketch. Silas died January 1, 1840. His wife died November 7, 1821, aged 30 years. Their remains now lie in South Onondaga cemetery. Mr. S. Field was for many years a bright Freemason. In politics he was a Whig.

Mr. Leonard P. Field had simply a common-school education. He married Miss Chloe Ann Ammidon, of this town, June 13, 1838. She was born January 14, 1819. By this union twelve children were born, six of whom are living. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a faithful wife and affectionate mother. She died March 3, 1863. Mr. Field married, for his second wife, Miss Sarah Fenner, of this town, February 17, 1865. By this union two chil-

dren were born, both of whom are living. She died December 10, 1875, having been for ten years a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Field married, for his third wife, December 2, 1877, Mrs. Almada Williams, widow of Mr. James Williams, with whom he is still living.

Mr. Field, being the only son, continued to live with his parents till their death. He inherited sixty-three acres of land, which, by frugality and industry, he has increased to nearly two hundred acres. In politics he was at first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. Has held some town offices.

In religion, though not a member of any church, he is an advocate of Christianity. Has always been interested in having good schools.

One son, Charles Henry, was a soldier of the rebellion, and served faithfully three years. Mr. Field has one of the best farms in South Onondaga, covered with fine buildings of his own erection. He is now in his sixty-first year, hale and hearty, and has before him probably many years of vigorous health and comfort.



MRS. SOPHIA EVERRINGHAM.



JEREMIAH EVERRINGHAM



MRS. O. EVERRINGHAM.

Jeremiah Everringham, son of John and Nancy Everringham, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y. Aug. 2, 1797. His parents were natives of New Jersey. They reared ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to adult age, and each one the head of a family. John Everringham built the first grist-mill at Cazenovia; he settled in Lafayette, this county, in May, 1801. Jeremiah came with his parents, and after he became of age worked by the month for fifteen dollars per month in summer, and twenty dollars per month for self and team in the winter, and continued to do so for seven years. Jeremiah purchased the "Old Home" of fifty acres of one of his brothers for six hundred dollars, and paid for it by working out by the month. In 1850 he settled in this town, buying some one hundred and thirty-two acres, having previously traded his land in Lafayette for a farm of one hundred acres in Fabius, paying a difference to his first purchase in this town; he has kept adding until he owns some three hundred acres of excellent land. He took care of his aged parents until their death; his father died in his eighty-eighth year, and his mother at the age of sixty-three. His house was also the home of his five sisters till they were married.

Mr. Everringham's advantages for an education were very limited, indeed, but by reading and reflection he has acquired a good practical business education. He is a man of strong will, great energy of body and mind, blessed with a keen perception and good judgment, and has been able to accomplish what few

men ever do under similar circumstances. He has been one of the most successful men of the county as a farmer, having given to each of his six children more than four thousand dollars, and having sufficient left to make comfortable his declining years.

He married Miss Sophia French, of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1824. Her parents were of New England origin. Mrs. Everringham had seven children, six of whom are now living. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She passed away in November, 1865, and her remains rest in the cemetery at Lafayette; she was a faithful wife and a kind, affectionate mother, and to-day her memory is cherished by all who knew her.

Mr. Everringham married Miss Olive Ney, of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1868, a cousin to his first wife. Her parents were from New England. Mrs. Everringham is a Universalist, and Mr. Everringham, while he does not belong to any church, cherishes the faith of the Universalist.

In politics, Mr. Everringham was a Jackson Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it. He is now an old gentleman of eighty years, hale and hearty, with all his faculties still unimpaired. His widowed daughter, Mrs. Abner Chapman, is now living with him and his present intelligent wife. This simple story of a successful life will be read many a time long after he has passed to his reward.

Would that we had more such men.

gentleman at the same time, or can do two things at once. When the Military Tract was surveyed, he was selected to render assistance, and surveyed one of the townships. He subsequently surveyed the Cayuga Reservation.

In all the important improvements of the country he bore a conspicuous part, freely devoting his time and means for the promotion of these objects. He was early selected on account of his sterling worth to fill the highest offices of trust. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town of Manlius in 1794; the same year he was appointed Coroner of the County, with Gilbert Tracy. In 1797, he was appointed Sheriff of the County of Onondaga, and after Cayuga was set off, in 1799, he was appointed Clerk of Onondaga, and held the office till 1802. He was the first Supervisor of the town of Manlius in 1794, and represented Onondaga County in the Legislature in 1798 and 1799. Mr. Tyler was always active and ardent for opening roads, improving streams, establishing schools and erecting churches.

The connection of Mr. Tyler with the so-called conspiracy of Aaron Burr, greatly impaired his private fortune, and such was the popular prejudice against the participants in that unfortunate and unsuccessful enterprise, that it forever destroyed his prospects as a public man.

In 1811, Colonel Tyler removed with his family to Montezuma, where he took a deep interest in the Cayuga Manufacturing Company, which had been formed for the purpose of making salt.

During the war of 1812 he served in the capacity of Assistant Commissary-General, with the rank of Colonel, to the close of the war. After the war the canal policy engaged his most earnest attention. From the beginning he was among the foremost of the advocates of the work.

He died at his residence in Montezuma, on the 5th of August, 1827, sincerely lamented by a large circle of personal friends and deeply mourned by numerous relatives.*

GEN. ASA DANFORTH, who came to the county at the same time as Col. Tyler, and was among its most prominent early citizens, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 6, 1746. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the regiment of Col. Danforth Keys, and was engaged in the battle of Lexington. He entered the service at the instance of General Putnam, and served through the war with the rank and commission of Major. He located in the town of Mayfield, Montgomery county, where he spent a few years, and

where he had his first interview with Mr. Webster. The account of his meeting with Mr. Webster and of his settlement in Onondaga is as follows :

In the month of February, 1788, Mr. Webster, in company with two Indians, proceeded on a hunting excursion into the lower part of Montgomery county. Late one afternoon they came to a small clearing in the town of Mayfield, where they met a man whose residence was convenient, of whom they asked a night's lodging in his barn. He refused, but insisted that they should spend the night with him in his own house by the fire. During the evening conversation, Webster remarked that he lived at Onondaga, a much more fruitful and inviting country than the one his host was then occupying, and finally, so much was said in favor of Onondaga, that it was agreed that Webster should solicit permission from the Indians to let him settle there, and if successful, was to return or send an Indian to inform him of the fact. The host was Major Asa Danforth, who became the pioneer of Onondaga County.

Mr. Danforth settled a little south of Onondaga Hollow, May 22, 1788; and in December, Mrs. Danforth proposed to visit her friends east. Accordingly, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, with their baby, set out on a sled, with an ax-man before them to clear the way. The first night they slept "on board," at Chittenango; the next with Sken-an-do-a, at Oneida Castle; the third with Judge White, their nearest white neighbor, at Sadaquate (Whitesboro). After a short delay, they proceeded to Brookfield, the home of their early days, in Massachusetts. In the middle of March they returned, after an absence of about three months.

Early in 1789, Tyler and Danforth, Jr., thought they would follow the example of Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, and visit the home of their childhood, not only to see their old playmates, but to find for themselves wives, and as Mr. Clark remarks, after the wording of the Declaration of Independence, "in the course of human events," Mr. and Mrs. Asa Danforth, Jr., became the father and mother of the first white child born in Onondaga county—the late Mrs. Amanda Phillips, wife of the late Colonel Phillips, of Syracuse, and mother of Mrs. Outwater. She was born on the 14th of October, 1789.

In 1791, Mr. Danforth had become possessor of lot No. 81, township of Manlius, (now DeWitt,) and had moved there temporarily. In the spring of 1792, he erected the first saw mill in the county, on Butternut Creek, about a mile north of Jamesville—(now Dunlop's Mills). The mill was first

* Clark's Onondaga.

covered with bark. No boards were used in the county until they were sawed in this mill, and *Major Danforth died the same year at his residence at the corner of the lot on which now Rutae.* In 1793, he erected his grist mill near his saw mill. In the erection of these mills Mr. Danforth was assisted by all the able bodied men in the settlement for twenty miles around, so anxious were the people to have the means of grinding their corn, and the advantages of converting their timber into boards. It was at the raising of these mills, in the absence of sugar or articles used for sweetening, that the first drink mixed with Indian corn was introduced.*

For a number of years he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; was one term Senator for the Western District; Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs; and held numerous other offices of less importance, in all of which he exhibited a high degree of capacity and manly bearing. For many years, from the first organization of the militia, he was the highest military officer of the county, ascending through all the several grades from Major to Major-General, at a period, too, when a military commission implied worth and conferred distinction. He died at his residence in Onondaga Hollow, September 2, 1818, in the 73d year of his age.

GENERAL THADDEUS M. WOOD.—The Bar of Onondaga County is honorably headed with General Thaddeus M. Wood, the first attorney who settled and practiced in the county. Born at Lenox, Mass., in 1772, he graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1790, finished his law studies with Joseph Kirkland, Esq., of Utica, and opened a law office in Onondaga Hollow in 1794. He soon became distinguished for his legal capacity and during his life exercised a prominent influence throughout the county.

As a military man he became widely known, was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant in 1809, in which capacity he was extremely active and useful during the war of 1812; was elevated to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1818, and to the rank of Major-General in 1820.

General Wood was celebrated throughout the State for the pungency of his wit and the quickness and severity of his retort. He was never at a loss for a reply, either at the bar or in private conversation.

General Wood died at his residence at Onondaga Hollow, January 10, 1836, aged 64 years.

OTHER PIONEERS—Samuel, John and William Tyler came to Onondaga between the years 1790

and 1795. Samuel and William settled in Marcellus, and died in 1825, within one week of each other. Job Tyler first settled in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, in 1794, and removed to Onondaga county in 1804. He resided in the county of Onondaga, except four or five years, during the latter part of his life, which were spent at Montezuma. He died at Onondaga in March, 1836. They were all active, industrious men, and it may, without ostentation, be claimed for them that they deserved and left behind them the reputation of valuable citizens and upright, honorable men.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Following General Danforth and Comfort Tyler, the next settlers in Onondaga were the Brown family, the Pattisons, Job Tyler, Peter Tenbroeck, General Lewis, Cornelius Longstreet, Peter Young, Joseph Forman, John Adams, George Kibbie, Drs. William and Gordon Needham, Nicholas Mickles, William H. Sabin, Jasper Hopper, Aaron Bellows, George Hall, Joseph Swan, and others, who settled in the Hollow, or what is now known as Onondaga Valley.

George Hall, Esq., opened a law office at Onondaga Hollow in 1802. Hon. Joshua Forman and William H. Sabin commenced the practice of law in partnership in 1803. Medad Curtis was a law student with Thaddeus M. Wood and Daniel Mosely with Forman & Sabin. Dr. William Needham located at the Hollow as a physician, in 1793, and his brother, Gurdon Needham, in 1795. He kept the first school at the Hollow in 1796.

Rev. Samuel Kirkland is believed to have been the first Protestant minister who ever preached in the county of Onondaga. He frequently officiated at Onondaga Hollow, to the white people and to the Indians. For more than twelve years Mrs. Asa Danforth was the only communicant in the county. She was afterwards joined by the wife of General Lewis and others. Rev. Daniel Nash and Rev. Davenport Phelps, (Episcopalians,) were the next ministers who officiated here. Others, of the Presbyterian denomination soon succeeded. Rev. Messrs. Wallace and Woodruff were missionaries who preached occasionally.

Among the early settlers of the town were the following:

Moses Fowler, (from Conn.,) 1797, died 1868; John P. Robinson, (Mass.,) 1800, died 1870; J. Hunt, (Conn.,) 1801; John Henderson, 1802; Chester Fellows, (Pa.,) 1804, died 1865; George Hull, 1805; Volney King, 1805; Lewis Amidon, 1805, died 1876; John F. Clark (Mass.), 1804; Ralph Chafee,



Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

John Hitchings

Elvira M. Hitchings

Among the earliest settlers in the south part of the town of Onondaga were John Hitchings and wife, who cleared and cultivated one of our best hill farms, and there reared and educated a large family of healthy and very intelligent children. Of these, Horace was the most studious and scholarly. Teaching in winter, farming in summer, and loving the old home, he ultimately assumed the care of his parents, and became the owner of the homestead. Here he worked and studied many years. The mysteries of nature, as unfolded by chemistry, geology, and other natural sciences, were his delight, and to become proficient in these he needed no other teachers than books. The deeper, the more abstruse the mystery, the more he determined to master it, until rock and soil and vegetable growth, and the subtler workings of electricity, magnetism, and mind itself, were familiar subjects of thought, and when he could find an intelligent listener he was always ready with his theories and proofs.

But this same student could also excel in practical affairs. He framed some of his buildings, planted hedges, laid over ten miles of underdrains, and led his neighbors in the amount of his crops. He married Miss Elvira M. Rich, Jan. 1, 1855. She was born June 1, 1829. When he found his home cheered and blessed with four lovely children, and himself placed at the remotest point of a sparsely-settled school district, he resolved, for their sakes, to leave the old homestead and give his children better educational privileges. Buying in another district nearer school, probably the best farm in this part of the county, he gave a bonus, besides his taxes, to have the new school-house built nearer his home. His barns were remodeled and enlarged, and this season his venerable Seeley mansion was modernized, enlarged, and changed to a beautiful and convenient home. Christmas the whole family went to visit grandparents and

relatives, and their own house was nearly ready for a reunion of neighbors and friends, when death stepped in to mar, for this world, this picture of prosperity and happiness. A cold, that was thought by himself and his physician to be easily under control, suddenly seated itself upon that active brain, and in a few hours consciousness and then life itself had gone. Those stately rooms, where the family reasonably anticipated years of unbroken social enjoyment, were occupied for the first time by the inanimate body of husband and father. His widow and orphans and the whole community felt that they had suffered an irreparable loss. From neighboring towns and the city loving friends came to his funeral. He died Jan. 8, 1870.

As supervisor of the town, president of the agricultural society, foreman of several grand juries, referee in settling claims, speaker of several town fairs, he more than met the responsibilities of such trusts. But love of home and the cares of business compelled him to decline many offices of honor offered by his fellow-citizens. His equanimity of temper was remarkable. No amount of care or loss could disturb him. Said one of his employees, "I have lived in his family a year, and have never heard an unkind word to his wife or children, or hired help." His parents and the nearest neighbors of his youth were well-read Universalists, and, while he assisted in supporting other churches, the love of God and the paternal character of our Heavenly Father had more charms for him than the sterner attributes of Deity. He was a very obliging neighbor, liberal to the poor, public-spirited, sociable, beloved by his nearest friends, and respected by all. He was an Onondaga farmer whose worth and abilities we must admire, whose memory we will lovingly cherish, whose history is a bright example of useful success. His good name and worthy life are better legacies to his children than all his worldly estate.



MOSES FOWLER



ELIZABETH FOWLER

MOSES FOWLER.

Among the pioneer families of Onondaga County may be mentioned the Fowler family. Moses Fowler, son of Thomas and Thankful Fowler was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 29, 1793, he was one of a family of six. The Fowler family is of Scotch origin, having emigrated to America during its early history and settled in the New England States. Moses came into this town and county with his parents when but four years of age (1797). His father died in this town when about forty years of age, and mother when she was about eighty years of age. Moses was reared on the farm, and continued to follow it through life, owning about eighty acres when he died. He married Miss Elizabeth Pierce, daughter of Elisha and Amelia Pierce, of Brattleborough, Vt., about 1821. Mrs. Fowler was born March 3, 1801, in Brattleborough, Vt. They reared to maturity four children, namely: Maxwell T., Samantha C., Gideon D., and Moses, and Ann Fowler, an adopted daughter. The subject of this sketch was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., for which he drew a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican.

Mrs. Fowler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an earnest and consistent Christian. They

had one son, Gideon D., who was a soldier of the War of the Rebellion, enlisting Nov. 29, 1861, in the 75th Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was a non-commissioned officer, and was in several hard-fought battles; but, though he stood the battle, he fell a victim to the strong hand of fell disease, at Baton Rouge, July 30, 1863. His remains were brought home, and now lie by the side of those of his parents, in the cemetery at South Onondaga, where a fine marble monument marks their resting-place, erected by a brother and son, Maxwell T., in memory of those he holds most dear. Maxwell T. and Moses, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of their country during the rebellion, paid out more than sixteen hundred dollars, besides their regular tax. They were ever found willing to respond to all the calls of their town and county.

Moses died Jan. 10, 1868, and his wife died Dec. 7, 1872. The above portraits are inserted by Maxwell T., with whom Mr. and Mrs. Moses Fowler lived after 1843. Maxwell T. and his sister, Samantha C., are unmarried, and are living on the same place where their parents died.

Moses, Jr., has three children, namely: Gideon M., Maxwell T., and Kitty. Maxwell T. was named after his uncle Maxwell T., and Gideon was named after his uncle Gideon.



THEOPHILUS HALL.

Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.



HELEN HALL.

THEOPHILUS HALL.

Theophilus Hall, son of Oren and Betsey Hall, was born at Navarino, Onondaga County, New York, July 31, 1825. His father and grandfather were natives of Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut. His father was born September 14, 1786, and married Miss Betsey Briggs, of this town and county, January 6, 1808. She was born February 18, 1787, in Saratoga county, New York.

Azariah Hall, father of Oren and grandfather of Theophilus, was of English origin, his forefathers being among the early settlers of New England. Azariah emigrated to Onondaga County and settled at Navarino, formerly known as Hall's Corners, in 1799. He brought with him his wife and a large family, and among them was Oren. He was a farmer, and reared nearly all of his children to be farmers also. He died about 1832, and his wife, Hannah, outlived him several years, being in her eighty-ninth year when she died.

Oren was a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was commissioned captain. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom lived to be grown men and women. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. He was postmaster several years under General Jackson and other Democratic administrations. He taught school several years.

His wife was a Baptist, and he was of the Universalist faith. He died April 25, 1869, and his wife died August 23, 1874, and were buried in the "Pine Grove Cemetery."

Theophilus was reared on the farm, and received only a common-school education. He married Miss Helen Lyman, of this town, November 21, 1850. She was born in Otisco, February 11, 1827, and settled in this town in 1837. Her father, Thomas Lyman, was born at Southamptton, Massachusetts, in August, 1786. His father, John, was of Irish descent and an early settler in New England. He lived to be about ninety years old.

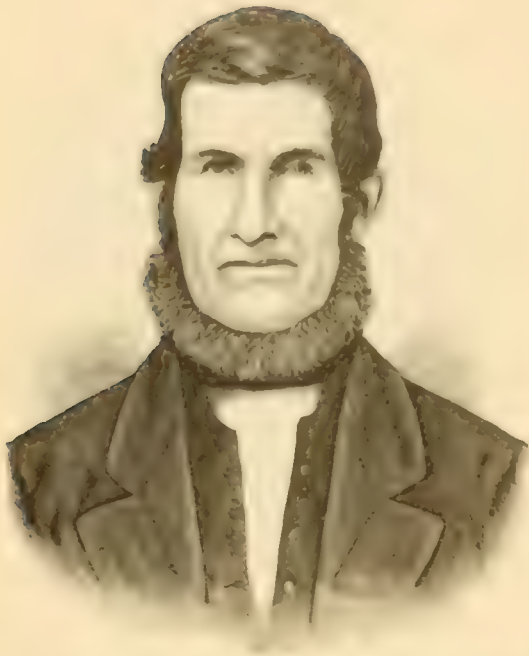
Thomas Lyman married Miss Betsey Clapp, a native of Southamptton, Massachusetts, December 1, 1813, by whom twelve children were born; they all lived to be married, and nine are still living. Mrs. Thomas Lyman was born March 2, 1793, and died January 12, 1876.

Thomas Lyman settled in Otisco, Onondaga County, about 1822. Was a farmer, a Whig and Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He died October 24, 1850.

Theophilus Hall has always followed the occupation of farming, and now owns a fine farm at Hall's Corners, or Navarino. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served as postmaster at Navarino.

His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church at Marcellus. She taught school for several years.

Mr. Hall is one of the substantial men and farmers of South Onondaga.



ELIAS B. BRADLEY



PHOEBE BRADLEY.

PLATE, by W. A. BAKER, SKETCH

ELIAS B. BRADLEY.

Elias B. Bradley was born in Connecticut, Dec. 11, 1791. While a farmer-boy he worked by the month in the summer, and chopped wood by the cord in winter. When about twenty-five years old he bought a peddler's covered wagon and a horse, and traveled south, spending several years in the State of Georgia selling goods, always sleeping in his covered four-wheeled house. Thus securing a competency, he purchased a one hundred acre farm in the town of Onondaga, where he married Phoebe Holmes, May 18, 1831, and died without issue, Feb. 8, 1858, respected by all as a thrifty, upright citizen.

His wife was born Aug. 28, 1795, about one mile west of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from whence she often visited the then three springs called High Rock, Flat Rock, and the Congress. Her mother bleached the home-made linen cloth for the bed-sheets of the first boarding-house at the Springs, in 1802.

In 1811, Mrs. Bradley moved with her widowed mother and

three brothers to Aurora, Erie county, in the Holland Purchase, but the burning of Buffalo, fifteen miles away, in the winter of 1813, by the British and Indians, so frightened them that the family fled the same day towards the interior of the State. In 1818 she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in South Onondaga, in which she has been a zealous and conscientious worker over sixty years. A remarkable sweetness of character, good business judgment and habits, a conscientious desire to live the Christian life she professed, great liberality to the poor, the unfortunate, the deserving, and to the church, have made her pet name, "Aunt Phoebe," a synonym of benevolence, and of every saintly virtue. She gave, unaided, to the church their parsonage, and also liberally to the Syracuse university, so that only the smaller moiety of her estate remains for her own support. Her long life has been an ornament to the church, and a benefaction to society.

1803; William Metcalfe Clarke, (Mass.,) 1805; Clark W. Kenyon, 1806; Elisha D. Sabin, (Vt.,) 1806; Samuel Kingsley, (Mass.,) 1806; David Hunt, 1807, died 1874; Nathan C. Eaton, 1808; Eli Anderson, 1808; Josiah T. Northway, 1808; David Chafee, 1805; George B. Cornish, 1810, died 1867; C. C. Conklin, 1811; William Rose, 1808; J. De Witt Rose, 1812; Augustus Reed, 1812, died 1875; Wm. Raynor, 1813; Jonathan Kneeland, 1813; Orrin Green, 1813; Geo. C. Hopper, 1814; Rufus Cossit, (Mass.,) 1814; Marcus G. Clark, 1814; Nathan Covell, 1815, died 1876; Enoch Kenyon (R. I.), 1816; Russell L. Kenyon (R. I.), 1816, died 1877; Augustus C. Kenyon (R. I.), 1816; Reuben W. Lincoln, (Mass.,) 1816, died 1875; Wm. F. Mosely, 1815, died 1876; Joshua Chaffee, 1817; George Anderson, 1817; Lemuel G. Clark, (Vt.,) 1818, died 1870; Cicero Barker, (Mass.,) 1816, died 1870; Chauncey P. Cornish, 1818.

Finlay McLaren, a prominent merchant residing at an early time at Manlius, was attacked by a bear and fatally injured, on the East Hill, while returning home from Onondaga Valley. Dr. Holbrook was called to dress his wounds, but he sank under them and soon died.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The first Town Meeting for Onondaga was held at the house of Gen. Asa Danforth in April, 1798. General Danforth presided; Ephraim Webster was chosen Supervisor; Jabez Webb, Town Clerk; Samuel Searing, Daniel Earll and Sier Curtis, Assessors; and Elisha Alvord, Nehemiah Earll, Jr., and Elijah Lawrence, Commissioners of Roads. The meeting was adjourned to the house of Dr. Allen Beach.

At the annual town meeting for 1799, James Geddes was chosen Supervisor; Orris Curtis, Town Clerk; John Ellis, Cornelius Schouten and Sier Curtis, Assessors. The meeting adjourned to the house of William Laird. At the town meeting in April, 1800, Sier Curtis was chosen Supervisor, and Orris Curtis Town Clerk.

In the summer of 1796, John Cantine, assisted by Gideon Seeley, under the direction of the Surveyor-General, surveyed the Onondaga Reservation, and in the fall of that year Gideon Seeley and Comfort Tyler bid off at the sales in Albany twenty-one lots of two hundred and fifty acres each, at two dollars per acre—in all, \$10,500. Mr. Seeley constructed the road from Samuel A. Beebe's to the south line of the town, including a bridge across the west branch of Onondaga Creek. The first saw mill built within the present limits of the town was by Turner Fenner, on the west branch of Onon-

daga Creek, in 1793. General Danforth erected a saw and grist mill in 1794, on what was afterwards called the Kirk farm.

MASONIC.

Onondaga Lodge No. 98, of Free and Accepted Masons, was established at Onondaga Hollow in the winter of 1803. The charter obtained from the Grand Lodge of the State was dated January 21, A.L., 5803. Jasper Hopper was appointed W. M.; Walter Colton, S. W.; and George W. Olmsted, J. W. "Br. Jedediah Sanger, of Whitestown, having received a dispensation for that purpose, summoned the said brethren to a meeting at Br. Comfort Tyler's, in Onondaga Hollow, on the fourth day of June, 5803, and in due form constituted the said Lodge and installed the said officers." The old book of records of this Lodge, now in the possession of George J. Gardner, Esq., of Syracuse, contains the proceedings of the Lodge till May 17, 1826. About that time the Lodge was discontinued on account of the Anti-Masonic excitement. The oldest surviving member is Mr. Arthur Pattison, still residing at Onondaga Valley. Lewis H. Redfield, Esq., was the last Senior Warden, in whose possession were left the jewels of the Lodge.

FIRST POSTOFFICE IN THE COUNTY.

A Postoffice was established at Onondaga Hollow in 1794, and Comfort Tyler was appointed Postmaster. This was the first postoffice established in the county, but one was established at Cayuga, then in Onondaga county, the same year. George Kibbie was Postmaster at the Hollow in 1801; George Hall succeeded him in 1802, and Jasper Hopper in 1803, the latter remaining in the office nineteen years, under every administration without distinction of party. The office at that time was quite an important one, being a distributing office for the county and parts adjacent. As late as 1812, letters were distributed from this office to people living in the towns of Camillus, Pompey, Marcellus, Otisco, Spafford, Lysander and Manlius.

George Kibbie, in 1800, was the first regular merchant who sold goods in the town of Onondaga. In 1803, there were but eight frame houses in the Hollow. In 1809, a frame school house was erected, a log one standing near the site of the Academy having previously been used.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1808, authorizing the Governor to deposit five hundred stand of arms and munition and military stores for the defence of the frontier, at Onondaga, in 1812 was built an Arsenal on the hill east of Onondaga Hollow, where for a number of years

was kept a large deposit of arms and ammunition. As a military store it has long since been abandoned, and has fallen into decay.

NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper was first established at Onondaga Hollow by Thomas Crittenden Fay, in December, 1811, entitled *The Lynx*, having for its motto, "Liberty and my Native Country." Published every Wednesday and delivered to subscribers in the village of Onondaga Valley at two dollars per annum. In closing his prospectus he says: "I shall endeavor to promote the nation's interest with the industry of the *Beaver*, while I watch its enemies with the eyes of a *Lynx*." It was in the office of *The Lynx* that the subsequent distinguished editor of the *Albany Evening Journal* made his debut in the art of journalism. Mr. Weed, in the short space of about twelve months, became devil, printer, journeyman, editor and proprietor of the memorable *Lynx*.

The *Onondaga Register* made its first appearance at Onondaga Hollow in September, 1814, edited by Lewis H. Redfield, Esq., and was continued till May, 1829, when it was transferred to Syracuse and consolidated with the *Syracuse Gazette*. (See History of the City and County Press.) The first iron press introduced into the county was by Mr. Redfield, who also introduced the first composition roller.

Russell Webb and James S. Castle published a paper at Onondaga Hollow in 1832, entitled, *The Citizen's Press*, which was discontinued after six months.

The Onondaga Gazette, by Evander Morse, was established at Onondaga Hill in 1816. Mr. Morse sold the establishment to Cephas S. McConnell, and in August, 1821, its name was changed to the *Onondaga Journal*. Mr. McConnell sold out to Vivus W. Smith in 1826, who in 1829 removed it to Syracuse, and joined Mr. Wyman in the *Onondaga Standard*.

ONONDAGA WEST HILL.

One of the first settlers at this point was William Laird, in 1795. He became the first purchaser of Lot No. 114, and kept a log tavern, the first on the Hill. He committed suicide by hanging in October, 1802. Nehemiah Earll, Daniel Earll and Jabez Webb settled on the Hill in 1796. Jabez Webb was killed by the falling of a tree in 1806. He was the first purchaser from the State of Lot 118. Simeon and Reuben West moved to the Hill in 1805-'6; Judge Strong in 1802, and kept the first school ever

taught on the Hill, from November, 1802, three winter terms of four or five months each, in a log building which stood near where the Court House used to stand. A frame school house was erected near the same place in 1807. Judge Strong was a Deputy under Col. Elijah Phillips, High Sheriff, four years, and Under Sheriff to Sheriffs Earll and Rust during their periods of office. Dr. Salmon Thayer was the first physician on the Hill, in 1800, and was succeeded by Dr. Stewart.

The first Agricultural Society of the county was organized at Onondaga Hill in 1819. For organization, first fair, officers, &c., see Chapter on Agriculture.

St. John's Church, Onondaga Hill, was organized by Rev. Davenport Phelps, November 26, 1803. It was succeeded by Zion Church, which was organized in the summer of 1816. The clergy were Rev. Messrs. Ezekiel G. Gear, Milton Wilcox, Thomas K. Peck, Augustus L. Converse, John McCarty, George L. Hinton, John W. Cloud, S. W. Beardsley and Marshall Whiting. Regular services ceased at this church in 1839. The bell formerly used here is now in use in Trinity Church, Syracuse.

One of the early supporters and Wardens of this church was Mr. Reuben West, an early and well-known merchant at Onondaga Hill, at which place he settled in 1805. He was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1783, and died at Onondaga in 1832.

Mr. West's eldest daughter married Rev. George L. Hinton, of New York City, Rector of the church at Onondaga in 1827, and for about two years afterwards. Another of his daughters, Mrs. Thomas Underhill, born at Onondaga Hill, July 6, 1813, is now a resident of Syracuse, where she has resided since June, 1873. His youngest daughter married Mr. Erastus Sampson, of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

James Mann, first landlord of the Syracuse House, was an early merchant at Onondaga West Hill. He was the son of Capt. Benjamin Mann, who commanded a company in Col. Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and continued as such officer through the Revolutionary War, under Gen. Washington.

James Mann was born at Woburn, Mass., February 15, 1767. From about 1800 to 1806, he was the principal merchant at Keene, N. H., and President of the Cheshire Bank. In 1807 he became an importing merchant at Boston, at the head of the house of Mann, Adams, Nazro & Co., at No. 67 Broad street. The trouble with England, soon coming on, compelled the firm to give up importing. About 1810, he removed to Troy, N. Y.,



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

Levi Clark, M.D.

Levi Clark, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was a native of Vermont, and was born March 7, 1788. He came to the southern part of the town of Onondaga at the age of sixteen, and when only nineteen married Martha Fenner, aged seventeen, and who was the daughter of Capt. Turner Fenner, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the town. The young couple bought a forest-crowned farm on the old State road, and there reared to adult age all their children, five sons and four daughters. Of these, Levi Thomas was for several years a clergyman of the Universalist church, and is now a resident of Kansas. Five of the other children moved into western States.

Levi Clark was not a farmer only; he was an uncommonly inventive mechanic. He made the first "grapevine" grain cradle ever used, and for many years he and his sons annually manufactured in a shop on the farm hundreds of these then leading American harvesters of grain. A member of the Baptist church, he afterwards became a zealous Universalist and great Bible student, always ready with book, chapter and verse to meet any one who dared to controvert his religious views.

His son, Dr. George T., was born December 20, 1819, and lived on the farm with his parents till he was of age. Being a good mechanic, he made grain cradles several years; but, in 1854, became a member of the Eclectic Medical College, then in successful operation in Syracuse. Spending two terms in that institution, he afterwards graduated at the American Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Devoting two years to his profession in the village of Jordan, he returned to the homestead on account of his father's health, carrying on the farm and practicing medicine in the vicinity.

After his father's death he bought the old home; but his increasing practice induced him to move into the neighboring village of South Onondaga in 1869. His ride has extended through his native and adjoining towns into the city and into adjoining counties, and his professional business is now more extensive than that of any one in this or any of the surrounding villages. Kind and liberal to the poor, lenient to his patrons, yet prudent in his investments, he is a worthy descendant and representative of Onondaga's capable and successful pioneers.



Dr. W. Newman

William Wilson, the paternal great grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was an Anglo-Irish farmer in Cherry Valley, N. Y., before the Revolutionary war. But the entire family was captured by Brandt, or his allies, during or near his Wyoming Valley expedition and massacre. His daughter Mary, only nine years old, was hurried through the forest, with the other prisoners, to Detroit, and afterwards to Montreal, where, by labor, the family bought off one after another of the captives, and they settled in Onondaga and neighboring counties. The Indian prisoner girl married Ezekiel Newman, and on "Survey Fifty," in the town of Otisco, raised a family of children. Of these, Wilson began at seventeen and worked seven years for Gideon Seely, a wealthy pioneer settler in the southeastern part of the town of Onondaga, and then married Esther Conklin, the daughter of a widow who owned an adjoining farm. In a log cabin, on this farm, five sons and two daughters were born and reared to adult age. The father had only six months of schooling; but, by the aid of his wife, his children, and books, he became a good Bible scholar, and was well posted in the current facts and theories of natural science. He was nearly forty years the class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Onondaga, and his pastor, in his obituary sketch, says: "Brother Newman was no ordinary man. He was one of those choice spirits who are suffered occasionally to appear among us, and who, by the unwonted excellence of their Christian character, challenge the admiration and respect of all, both saint and sinner. He was the most active and efficient class-leader we have ever known."

The parents' ambition was to give their seven children a good common school education; but, when they had furnished this boon, the children thirsted for more, and, almost by their own unaided efforts, continued the work paternal encouragement had begun. Five became teachers. The eldest, Rachel C., a graduate of the first class of the first Normal school in the State of New York, was several years preceptress at the Cazenovia seminary, and E. Lansing is now pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Rochester, N. Y. The oldest son, Wm. Wilson, born Oct. 5, 1821, after "keeping bachelor's hall"

one winter in the Onondaga academy, began to teach when a few days over seventeen, and continued in that profession, without a single exception, twenty-five winters, and, unless attending school, during these entire twenty-five years. One summer was spent, with two younger brothers, in the Albany academy, studying only Latin and Greek, under Dr. Peter Bullions, with free tuition, and all living in the city of Albany, with such economy of his hard-earned wages, that the entire expense for room rent, washing, and provisions was, on an average, for each person only seven-eighths of a dollar a week. At the close of the term he received the prize for composition and declamation, from the venerable T. Romeyn Beck.

Acting under the advice of President Nott and Prof. Bullions, he continued his studies while teaching, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union college. Becoming principal of Public School No. 7, now the Putnam, in the then village of Syracuse, then the largest school in Onondaga County, he continued to be its principal after the village became a city, and, in that building, at a county teachers' institute, was married, April 20, 1850, to one of his assistant teachers, Elizabeth E. Williams, of Manlius. Thence they went to Public School No. 13, in the city of Buffalo, where they continued thirteen years, till his failing health led them to change their vocation, and return to the old homestead farm in 1864. Not as teacher or farmer only, but also as author and editor, as administrator and executor of estates, accepting some minor political and public positions and refusing others, and as correspondent of Syracuse and New York city journals, he continues in the quiet and varied duties of a retired but useful life. On his homestead farm, costing from two dollars to five dollars an acre in 1795 to one hundred dollars in 1875 and aggregated by ten separate purchases and deeds, where he and his parents and grandparents have cleared away forests, erected buildings, and made tillable fields, where two generations have passed away, and three generations have been born and reared, a family representation remains, toiling amid the duties of the present, and treasuring the sacred memories of the past.



Abiah L. Carpenter

Charles Carpenter

JUDGE CHARLES CARPENTER

[ONONDAGA HILL.]

Among the worthy citizens and representative men of this town, none deserve a more honorable mention upon the pages of our county history than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of William and Lois Carpenter, and was born Sept. 4, 1800, in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y. His father was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1761; his grandfather, William, was born near New York, in 1710; and his forefathers were of English origin, having settled in New England among the early pioneers to that country.

The judge had very limited advantages for an education, but by reading and reflection he has acquired a more than ordinary education, being able to perform well whatever duties may devolve upon him. His father settled in this town in the spring of 1816, and followed coopering. He died in Herkimer county, in the fall of 1821. His wife, Lois Carpenter, died in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., April 30, 1814.

In the fall of 1816 the judge settled in the town of Onondaga, and for a number of years followed coopering. At the age of twenty he shouldered his pack of tools and went more than one hundred and fifty miles from home, into what is now Orleans county, but then the "far west," and made one hundred and fifty flour barrels for a man by the name of Morey, who was at the time a merchant at Onondaga Hill, and who engaged young Charles to make the barrels for him.

Returning to Onondaga Hill, he continued his trade till he was twenty-four, when he married Miss Nancy Burgess, a native of Montpelier, Vt., April 15, 1824. She was born Oct. 8, 1804, and settled, in company with her parents, in 1816, in Manlius, Onondaga County. By this happy union nine children were born, namely, Charles H., Cynthia Ann, Emeline, Seth M., Edward W., Wm. H., Silas A., Kate L., and Emma L. Cynthia Ann and Emeline are deceased.

In August, 1827, the judge was appointed "deputy salt inspector" at Geddes, holding the same position for some ten years, and for the following fourteen years was engaged

in the manufacture of salt. He then was appointed "principal inspector" of salt, and held that position until said office was abolished.

In 1852 he purchased a farm in the town of Clay, having disposed of his salt interest. He returned to Geddes in 1854, and on Jan. 20, 1855, his wife died. Mrs. Carpenter was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church; was a faithful wife, and a devoted and affectionate mother. In the spring of 1855 the judge was reappointed "salt inspector," and held the same for two years. He married his present wife April 14, 1858. Her maiden name was Abiah L. Briggs, a native of Schenectady, N. Y. She was born July 6, 1811, and married Mr. Thomas Stevenson, of Broome Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1829, by whom one son, Wm. B. Stevenson, was born, March 27, 1831, and died July 30, 1874. Mr. Stevenson died April 30, 1856, and she married the judge at the date before mentioned.

In 1859 the judge went back on his farm in Clay, occupying it seven years; selling it in 1866, he removed to Onondaga Hill, where he now resides.

In politics, he affiliated at first with the Democratic party, casting his first presidential vote for General Jackson; but in 1838 he joined the Whig party, and remained in it until the organization of the Republican party in 1856, since which time he has acted with that party. He has held the office of inspector of election, overseer of the poor, assessor, and justice of the peace in three different towns, serving some twenty years, and was recently elected in Onondaga to serve four years more. He was elected in the fall of 1871 to serve as "justice of sessions," serving two years. In all these different positions he has given excellent satisfaction, and is held to-day in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

His wife is a member of the Congregational church. The judge is now in his seventy-eighth year, living in retired life with his esteemed lady, and has the satisfaction of reviewing a long and useful life, with no apprehension of the future.

where he established himself in mercantile business, and also opened three stores in Onondaga County, one in the firm name of Mann & Johnson; one was at Onondaga West Hill, one at Camillus and one at Baldwinsville. In 1817, these stores requiring his attention, he closed his business at Troy and in March of that year removed with his family to Onondaga West Hill, or "Court House," as it was sometimes called.

In October, 1820, the house occupied by him and his son-in-law, Mr. Joel Dickinson, was burnt to the ground; soon after which, having failed in business, he went into the "Hotel," so called, at Onondaga Hill, and kept it till the fall of 1821, when he removed to Syracuse and became landlord of the "Syracuse Hotel," afterwards changed to the Syracuse House. About 1825, he left the Syracuse House and the county of Onondaga, and finally died September 22, 1835, at Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he had gone on a visit to his daughter.

A postoffice was established here about the year 1800, Nehemiah Earll, Postmaster. Daniel Mosely established himself here as a lawyer in 1809. Medad Curtis, B. Davis Noxon, and several other members of the Onondaga Bar resided here previous to the removal of the Court House to Syracuse. With the completion of the Erie Canal and the removal of the public buildings the prospects of the Hill began to decline, and the business and professional men removed to a more promising locality.

ONONDAGA SOUTH HOLLOW,

now South Onondaga, is a small village on the west branch of the creek, with a resident clergyman of the M. E. Church, and the usual accompaniments of a country village. This church was organized about the year 1818, and is now the only one in the place.

Some of the first settlers in this part of the town previous to 1800, were Gideon Seeley, Phineas Sparks, Ebenezer Conklin, Turner Fenner, Gilbert Pinkney and Amasa Chapman; from 1800 to 1804, Obediah Nichols, John Clark, Henry Frost, John Carpenter, Zebulon Rust, Joseph Warner, Oliver Cummings, Daniel Chaffee, Isaac Parmenter and others.

Near this village is a singular elevation of land rising about two hundred feet above the creek, with sides steep and not easily accessible, except on the west. On the top is a beautiful plateau or table land perfectly plain and level, containing about a hundred and fifty acres of excellent land under a high state of cultivation. There are other similar

elevations in this branch of the Onondaga valley, but none so deserving of notice as this.

NAVARINO AND OAKLAND MILLS, now called Cedarvale P. O., are other small villages in the west part of the town, with a resident clergyman of the M. E. Church at Navarino, and at East Navarino is the Baptist Church with a settled minister.

VILLAGE OF DANFORTH.

The village of Danforth was incorporated December, 1874. The first officers were elected January 23, 1875. Edward Abeel, President; Luke Wells, Enoch Mann, Hontoneter Bowers, Trustees; Hiram Collins, Treasurer; Amasa L. Pratt, Collector; James H. Hinman, Clerk of the first Board of Trustees.

Present officers—elected March 19, 1878: Truman K. Fuller, President; Charles P. Phillips, Eli C. Brayton, Frank Jerome, Trustees; Daniel N. Lathrop, Treasurer; William S. Brown, Collector; John S. Markell, Village Clerk; Enoch Mann, Village Justice.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.

At a meeting of several of the persons residing in the village of Onondaga Hollow held August 15, 1812, a subscription paper was circulated having for its object the raising of funds sufficient to build and endow an academy.

The following were among the principal subscribers to the building fund:

Joshua Forman \$500.; Thaddeus M. Wood 300; Nicholas Mickles 200; John Adams 150; Jos. Forman 150; Dirck C. Lansing 150; W. H. Sabin 150; Cornelius Longstreet 100; Jasper Hopper 50; Joseph Swan 50; Judson Webb 50.

And the following to the endowment fund:

Joshua Forman \$750; Thaddeus M. Wood 500; Nicholas Mickles 200; John Adams 250; Joseph Forman 250; Dirck C. Lansing 250; Jasper Hopper 200; Joseph Swan 125; Judson Webb 150; Cornelius Longstreet 250; George Hall 250; Wm. H. Sabin 250.

Application was then made to the Board of Regents for a charter of incorporation, which was granted April 10, 1813. The members comprising the first board of trustees were Rev. Caleb Alexander, President; Jasper Hopper, Secretary; Joseph Forman, Dirck C. Lansing, Wm. H. Sabin, Joseph Swan, Thaddeus M. Wood, Gordon Needham, Jacobus DePuy, Cornelius Longstreet, Judson Webb, George Hall, Dan Bradley, Oliver R. Strong, Nicholas Mickles, John Adams, Trustees.

The Academy building was erected in 1814 and

endowed by the State with a gift of a lot of land belonging to the Literature Fund, viz: Lot 9 in the town of Lysander. For many years this Academy was an important educational institution and many distinguished men of the country owe to it obligations for advantages received in its halls.

Rev. Caleb Alexander was the first Principal and to his exertions and influence the public was largely indebted for the establishment of the Academy. Through his influence the Fairfield Academy also was established.

Mr. Alexander was a man of extensive learning and varied acquirements, a fine conversationalist, and an author of some note. He was elected the first President of Hamilton College, but declined the situation. He died at Onondaga Hollow in April, 1828, aged seventy-two years.

By an act passed April 28, 1866, entitled "An Act to consolidate Districts Nos. seven and twenty-eight in the town of Onondaga, County of Onondaga, and to provide for the organization of a school and academy therein, and to enable said district to provide the necessary building therefor," (Vide Chap. 839 Session Laws of 1866,) the present Onondaga Free School District was organized with the following named persons as Trustees: George B. Clark, M. Roland Markham, James Longstreet, Ralph Chafee, Thos. K. Clark, Richard R. Slocum, Nathaniel Bostwick, Cornell Crysler, Truman K. Fuller.

May 15, 1866, the "prudential" board of the academy transferred the entire control of the same to the above named Board of Trustees, in accordance with said act. The academy has been under the charge of the present Principal, Prof. O. W. Sturdevant, since 1872. From the last Regents' report we find the value of library and apparatus to be \$1,000, and that of the balance of the property to be \$15,000.

This academy is one of the "gymnasia" connected with the Syracuse University.

CHURCHES

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ONONDAGA VALLEY.—This church was originally called the "United Church of Onondaga and Salina," parties living in both places being members. Clark says, "the First Presbyterian Society was established on the Hill, but the people finding it rather fatiguing to climb up there every Sunday, resolved to have a society and church nearer home. Accordingly, in November, 1809, the 'Onondaga Hollow Religious Society' was organized."

Speaking of the society first formed on the Hill, he says:

"The First Presbyterian Society of Onondaga was formed on the Hill at the log tavern kept by Daniel Earll; present, Joshua Forman, Jasper Hopper, John Ellis, Jonah Ellis, Jonas C. Baldwin, John Adams and Oliver R. Strong. The ministers previous to 1806, were: Rev. Messrs. Higgins and Hely. Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was called and settled in 1806; Rev. Jabez Chadwick in 1811; since succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Burbach, Prentiss, Bacon and Machin."

The succession of ministers since we have not been able to ascertain. Rev. O. H. Seymour, pastor at the Valley, officiates also as pastor at the Hill. The church edifice still in use at the Hill was erected in 1819.

The church in the Hollow, (now called the Valley,) which according to Mr. Clark was organized in November, 1809, was organized, according to the records, by the Presbytery of Geneva, N. Y., on the 20th of March, 1810. John Adams, Aaron Bellows, Nicholas Mickles, Thaddeus M. Wood and Joshua Forman were chosen Trustees. Joseph Swan was chosen Secretary. Rev. Mr. Davenport officiated as the first minister, the services being held in the school house. In November, 1810, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, who had previously been pastor at the Hill, was called and remained in charge of the church till May, 1814. The records show that the present church building was occupied in 1815.

At the organization, March 20, 1810, the following persons were chosen and ordained Elders and Deacons:

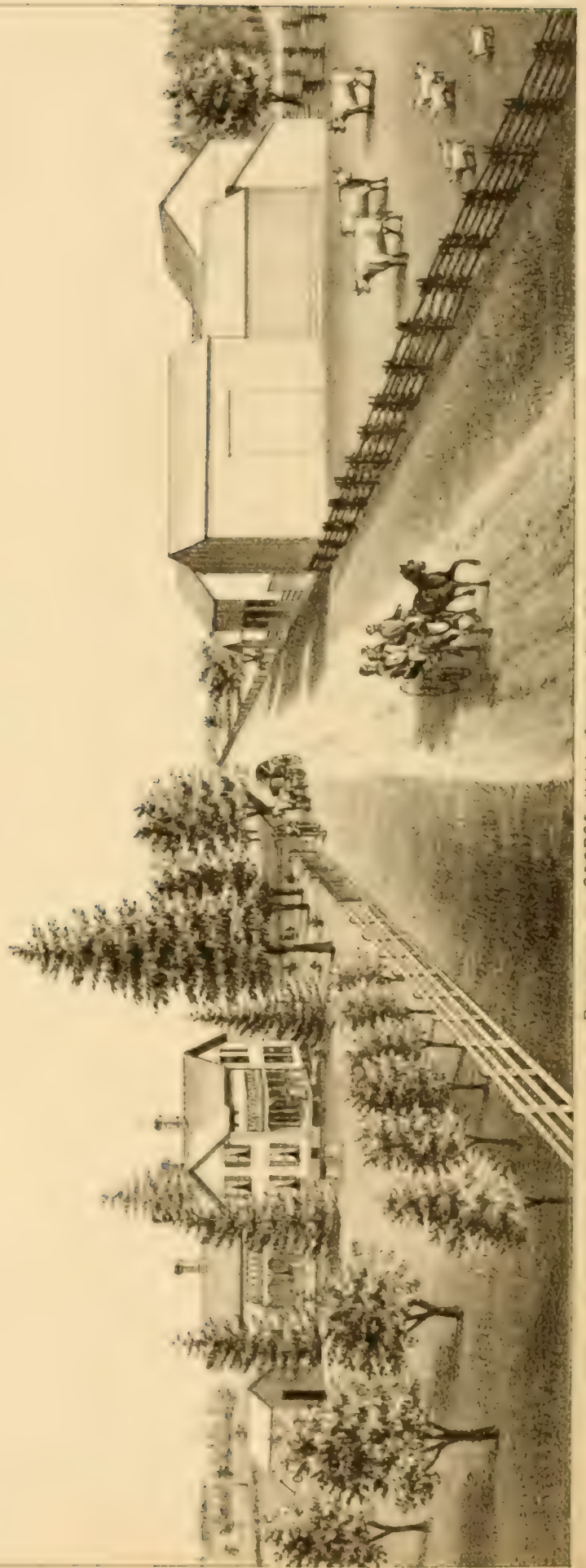
Elders—Joseph Forman, Joseph Swan, Jason Wright, Abel Cadwell and Peter Bogardus.

Deacons.—Henry Bogardus and Aaron Bellows.

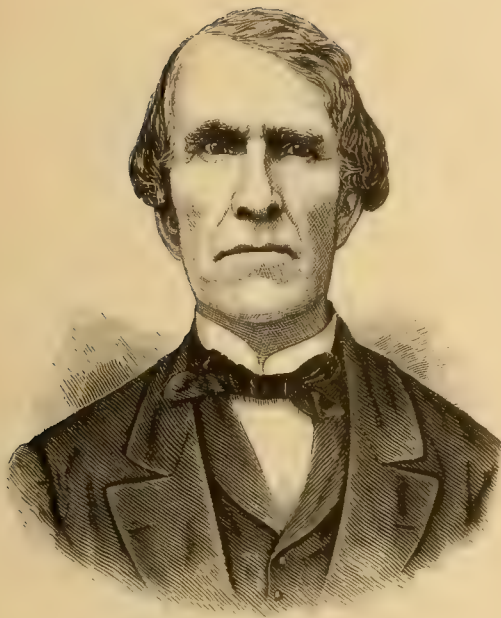
The first meeting of the Session was held April 18, 1810, and presided over by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, afterwards the distinguished Dr. Lansing.

Some of the first members were: Joseph Forman, Judson Webb, (Elders and Deacons already given,) Charlotte Hopper, Sally Mickles, Hannah Danforth, Sally Sabin, Agnes Conklin, William C. Gazley, William H. Sabin, Joseph W. Brewster, Richard Lord, Deborah Longstreet, Sarah Leavenworth, Polly Raynor, Julia Pattison, Nicholas Mickles and John Ainsley. William H. Sabin, Esq., gave the land for the church and the academy, a beautiful, large plot.

The full list of pastors cannot be given, as the records of the church from 1831 to 1868-'9, have been lost or destroyed. Clark says Rev. Mr. Lansing was succeeded in the following order, by Rev. Ebenezer J. Leavenworth, Rev. Samuel T. Mills, Rev. James H. Mills, Rev. Washington Thatcher, Rev. Elijah Buck, Rev. Moses Ingalls, Rev. Abel



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HALL, ONONDAGA NEW YORK



GEORGE HALL.



MRS. RUTH R. HALL.

Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

GEORGE HALL,

son of Shubael and Sarah Hall, was born in South Onondaga, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1805. His parents were natives from near Hartford, Conn., and were married Dec. 13, 1795. His father was born Sept. 24, 1771, and mother, Feb. 9, 1773. They emigrated to the county of Onondaga in February, 1799, being eighteen days on the road, coming on an ox-sled. They settled on the farm now owned by their sons, Shubael and George, some one-half mile south of what was formerly known as "Hall's Corners," now as "Navarino." They owned some two hundred and fifty acres of good land, which they gave to their children. They had three children,—Shubael, born in Connecticut, Nov. 8, 1796, and came here with his parents in 1799; Sallie, born Sept. 16, 1800, and George, born Nov. 17, 1805, both of whom were born in Onondaga County, on the old farm. Shubael, Sr., died Feb. 27, 1826, and Mrs. Shubael Hall died March 27, 1841.

Mrs. Hall was a member of the Baptist church. In politics, Mr. Hall was a life-long Democrat. George Hall, having been reared a farmer, early learned those principles so necessary to success. He came in possession of his portion of his father's estate when he was twenty-one years of age, and to this he has kept constantly adding, until to-day he is pointed to as one of the most substantial farmers in the town.

He was married to Miss Ruth Rosette West, Dec. 25, 1827. She was born Aug. 13, 1806, in this State. They never had any children of their own, but took a boy by the name of Wesley Chrisler when he was but eight years of age; he married Miss Isabel Kent, a native of Michigan, Jan. 19, 1867, by whom two children, Ruth and Helen, were born; he died July 29, 1874, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for a great many years, doing all in their power to advance the cause of Christ by word and deed. After forty years of married life, Mrs. Hall died April 20, 1868.

The widow Chrisler and her two children are the only members of his family left beside himself. Mr. Hall is one of the best farmers in the county, and has some very fine farm buildings which he has built, a view of which may be seen opposite. Mr. Hall has always been a Republican or a Whig in politics. Although bereft of his youthful companion, he seems to enjoy life well; is hale and hearty as a man of fifty, though he is in the seventy-third year of his age.

He is one of the best men we have met in our travels throughout the town. He seems to be living with the fact ever in view that soon his Master will say, "It's enough; come up higher."



VOLNEY KING.



MRS. VOLNEY KING.

VOLNEY KING.

Volney King, son of Thomas and Ruth King, was born Nov. 9, 1800, in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He is of English origin. His father was a native of Brattleborough, Vt., and was born Oct. 16, 1770, and mother a native of Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was born May 12, 1777. They settled in this county in November, 1805, in Marcellus. They came to Onondaga in the spring of 1813. They were members of the Baptist church. In politics was at first a Jefferson Democrat, and then a Whig. Thomas King died July 31, 1845, at Montrose, Lee Co., Iowa, and Mrs. T. King died at Palermo, this county, March 20, 1838. At the age of seventeen Volney King commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and this, together with farming, has been his life's work. He was married to Miss Salina Chapman, daughter of Capt. Amasa Chapman, of Marcellus, May 12, 1822. Mrs. King was born Aug. 21, 1800, in Marcellus. Her father, Captain Chapman, was a native of Ashford, Conn., and his wife, Hannah Amidon, also. They settled in Marcellus in 1799, and in 1801 removed to this town. They reared six children,—three sons and three daughters. Hon. Abner Chapman, whose portrait and biography graces the pages of another part of this work, is one of their sons. Captain Chapman was very fond

of military tactics, was a school teacher for many years, and was one of the best readers in all this part of the State, being often called upon to read the Declaration of Independence on the fourth of July. He was a robust man, and of commanding appearance.

Mr. Volney King and wife have been married for more than fifty-six years, and for more than fifty years have been bright and shining lights in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. King has been class-leader for the greater part of this time, has been steward for many years, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school; and, more than all this, he has led the singing for more than sixty years until quite recently. Mr. King and wife have reared four children, three of whom are now living, and are following in the footsteps of their aged parents. For more than fifty years Mr. King has been a strong temperance man, and it is to such men as he and Hon. Abner Chapman, and others we might mention, that public sentiment has been rightly controlled. Of his living children, two sons, Volney L. and George Thomas, are farmers in the town of Otisco, and one daughter, Salina A., married a Methodist Episcopal preacher by the name of Rev. Thomas Harroun, now of Binghamton, N. Y.

Cutler, Rev. Mr. Howell, Rev. George H. Hulin and Rev. William W. Collins. Those of recent years have been Rev. Elijah Bush, Rev. E. S. Davis, Rev. Joseph Rosenkrans, Rev. Mr. James, Rev. James S. Baker, and Rev. Henry N. Payne. Rev. O. H. Seymour, present pastor, began his labors here in May, 1878, and is also pastor of the church on the Hill.

The present membership is about 100; Sunday School 90.

A lecture room has been recently added to the rear of the church building, two-stories high, 35 by 40 feet, and paid for.

The rapid growth of Syracuse absorbed for a time the life of the Valley, but new life seems now to be slowly flowing back again.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ONONDAGA VALLEY.—Methodist Church services were first held at the Valley in the house of Mr. A. Pattison in 1816, under the pastorate of Rev. George Densmore. The members of the first society were Rev. George Taylor, A. Pattison, Clark W. Brownell, Ezra Hoyt, Ruth Hoyt, Ada Hoyt, Moses Hoyt, Keeler Hoyt, Caleb White, Bishop White, Benjamin D. Gardner, Nelson Palmer, Jonathan Knott, Sylvester Nobb, Nathaniel Root, Sally Rich, Phebe Vroman and Alonzo Webster.

The church building was erected in or near 1825. Trustees—Rev. G. Taylor, A. Pattison and Clark W. Brownell. In 1847 a dwelling house was purchased adjoining the church lot, at a cost of about \$200. Among the earliest ministers were Manly Tooker, 1823; Eben L. North, 1825.

The membership of the society is now 38. Valuation of church about \$1,500, and parsonage about the same. Present pastor, J. J. Turton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY on the Reservation Hill, town of Onondaga, was founded about 1819 or 1820, by Aaron Preston, a local preacher. The church building was not erected till some few years afterward.

The first members were Aaron Connell and wife, Thorn Dubois and wife, Mrs. Mary Barnum, John Woodward and wife, Benjamin Snow and wife, Cornelius Miller and wife.

The society worshiped in the school house till 1847, when the present church building was erected at a cost of about \$1,600. Present membership 38. This church has been closely connected with the society at the Valley. The same preacher usually supplies both places. Present pastor, J. J. Turton.

ONONDAGA BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church is located in the southwest part of the town of Onon-

daga. Among the early settlers of this section of the country were a few brethren and sisters of the Baptist faith from different churches of the land. They were like sheep without a shepherd and literally scattered in the wilderness. Their love for their common Lord soon drew them together into prayer and conference meetings, by which they became better acquainted and encouraged to make an effort to raise the standard of the Lord in a permanent way.

On the 4th of July, 1811, a few disciples met at the log house of James Redway, in Otisco, and there formed themselves into a church conference for the purpose of becoming organized into a church as soon as practicable. April 11, 1812, they voted to call a council on the second Wednesday in June, in order to be recognized as a Baptist Church. The council was composed as follows: Sempronius, Elder Robert Niles and Brother Enos Phillips; Owasco, Elder Elkanah Comstock; Aurelius, Brother S. Tucker; Marcellus, Elder Harmon, Brethren Skeels, Hurd, Fitzgerald, Sessions, Kneeland and Chapman; First Church of Onondaga, (then at Howlett Hill,) Brethren Warren and Richmond.

The council met in Ephraim Hall's barn (now Austin G. Wyckoff's) at Navarino, and organized by choosing Elder Niles, Moderator, and Peter Warren, Clerk. After due deliberation the council voted unanimously to fellowship the conference as a Church of Jesus Christ. The number constituting the church at that time was twenty-four, prominent among whom were Sylvester Olney, Silas Church, Solomon Draper, Mrs. Sarah Hall and Sally Redway.

The pastors of this church, in the order named, have been as follows: Rev. Elkanah Comstock, 1812, served three years; Rev. Israel Hodge, two years; Rev. Solomon Gardner, 1820-'29, (a period of marked prosperity for the church); Rev. D. D. Chittenden, 1829-'32, (94 added to the church); Rev. E. P. Die preached a short time in 1833; Rev. William Powers, 1834-'37; Rev. Mr. Holt, 1837; Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, 1838; Rev. N. Camp, 1839-'41; Rev. A. P. Howell, 1841-'43; Rev. Barton Capron, 1843-'49; Rev. A. H. Trow, 1849-'50; Rev. L. W. Nichols, 1850-'52; Rev. N. Camp, (second pastorate) 1853-'55; Rev. H. A. Sizer, 1856-'58; Rev. W. H. Delano, 1859-'60; Rev. Daniel Reese, 1860-'64; Rev. Samuel Smith, 1864-'67; Rev. Levi Reynolds, 1867-'69; Rev. Jacob Smith, 1869-'72; Rev. L. Q. Griffin, 1872-'76. The last named was succeeded by Rev. Charles Coon, the present pastor.

The first Deacons were Sylvester Olney and Silas Church; then followed Aaron Case and Henry Gallaspie; then S. Kenyon and James Rowe, Sen. Deacon James Rowe, Sen., was baptized and united with the church October 8, 1820, was chosen Clerk at the next annual meeting, and served nine years, was elected Deacon in 1830 and filled the office till the time of his death, January 7, 1873. He was an efficient and faithful member for over half a century. Born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, October 2, 1773, he came to Onondaga in 1806, was a resident of the town sixty-seven years, and all that time owned and occupied the same farm. He died in the 100th year of his age.

Among the old and earnest members of the church are E. B. Wright, Superintendent of the Sunday School; who has been a member for twenty-one years; Lyman Gardner, who united with the church in 1822, and served as Deacon twenty six years; James Rowe, Jr., who has served the church in the capacity of Clerk since 1852, has been a member since 1844.

The present membership of the church is 73; attendance at the Sunday School about 80.

The first church edifice was erected in 1822-'23, timber and shingles being obtained from the pine woods of Dryden, now in Tompkins county. The Building Committee was David Chaffee, William Willett and James Rowe, Sen. The church cost \$1,300, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Sylvanus Haynes, of Elbridge. The first stove used in the house was put upon the tops of the seats. In 1834 a parsonage was erected; in 1858 sheds were built the whole length of the church lot; in 1871 the church was thoroughly remodeled in conformity with modern style, and was rededicated November 2, Rev. H. J. Eddy, D. D., of Syracuse, preaching the sermon. The cost of repairs and refitting the church was \$2,000. Building Committee—W. C. Fish, E. B. Wright and David Hunt.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, ONONDAGA HILL.—The edifice of this church was erected in 1874 at a cost (including parsonage) of about \$6,000. The Trustees at that time were John McClarence, Richard Cradock, Henry Raynor, Monroe Mathewson, and Cicero Fowler. All of the above Trustees now officiate, except Cicero Fowler, deceased, his place being supplied by the election of Asa Strong. The society was organized and the church built under the administration of Rev. Frederick DeWitt, who remained pastor till 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. William Curtis, who remained a little over one year, and was compelled to resign on account

of ill health. The present pastor, Rev. Abner Fancher, commenced his services in the fall of 1877. The church numbers about 80; Sunday School about 100.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CEDARVALE.—This church was built about 1840, and regular services have ever since been held in it. Among the early members were R. Kenyon and wife, Volney King, Ezra Lownsbury, John Evans and wife, Thomas C. Kenyon; Augustus C. Kenyon, and Alexander Browning. Among the clergymen who have officiated are Revs Messrs. Youngman, Bush, Tooke, Cowles, and the present pastor, Rev. D. W. Sherman. The church is prosperous and has a well-attended Sunday School.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH at Howlett Hill was built by the Baptists, and was used by them until about 1849 or '50. The lot had been deeded to them by Leonard Caton upon condition that, when they abandoned it, it should revert to him or his heirs, which it did. Mr. Caton then deeded it to the Universalist Society upon the same condition, and it was repaired and refitted by the latter. The first officiating Universalist clergyman was Rev. Nelson Brown, who had preached for the society a number of years previous in the school house and who remained a long time with the society. He was succeeded by Rev. James M. McMaster, Rev. J. M. Austin, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, and other pastors of the Church in Syracuse. Dr. Green was the first Universalist who preached at this place, out of whose efforts grew the society. It was organized with John T. Robinson as President, and Wheeler Truesdell as Secretary, who, with John Case, B. H. Case, J. Q. Robinson, Chas. Land, Giles Case, David Robinson, Eliphas Case and Eusephus Lawrence, were prominent in its organization and maintenance. The society at present numbers about twenty.

The church has been occupied by the Episcopalians for about three years, being supplied by clergymen from Marcellus, who hold services nearly every Sunday afternoon.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH ONONDAGA.—This Church was organized about the year 1816. Among the first prominent members were Wilson Newman, Phebe Bradley, Volney King, Salina King his wife, Joseph O. Seeley, Roswell Kenyon, Francis Hamilton and Sterling Cole. The first meetings were held in the school house on the "corner."

The church was supplied by itinerant preachers, among whom were Eben L. North (now postmaster at the village,) Father Aylesworth, Elder Puffer, Rev. John P. Newman, (now pastor of the Metro-



MRS. REBECCA WYCKOFF



AUSTIN G. WYCKOFF



RESIDENCE OF AUSTIN G. WYCKOFF, NAVARINO, N. Y.

politan Church at Washington, D. C.) In 1827, a church edifice was built by the united efforts of the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Universalist Societies, and was occupied alternately by them. About the year 1837, the present Methodist Episcopal house of worship was built at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. Dr. Bowen preached the dedication sermon. It is a plain brick structure, of the modern style of architecture, and has a seating capacity of about three hundred. The first trustees of the new church were Wilson Newman, Volney King and Leonard Hodgkins. The pulpit was supplied as before by itinerant clergymen. For the past twelve years the church has had resident pastors. The present pastor is Rev. D. W. Sherman; present membership 80; attendance at Sunday School about 100; Superintendent of the Sunday School, Charles Quick. The present Trustees are Leonard Hodgkins, Moses M. Dwelle and Wm. L. Fisk.

Several members of this church have gone forth into the world and occupied prominent and useful positions. Mary Seeley went forth as a missionary to China; Rachel C. Newman is Preceptress of Cazenovia Seminary; Rev. E. Lansing Newman is now pastor of the North Street Church at Rochester, New York. This is the only church organization at South Onondaga and the only church in which regular divine services have been held for several years past.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JARED W. PARSONS,

Son of Jared and Electa Parsons, was born May 22, 1820, in Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y. His father was the son of Noah and Sarah Parsons, and was born in West Hampton, Mass., April 10, 1783, and settled in this county at Otisco, in 1802. He married Miss Electa Wales, of West Hampton, Mass., in the spring of 1807, by whom he had four children. Miss E. Wales, now Mrs. Jared Parsons, Sr., was born in 1785. Jared Parsons, Sr., held several important offices in Otisco, such as Loan Com., Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor. In 1843 he removed to South Onondaga, where he continued to live with the subject of this sketch till his death, which occurred May 29, 1866, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church at Otisco. She died March 17, 1863, in the 78th year of her age.

In politics, Mr. Parsons was first a Whig, and then a Republican upon the organization of the latter party.

Jared W. Parsons, is of English origin; his forefathers came from England at a very early period and settled at Windsor, Conn., and removed thence to Springfield, and from thence to Northampton, Mass. He continued to live with his parents till their death, and then came in possession of the "old homestead," by paying the heirs their proportion. The farm in the town of Onondaga contained at first some three hundred acres, and to this he has added one hundred more, making him one of the largest farmers in the town. He has a fine home; the buildings are all good and his land is in a fine state of cultivation.

Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Rachel M. Swan, of Fabius, Sept. 29, 1840. Mrs. Parsons was born June 9, 1821, and died October 8, 1874. She was a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were born five children, viz: Almira, Electa A., Rose E., Jared Ives and Nellie C. Parsons. In politics, Mr. Parsons has always affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He has been twice Supervisor of his town, and has always been in favor of good schools. Though not a member of any church, he contributes to the support of the one in his neighborhood. He is now in very poor health, and to his only son, Jared Ives, he has given the control of the "old homestead."

A. G. WYCKOFF.

Among the many men whose names appear upon the page of local history, none is more highly respected by his neighbors than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Jonathan and Sarah Wyckoff and was born April 11, 1813, at Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., and immigrated to this county, in company with his parents, in 1815, and settled near Skaneateles. He was reared a farmer and continued to work for his father till he was thirty-two years of age, receiving \$100 a year after his majority. During this time he was married to Miss Rebecca Eggleston, of Skaneateles, October 9, 1839. She was born April 3, 1818, in Skaneateles. Her parents settled there in 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff have reared four children, namely, Helen A., Jonathan, Austanie R., and Austin G., Jr., all of whom lived to be men and women. Helen A. died July 18, 1865. In 1845, Mr. Wyckoff settled in the town of Onondaga, on the place he now owns. He has

made nearly all the improvements on his fine farm, a view of which may be seen in this work.

In politics, he was first a Whig and then a Republican after the formation of the latter party. Mrs. Wyckoff is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. W. is now in his 65th year, living respected by all who know him, surrounded by intelligent children and all the necessary comforts of a happy home.

THEODORE EDWARD CLARKE.

Theodore Edward Clarke was born January 23, 1806, in the village of Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y. He was a son of Hezekiah and Lucy (Bliss) Clarke. His early educational advantages were excellent. After pursuing a course of study at Pompey Academy, he entered Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., and was occasionally employed as an assistant teacher. Theodore D. Weld, who was a teacher and lecturer in the Institute, said of him: "He had a happy faculty of illustration, and of conveying his ideas to his class." He afterwards entered the office of Jehiel Stearns, M. D., of Pompey Hill, but at the end of six months he was compelled on account of failing health to abandon his studies. Dr. Stearns said of him: "He is the most rapid and thorough student I ever knew. The technical names with which these studies abound seemed to be no hinderance to his rapid progress." Theodore D. Weld writes of him on receiving the intelligence of his death: "My heart aches and bleeds! Few! how few! have so grown to it as Theodore E. Clarke. What loathing of all shams! What true appreciation of the kernel of things." The Rev. Jared F. Ostrander says: "For logical acumen, for profound, abstract thought, for far-reaching and comprehensive views, for bold excursions into the unknown, he had probably few equals."

His compositions, both in prose and verse, from boyhood up, shadowed forth a mind of no ordinary cast. He was most deeply and heartily interested in all the great moral and religious questions of his time. In him total abstinence found a never-wavering advocate. He read with avidity the profoundest writings of the schools, and discussed and criticised them very familiarly. He purchased a residence in Baldwinsville and lived there with his sister and aged mother until his death, which occurred at Syracuse, October 26, 1853.

DEACON JERATHMAEL HUNT,

Son of John and Anna Hunt, was born in Union,

Tolland county, Conn., January 3, 1794. He was reared a farmer and continued to follow that occupation throughout his active life. In Feb. 1801, he came to this county in company with his parents and settled near Navarino. His father died August 16, 1828, his mother about 1803, and were both buried on their own farm.

Deacon J. Hunt married Miss Lucy Bliss of this town, December 25, 1817, and after forty years of married life she died in November, 1857. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y. On the 23d of September, 1858, Deacon J. Hunt married Miss Eliza Clark, a native of Westerlo, Albany county, N. Y. She was born December 1, 1802; her parents were natives of New England, and were among the earliest settlers in Albany county. Mrs. Hunt was Principal from 1829 to 1839, of the "Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Children" at Albany, N. Y., and on the 27th of April, 1845, she became Principal of the "Onondaga County Orphan Asylum," located at Syracuse, N. Y., and continued to hold that responsible position until the date of her marriage with Deacon Hunt. In her official position she was very efficient and performed her duties exceedingly well, and has many warm friends all over this county and State, and even in other States, who treasure her memory, and only think of her with the tenderest affection. Hers has been a noble life, full of good deeds and the memory of them can only be pleasant to her in her declining years. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for more than sixty years, and Deacon Hunt for more than forty years.

The Deacon is one of the most liberal men of that great denomination, having aided in the building of several houses of worship. He and his worthy companion are bright and shining lights of the church, and are greatly respected by their neighbors. He has been a very successful farmer, but whatever he has made has been by industry and economy; many a mid-night hour has witnessed him at work in the field. In politics he was at first a Whig and then a Republican. Deacon Hunt is the owner of one of the best homes in Onondaga, a view of which, with portraits of himself and wife appear in another part of this work.

DAVID CHAFEE,

Father of Ralph Chafee, was born in Ashford, Conn, July 25, 1772. He came to Onondaga in 1799, and worked for Col. Comfort Tyler, in haying and harvesting. Returning to Connecticut, he taught school one winter, and in the spring came



MRS. J. HUNT



DEACON J. HUNT

PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER SYRACUSE



RESIDENCE OF JERATHMAEL HUNT ONONDAGA NEW YORK



Photos. by
W. V. Ranger.

David Chafee

Mary Chafee

DAVID CHAFEE.

Among the pioneer families of this county none are more deserving of an honorable mention on the pages of our county history than the Chafee family, and, as an individual member of it, David, perhaps, is the most prominent and successful. He is the son of David and Eunice Chapman Chafee, and was born in Onondaga township, February 16, 1805. His father, David, was a native of Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, and was born July 25, 1772, and married Miss Eunice Chapman, November 27, 1800. Mrs. Eunice C. Chafee was born in Connecticut, June 2, 1780.

David Chafee, Sr., settled in Marcellus before 1799, and soon after removed into this town, near Navarino, where all of his eleven children were born, namely, Louisa, Ralph, David, Abner, Comfort T., Guy, George, William H., Eunice, Joshua, and Polly.

David Chafee, Sr., was a farmer, and carpenter and joiner by occupation, and reared his family to industry and economy. In politics a Whig. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He died September 18, 1847, aged seventy-five years. Eunice Chafee died July 11, 1831.

David, Jr., had common-school advantages for an education, going to school a few months in the winter, and working on the farm summers. He purchased a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in Marcellus (Tyler Hollow) in the fall of 1833, and married Miss Betsey Kinyon, February 6, 1834.

Miss Betsey Kinyon was born January 21, 1811, in Otisco. Her father, Benjamin Kinyon, was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the early pioneers to this county, and settled in Otisco.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chafee three children were born, namely, George, Byron R., and Alice. George died while young, aged two and one-half years; Byron R. died at the

age of twenty-nine years; and Alice married William M. Haines, and is now living in Iowa.

Mrs. D. Chafee was a member of the Baptist church at East Navarino, and was a very worthy lady. She died February 25, 1849, and was buried at East Navarino, in "Pine Grove Cemetery."

Mr. Chafee married Miss Mary Lewis, July 23, 1851. She is the daughter of Chauncey G. and Huldah Tucker Lewis, and was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, December 21, 1818.

Chauncey G. Lewis was born June 3, 1791, in Massachusetts. Removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, when a small boy, and thence to Pompey Hollow in 1802. He married Huldah Tucker, a native of Woodbridge, Windham county, Connecticut, March 16, 1815. She was born September 21, 1796, and died July 31, 1873, and Mr. Lewis, July 7, 1874, in Pompey.

Mr. Chafee has had two children by his second wife, namely, David, Jr., and Betsey M. David, Jr., died June 10, 1857, aged five years, seven months, and ten days. Betsey married William J. Bassett, and is now living in Liverpool, Onondaga County.

Mr. Chafee was reared a farmer, and, in connection, has worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade. Mr. Chafee settled in Onondaga Valley, April 1, 1872, on the place where he now resides. He built his present fine home in 1872. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. Has held nearly all the important offices of his town, such as school commissioner, justice of the peace, supervisor of the town, and assessor, and in all these several offices discharged the duties imposed upon him to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He is now an old gentleman of seventy-three, hale and hearty, surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home.



RANSEL S. KENYON.



ELIZABETH KENYON.

Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

RANSEL S. KENYON.

Ransel S. Kenyon was born in Rhode Island, January 5, 1790. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that State. During the War of the Revolution they did good service for their country, and were ever found ready to assist in the cause of Independence.

While yet a boy, Ransel S. was enrolled in the State militia, and was a member of a company called "The Governor's Life Guard," and after that were termed "Minute Men." His regiment was called out once during the "War of 1812." He was married to Miss Elizabeth Card, a native of the same town and State as himself, when he was nineteen years of age. In 1816 his family, consisting of self, wife, and four children, followed an elder brother to the county of Onondaga, N. Y. In 1819 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ever afterwards a consistent Christian, doing all in his power to advance the cause of Christ and build up fallen humanity. For two years, known as the "Cold Summers," he conducted the business of a grist-mill, and many a grist went away untolled, although his own family was in great need. Soon after he removed to Otisco, and remained two years, and then returned

to his own home in the town of Onondaga, which he purchased of Philip Van Cortland. Upon this he lived until his death, which occurred September 10, 1877.

Mr. Kenyon was a hard-working, industrious farmer. He paid for his farm by boiling salt at the "Salt Springs" in winter, and working upon his land in summer. Albany was the nearest market in those days. There were no railroads and no canals. Syracuse was unknown as such, and had only one log cabin. He lived to see "Old Onondaga" transformed from a wilderness to one of the best and most flourishing counties in the State; Syracuse to change from a single log cabin to a mighty inland city of more than fifty thousand inhabitants; he lived to see the greatest improvements in science, art, and agriculture, etc., that the world has ever seen. He has reared seven sons and four daughters to be good, respected citizens. He has also seen his grandchildren reach manhood's years. His was a green old age. He was able to labor till he was eighty-five. When he passed away, Onondaga lost a good citizen and his children a kind father. He lived respected, and died regretted by all who knew him.

back and selected a place a little north of Amber, on land since owned by Jonathan Davis; after chopping down an acre of timber he left it and selected Lot No. 208 in the town of Onondaga, which he purchased of the State upon an article of agreement at \$2.00 per acre, paying interest thereon at six per cent., for a term of years. November 27, 1800, he married Eunice Chapman, daughter of Joseph Chapman, of Manlius, and lived on the place

above referred to till his death, September 18, 1847, having raised a family of eight sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, except the youngest, who died January 12, 1878, aged 57 years and 10 months. Mr. Chafee served the town as Assessor in the years 1808-'9 and 1816, and was at that time Justice of the Peace, and at one time taught school.

Daniel Chafee settled on the lot north of Lot No. 208, in 1800.

MARCELLUS.

MARCELLUS, as laid out in 1794, was one of the eleven original towns of the county, and comprised all the townships of Marcellus and Camillus and all of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation west of the Onondaga Creek and Lake. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798; Camillus in 1799; a part of Otisco in 1806; and Skaneateles in 1830. A part of Sempronius, Cayuga County, was annexed in 1804, and a part of Spafford in 1840. The town at present contains but about thirty lots of the original township, No. 9 of the Military Tract, or about one-tenth of the original town as first set off upon the organization of the county.

The surface of this town is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of the Nine Mile Creek, which extends north and south through the center. The declivities bordering upon this creek are steep, and rise from two to five hundred feet in altitude. The falls, of which there are several, furnish a large amount of water power. Lime and gypsum are abundant. The soil is generally a deep, black loam, formed by the decomposition of the Marcellus shales, intermixed to some extent with clay, and is among the richest and most valuable for agricultural purposes.

Nine Mile Creek is the principal and only stream of note in the town. It is the outlet of Otisco Lake, and passes through this town from south to north. It received its name from the fact that it is nine miles from Onondaga Hollow which at the time the first settlements were made at the Creek was the nearest settlement on the east. It was also nine miles to Buck's, the nearest settlement on the west.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

William Cobb appears to have been the first white settler in the town, on the East Hill, east of Nine Mile Creek, in 1794. The same year Cyrus Hol-

comb settled on the West Hill, and Samuel Tyler at Tyler Hollow. The families of Conklins, Bowns and Codys became residents of the town about the same time, and a Mr. Curtis and family settled temporarily on Nine Mile Creek. The first permanent settlers here were Dan Bradley and Samuel Rice in the fall of 1795, and Dr. Elnathan Beach the following winter. The latter, in 1796, erected the first frame house in the town, near the dwelling house of Curtis Moses, of a later day. The second frame house was erected by Judge Bradley, and the third by Deacon Rice. In 1806 there were nine dwellings in the village.

From this time settlements grew rapidly in different parts of the town.

Among those who settled on the West Hill were Nathan Kelsey, Thomas Miller, and Col. Bigelow Lawrence. The latter had eight sons who settled in sight of one another on the east and west hills, viz: Joab, Peter, Bigelow, Rufus, Calvin, Jephthah, Levi and Dorastus Lawrence. Martin Cossit settled in the village in 1798, and Samuel Wheadon on South Hill in 1800. He was followed, in the same neighborhood, by Josiah Frost, Philo Goddard, Nathan Healy and Enoch Cowles. Caleb Todd, Nathaniel Hillyer, Richard May, Martin Goddard, Terrence Edson, Reuben Dorchester and William F. Bangs, were early settlers on the East Hill at a later day.

James C. Miller and sons were the first permanent settlers in the northeast portion of the town. Mr. Miller had six sons, all except one of whom, and himself, died within a short time after their settlement. Settlement at the falls (Union Village) was begun in 1806. A paper mill was erected there in 1807 and grist and saw mills in 1808.

Most of the early settlers of Marcellus were from Massachusetts. Some were from Connecticut and

Vermont. They paid a high regard to religious duties and great attention to the training of their children in moral and intellectual pursuits. The establishment of schools was therefore early a matter of public attention. The first school was established in 1796, and was taught in a log school house during the summer by Miss Asenath Lawrence, daughter of Col. Bigelow Lawrence. During the two successive winters the school was taught by Dan Bradley, afterwards Judge Bradley, who, on account of his interest in the education of the young, volunteered his services. He was the first male teacher in the town. A frame school house was soon after erected on nearly the same ground, and was occupied till 1807; after which school houses were erected in the village and on the West Hill.

The first mill of any description erected in the town was a saw mill on Nine-Mile Creek. It was built by Samuel Rice and Judge Bradley in the fall and winter of 1795-6, and stood a short distance above the stone mill of Mr. Talbot. The inhabitants were so few at the time that the proprietors had to get help from Camillus to assist in raising their mill. Before the grist mill was built in 1800, the inhabitants had to go to Manlius, fifteen miles, or to Seneca Falls, twenty-five miles west, which usually took two or three days. The first grist mill was built near the saw mill in 1800 by Mr. May and Mr. Sayles. For several years it was a great relief to the inhabitants, for it did all the custom work for the town and part of Onondaga and Camillus.

The records of this town prior to 1830, were destroyed by fire, so that the names of the first town officers cannot be obtained. It appears, however, by the act of 1794, that the first town meeting was ordered to be held at the house of Moses Carpenter, about a mile east of the present village of Elbridge, and it was probably so held. The record of the Board of Supervisors shows that William Stevens was Supervisor from 1794 to 1797; Samuel Tyler, in 1797, and Winston Day in 1798. The voters of Marcellus had at first to go down to Camillus to poll their votes. This they considered a hardship, and in 1796 mustered all their forces, out-voted the Camillus people, and carried the next town meeting up to Marcellus; so that the first town meeting in Marcellus proper was held in 1797 at the house of Samuel Rice. The log house at which this election was held stood nearly opposite the house afterwards belonging to William Leonard, now owned by the widow of Justice North.

Samuel Bishop opened the first law office in the

town, in 1801, and B. Davis Noxon, the next in 1808

HON. DAN BRADLEY.—We have already referred to Hon. Dan Bradley in our notes upon the early settlers. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of Marcellus. Born in Haddam, Conn., on the 10th of June, 1767, he graduated with distinguished honors at Yale College in September, 1789, and received the degree of M. A., at the age of twenty-three. In October, 1790, he was licensed as a preacher of the Gospel, and was pastor of the church in Whitestown, (New Hartford,) till 1795, in September of which year he settled in Marcellus. His business was that of a farmer, and he reduced farming to a *science*, both practically and theoretically. It has been said that the improvement of agriculture in the County of Onondaga and in this whole section of the country, was due more to his influence than to that of any other man. As a patron and advocate of agricultural societies he was among the first, and to his opinions and influence many of the prominent advantages derived by the State from the law of 1819 was unquestionably owing. He was elected President of the first Onondaga County Agricultural Society, in 1819. His numerous articles published in the volumes of the State Agricultural Reports and his contributions to most of the agricultural journals of the day, established conclusively the interest he felt in his favorite pursuit and the zeal and intelligence he brought to its support. He was appointed a Judge of Onondaga County Courts in 1801, and first Judge of the County in 1808, which office he filled with great credit till he resigned and was succeeded by Judge Forman in 1813.

Judge Bradley died at his residence in Marcellus, September 19, 1838, aged 71 years.

Mention ought here to be made of Rachel Baker, whose experience in *devotional somnium*, so called, in this town, from 1812 to 1816, furnishes the most remarkable case of the kind on record. A full history of her case may be found in the Transactions of the Physico-Medical Society of New York, vol. i, page 395. See also Clark's Onondaga, vol. ii, page 294. This lady was subject to nightly paroxysms or trances, lasting usually about three quarters of an hour, in which, with body and limbs as rigid and motionless as those of a statue, and in a state entirely unconscious to herself, she pronounced sermons or religious discourses of a high devotional character. These discourses were preceded by prayers, her face turned upward to heaven. The only motion the spectator could perceive was that of the organs of speech. "She began with



MARCELLUS WOOLEN MILLS, LUCIUS



PRIETOR, MARCELLUS, NEW YORK.

a text, and proceeded with an even course to the end, embellishing her discourse with fine metaphors, vivid descriptions and poetical quotations." She usually passed from her trance state into that of regular and natural sleep, and awoke in the morning without any knowledge or consciousness of what had transpired.

She was born at Pelham, Mass., May 29, 1794. At the age of nine her parents removed with her to Marcellus. She was finally cured by Dr. Spears, in 1816.

VILLAGE OF MARCELLUS.

The first store in the village was opened by Dr. Elnathan Beach in 1796. He kept dry goods, groceries and medicines, and continued in business till his death in 1801. Lemuel Johnson succeeded him, and built a new store.

Deacon Samuel Rice kept the first tavern; then General Humphreys and William Goodwin. In 1799 the first postoffice was established at the village, Dr. Elnathan Beach, Postmaster. Samuel Tyler was the first Justice of the Peace, appointed as early as 1798 or 1799.

Dr. Elnathan Beach came to the town as a practicing physician in 1795. A year or two after he erected the first frame house. He came from Cheshire, Connecticut, where he was born and educated. He was an active and prominent citizen; entered considerably into public life; was Sheriff of the county in 1799 and held the office till his death, in 1801.

INCORPORATION.

At an election held June 4th, 1853, at the house of John Carpenter, it was decided by a vote of forty-one to ten to incorporate the present village of Marcellus. At the first charter election, held July 23, 1853, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. J. Machan; Trustees, Elijah Rowley, Isaac N. Soules, Isaac Bradley, Daniel G. Coon; Assessors, A. H. Cowles, Chester Moses, and J. Taylor; Clerk, H. T. Kennedy; Collector, Joseph Taylor; Treasurer, G. N. Kennedy; Pound-Master, Avery Willson. In 1854, Edmund Akin was elected President, Isaac N. Soules, Vice-President, and I. Bradley, J. G. B. White, Nathan G. Hoyt, Trustees.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the village of Marcellus from 1855 to 1877: Luke I. Tefft, 1855; Stephen Cobb, 1856-'57; Daniel G. Coon, 1858; Cornell Crysler, 1859; William Wellington, 1860; Chester Moses, 1861; John H. Cowles, 1862-'63; E. R. Howe, 1864; Chester Moses, 1865-'66; Ira Bush, 1867; Chester Moses,

1868; Thomas Rhoades, 1869-'70; Oscar J. Brown, 1871-'72; Newton G. Case, 1873; D. G. Coon, 1874; Isaac N. Sherman, 1875-'76. The officers for 1877 are as follows: President, Isaac N. Sherman; Trustees, James C. Sayre, James Axten, and Albert Curtis; Treasurer, William B. White; Collector, James Johnson; Clerk, Thomas Walker.

MANUFACTURES.

EAGLE PAPER MILLS, H. J. Lawless & Co.—These mills were erected in 1844, by Messrs. Reed & Case, who sold the property to John F. Jones. In 1875, the present firm was organized, and have since conducted the manufacture of Rag Wrapping Paper and Print Wrappers. The mills are located at Marcellus Falls, and are among the leading paper manufacturing establishments in this section of the State.

LUCIUS MOSES, Woolen Mills, Marcellus. Established by William J. Machan and Chester Moses in 1849. Brick buildings erected in 1849, 1864 and 1871. The mills are run by water-power, and have four sets of cards. The capital is \$60,000, and 75 hands are employed. Office 329 and 331 Broadway, New York.

MARCELLUS STONE MILLS, S. M. Bronson, proprietor. These mills do both merchant and custom work. The first mill was built in 1827. The present mills have a capacity of about forty barrels per day, besides custom grinding, the business of the present proprietor dating from 1875. The water-power is a fine one.

SHERMAN BRO'S, Paper Mills, established in 1865. Manufacture Straw Wrapping Paper. The mill is the first on the creek below Marcellus village, and employs nine hands.

MARCELLUS FALLS FLOURING MILLS, Rollin & Rathbon, proprietors. Built in 1875, with four run of stones, on the site of the old mill. These mills manufacture merchant and custom flour—capacity fifty barrels of the former per day, and four hands employed.

PHOENIX PAPER MILL, A. Robinson, proprietor. Established in 1873. Capacity two tons per day, Straw Wrapping Paper. Buildings erected in 1872. This paper mill employs twelve hands.

EDWARD JOHNSON, of Fayetteville, has a Pearl Barley Mill at Marcellus Falls.

MASONIC.

Morning Star Lodge No. 524, Marcellus, N. Y., instituted in 1862. Charter officers, E. P. Howe, W. M.; Henry C. Sarr, S. W.; John E. North, J. W. Officers for 1878: I. N. Sherman, W. M.; R. E. Dorchester, S. W.; Augustus Austin, J. W.; Seth D. Gilbert, Sec.

Y. M. C. A.—CHURCHES.

In the month of June, 1876, seven young men of Marcellus met and started a Sunday afternoon prayer meeting in a room over Irving Moses' store. The meetings were regularly attended with gratifying success. The increase of their numbers and the good influences arising from their holy work induced them to organize themselves into a permanent body for the purpose of accomplishing greater results. Accordingly, a Young Men's Christian Association was formed, on the 11th of February, 1876, at the Session Room of the Presbyterian Church of Marcellus, with a membership of twenty-two persons. A constitution was adopted on the 18th of February, and a meeting appointed on the 21st of February for the election of officers. At the annual meeting of the Association, February, 7, 1877, there were forty-three active members.

The work of the Association consists in holding gospel meetings, at different places in the town, and in Sunday School work. A Sunday morning Prayer Meeting is held at 9:30 A. M., which is doing noble work.

FIRST CHURCH OF MARCELLUS.—This church has been from its organization Presbyterian in its ecclesiastical relations, and at the same time Congregational in its internal policy and arrangement, having for the management of its affairs a standing committee instead of a regular church session. Its membership has been made up of different denominations, but chiefly of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who constituted the controlling religious element in the early settlement of Marcellus. There were a few Baptists and people of other religious proclivities among them; but at the time of the first settlement, and for twenty years afterwards, they were sufficiently united practically to combine their strength and resources in providing for a common religious worship; and on the 13th of October, 1801, they formed a church under the simple yet comprehensive title, "Church of Christ." A society was also formed under the name and style of the "Trustees of the Eastern Religious Society of Marcellus" in May, 1802, of which Dan Bradley, Martin Cossit, James C. Miller, Martin Goddard, Thomas North and Nathaniel Kelsey were Trustees.

Materials for a house of worship were set up at auction, and among the bidders were nearly all the inhabitants of the town at that time. The edifice was completed in 1803, and was *the first church building in the County of Onondaga*. "By way of renown it was then remarked that it was the only meeting house between New Hartford, Oneida

County, and the Pacific Ocean, which was literally the fact."

Rev. Seth Williston was missionary here in 1800, and subsequently Rev. Caleb Alexander, who officiated in organizing the society.

Among the original members of the church were the following named persons: Thomas, Mary, Lucy, Asahel and Hannah North, Thomas North, Jr., Samuel and Hannah Rice, James C. and Sarah Miller, Martin and Olive Cossit, Dan and Eunice Bradley, Samuel and Phebe Wheadon, Caleb Todd, and Thomas Cathcart.

Before the erection of the church edifice services were regularly held in Deacon Samuel Rice's tavern. At whatever inconvenience to themselves and to the throng of travelers stopping with them, Deacon and Mrs. Rice would have their large upper room made ready every Sabbath for the worship of God. And though the good Deacon could not write a sermon himself, he could read one with more eloquence of heart and voice than many a minister.

James C. Miller was the first clerk, and served the church for five years. To show his frank and honest Christian character, we insert the following passage entire from his records:

"Whereas, I did sometime in the month of April last suffer a few of the young people of my neighborhood to dance a short time at my house, which I now believe was, under existing circumstances, wrong and inconsistent with my engagement with this church; I do therefore request my brethren charitably to believe that the offense was unpremeditated, that it took place under circumstances not affording much opportunity for reflection, and that I had not the least intention to wound the feelings of any of my Christian friends, or to offend against the rules of the church. I now sincerely, and, I hope, humbly, confess that I have done wrong, have given occasion of offense to my brethren of this church and have dishonored my Christian profession. I ask the forgiveness of this church and all my Christian friends, and for the future will endeavor to be more circumspect in my walk. [Signed,] JAS. C. MILLER."

Mr. Miller died in March, 1807, from an attack of typhus fever.

Of the eighteen original members only three ever removed their connection with the church. One of these died under 50 years of age, four between 60 and 70, and four over 80. Within the last seven years only ten members have died; of these, eight were over 80 and one 73 years of age.

Pastors.—Rev. Levi Parsons, the first pastor, was born in North Hampton, Mass., in 1779, and graduated at Williams College in 1801. He studied theology with Dr. Hyde, of Lee, Mass., and was

licensed to preach at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1806. As Missionary of the Berkshire Missionary Society, he visited the new settlements westward as far as Niagara, and settled at Marcellus in September, 1806. He was the second pastor in this whole region of country—Pompey having one (Rev. Mr. Wallace) a little earlier. He preached at Marcellus thirty-three years, except an interval of two years spent in Otisco. He died, widely known and respected, November 20, 1864, aged 85 years.

While Father Parsons was preaching in Otisco, Rev. Levi Griswold supplied his place.

The second settled pastor was Rev. John Tompkins, who served the church twenty-five years. What was to have been his quarter-centennial anniversary was suddenly and mysteriously changed to his funeral service.

His successor, Rev. W. S. Franklin, of Syracuse, was pastor during a period of three years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Dwight Scovel, who is now (1878) in the seventh year of his pastorate.

The original church edifice, erected in 1803, cost \$1,500, including, perhaps, painting three years afterwards. In 1814 another bent was added and a steeple, and the house was newly painted at an expense of \$4,500, raised by selling the pews. In 1858, it was frescoed and painted; and immediately preceding the 75th anniversary, in October, 1876, it received a tin roof, was painted without and newly frescoed which, with a new pulpit and furniture and the liquidation of all debts, cost \$1,600.

In 1845 the church numbered 162; in 1857, it was reduced by deaths and removals to 130; the revivals of 1858-'59, increased the membership to 170, the highest number ever attained. It fell afterwards to 144, and now (1878) numbers 149.

The Sunday School was organized June 14, 1818, and soon numbered 146 scholars. It was among the first Sunday Schools in the United States, a few only having been previously formed in New England. From the first it was carried on with deep interest, especially in memorizing Scripture; several scholars committed in one year 1,000 verses each, and Dr. Franklin Bangs 3,000. The present number of scholars is 178; teachers, 19.

The church has furnished two missionaries to foreign countries, viz: Rev. Dan Bradley, Jr., for many years a missionary to Siam, and Rev. Geo. Todd, a returned missionary and now pastor at Arkport, N. Y. Also, as home ministers, Rev. Levi Parsons, D. D., son of the first pastor, settled at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; Rev. J. Edward Close, of Jordan, and Rev. James S. Baker, of Onondaga.

FIRST BAPTIST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF MARCELLUS—Located at Thorn Hill. At the time the church was organized it was called South Marcellus. The date of organization was September 1, 1815, at which 101 members constituted the Society. John Kneeland and Nathan Thompson, Deacons. Among the leading members were Samuel Conklin, Amasa Kneeland, Daniel Cody, Joshua Chandler, Amasa Sissons, Luther Manley, Salmon Hunt, John Hunt and David Fitzgerald. The first meeting-house was built in 1816, and stood a few rods southwest of the present edifice. The present edifice was completed in 1849—cost about \$1,500. The following have been pastors of the church: Rev. Elias Harman, 1808-'16; Rev. Salmon Morton, 1816-'19; Rev. J. B. Worden, 1810-'35; Rev. B. W. Capron, 1835-'40; Rev. Thos. Brown, 1840-'48; Rev. — Palmer, 1848-'50; Rev. Sylvester Gardner, 1850-'51; Rev. William Wilkins, 1851-'52; Rev. J. Baldwin, 1853-'54; Rev. A. Milen, 1855-'56; Rev. Hiram Powers, 1856-'59; Rev. Mr. Bowen, one month—died here, 1859; Rev. J. Suley, 1859-'60; Rev. Wm. Roney, 1860-'64; Rev. E. B. Hatch, 1864-'69; Rev. Wm. L. Goodspeed, 1870-'74; Rev. Wm. Haw, 1874-'76; Rev. P. Perry, 1877, present pastor.

Membership, 94; Sunday School, 112.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MARCELLUS.—The earliest meetings were held in a school-house in Marcellus; afterwards, in the year 1816, in the house of Mr. David Holmes. The Society was not organized into a corporate body till Dec. 8, 1823, at the house of Stephen Cobb. The first class was formed in 1816 with sixteen members. The following persons were members of that class: David Holmes and wife, Temperance Holmes, Matilda Holmes, Susan Holmes, Thomas Pryor and wife, Joseph Gilson, Isaac B. Benham and wife, Polly Shepherd, Silas Bush and wife, John Rhoades and wife, and a Mrs. Hawley. The first church was built of stone, on the hill west of the village, the place now occupied by the Catholic Church as a cemetery. The second church was built of stone on the spot now occupied as a residence by Dr. Richards. The third church edifice was built of brick, in the year 1857, on the site of the present church. This edifice was burned January 25, 1877, and the present new and beautiful church was built the same year the former was destroyed by fire, at a cost of about \$11,000, the stone of the old church forming the basement. This Society has been continuously served by good and devoted pastors. From 1875 to 1878, Rev. Wm. Jones was pastor.

The present membership is about 200. Sunday

School has a membership of 150. Several members of this church have gone forth as ministers of the Gospel.

This Church was organized in 1823, under the name of "First Zion Society of Marcellus," while its members were Methodists, and the Society continued to regard itself—and was regarded by others—as a Methodist Church.

The name of the corporation was changed in September, 1877, on application to Judge Riegel, from "The First Zion Society of Marcellus," to "The First Methodist Episcopal Church."

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, MARCELLUS.—In the year 1853, the first services of the Catholic Church in Marcellus, were held at the house of John McNally. The church was organized in 1854, and consisted of about twenty members, among whom were John McNally, John Glover, Patrick McLaughlin, John Kerwin, Michael Curtin, John McDonnell, Jeremiah Curtin and James McNally.

In 1853, Rev. Michael Haes, of Syracuse, was pastor. The following have since officiated: Rev. Wm. McCallian, 1854; Rev. Father Butler, Syracuse, 1862; Rev. F. J. Purcell, Skaneateles, 1873; Rev. J. J. Hayden, resident pastor, 1874; Rev. B. J. McDonough, present pastor, (1878.)

The number of families is about one hundred and fifty, with an attendance of one hundred at the Sunday School.

The pastoral residence was purchased in 1873. The church from the first has experienced an encouraging and prosperous growth.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF MARCELLUS.—The facts contained in the following brief sketch of this church, have been kindly furnished by Mr. John H. Lloyd, present assistant in charge.

This church was organized in the year 1824. Meetings were regularly held in the school house of the village of Marcellus until 1827, when Mr. White generously gave the society the lot upon which the present church building stands. The

church was unfortunately burned down in the winter of 1867. Up to the year 1836, the society had no resident clergymen, but was in charge of St. James Church of Skaneateles.

The present church edifice was built under the charge of Rev. Robert M. Duff, Rector of St. James Church at Skaneateles, at a cost of \$3,300. It is a plain wooden structure capable of seating comfortably about 250 persons, and has a fine organ valued at \$600. The church is under the charge of St. Andrew's Associate Mission of Syracuse; Rev. C. P. Jennings, Dean of St. Andrews, Rector; Mr. John H. Lloyd, assistant in charge.

The present church officers are, viz: S. W., Newton G. Case; J. W., Lucius Moses; Vestrymen, Orlando Beach, Myron H. Whiting, Dan Moses, Storms M. Griffin, Willis Case, Thad. C. Beach, James C. Sayre and Edwin Whitney. The church numbers forty families, forty communicants, Sunday School scholars, thirty-four; teachers, six.

In connection with the history of the churches of Marcellus, we append the following brief sketch of the Methodist Chapel at Marcellus Falls.

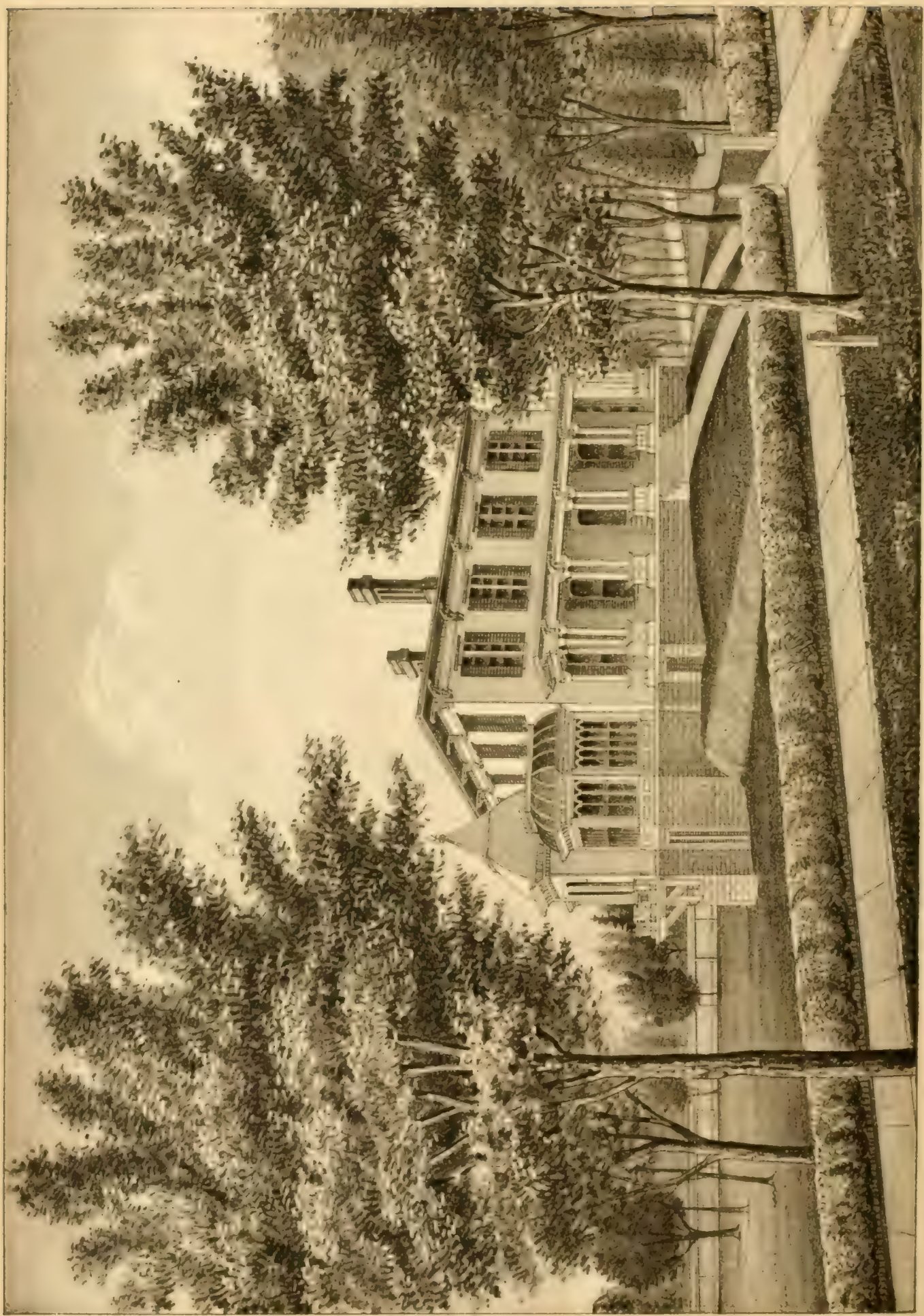
The first Methodist class of the town of Marcellus was organized at Marcellus Falls. When the subject of building a church was agitated, the members at Marcellus Falls claimed that it should be located at Marcellus Falls, but the members residing at the village maintained that it ought to be built at Marcellus, because of its more central location. For some time there has not been a regular class. Services have, however, been held by the Methodist and Presbyterian ministers who preached alternately at least once a fortnight. A Sunday School and a prayer meeting have been regularly held and supported by the members of both Methodist and Presbyterian churches. A ladies sewing circle keeps in repair the commodious chapel and furnishes books for the Sunday School library and the choir, for which they have recently purchased a fine cabinet organ.

SKANEATELES.

Skaneateles is the southern town on the west line of the county, and derives its name from the lake on both banks of which the southern portion of the town is situated. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water, extending from the northwestern corner of Cortland county, along the entire western boundary of the town of Spafford, and north to the center of

the town of Skaneateles. Its Indian name, according to some, signified "very long lake," according to others, "beautiful squaw." The outlet was called "Hananttoo," meaning "water running through thick hemlocks."

The town of Skaneateles was formed from Marcellus February 26, 1830. The surface is rolling



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JULIUS EARLL, SKANEATELES, NEW YORK



Photo, by Wildey, Skaneateles.

JUDGE HEZEKIAH EARLL.

The Earll family is of Welsh origin. The Earlls emigrated from Wales to Nova Scotia at quite an early day; from thence were scattered in the different parts of New England, and in the eastern part of New York State, near Lake Champlain.

Daniel Earll came from Whitehall, Washington county, and settled at Onondaga Hollow in the year 1792. He had eight sons, hardy, enterprising men, who settled in different parts of the county, and became a powerful family in their many branches. The Earlls were generally farmers, owning considerable land.

In the winter of 1794-5, Robert Earll and his brother, Abijah, came and settled on Lot 27, near Skaneateles. They did a good deal at a very early day for the opening of this region.

Robert Earll probably had a school opened before any in the village. He built at first a log house, but afterwards, though still at a very early day, the land-mark long known as the old "Red House." This was on the old Genesee road. It was by this road that a pathway was first opened to Skaneateles, and by it the earlier settlers came.

Daniel Earll, Sr., remained in the town of Onondaga until 1810, and after that lived near his sons Robert and Abijah until his death, which occurred in 1817, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Robert Earll had six sons, one of whom, Hezekiah, is the subject of the above sketch.

Hezekiah Earll was born about the year 1790. He has identified himself with the history of Onondaga County as one of its most successful business men. He was universally respected and beloved for his moral worth, manly virtues, and integrity of character. He engaged in many business enterprises, though his principal occupation was farming. The latter years of his life he resided at the "Community Farm," about three miles from Skaneateles, where he died October 30, 1863.

He was for some years connected with the Auburn Exchange bank, and was at one time its president.

Judge Nehemiah H. Earll, eldest brother of Hezekiah Earll, has occupied several important stations in the official history of the county. Judge of Onondaga County common pleas from 1823 to 1831, superintendent of Salt Springs from 1831 to 1835, and member of the Twenty-sixth congress, 1841 and 1842.

Hezekiah Earll had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. His son, George H. Earll, at the death of his father inherited the homestead known as the "Community Farm," and was an enterprising and successful farmer. He died in 1873.

Julius Earll, eldest son of Hezekiah Earll, was born in the town of Skaneateles in 1818. In his youth he received a thorough academic education, and subsequently studied law in the office of Sandford & Moseley, and afterwards with Sherwood & Green, in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in due course of time. Instead of pursuing the practice of law he entered into the manufacturing business and was prominently identified with that and other business interests which were uniformly successful. His life was a remarkably busy one. Strong common sense and unfaltering energy were his marked characteristics. He was a true and substantial friend to the workingmen of Skaneateles and vicinity. Mr. Earll was also prominently identified with political affairs in Onondaga County. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat. He several times represented his district in State conventions, but never consented to accept a political office. At the time of his death he was president and principal stockholder of the Hart street paper company. He died, July 26, 1876, while still in middle age and in the midst of an active and prosperous life.

He left a widow, a son, and daughter, who still reside in Skaneateles, his son being Julius H. Earll, of that place.



MRS A J EARLL



RESIDENCE OF A. J. EARLL, SEANEATEL



PHOTO BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE

A. J. EARLL.



or moderately hilly, and from the lake slopes beautifully upwards to a height from two to five hundred feet, affording, on both borders, some of the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, many of which are occupied by fine cottages and villas. The soil is principally a clay loam. The only stream in the town is the outlet of the lake, which has upon it numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water-power. In 1840, a part of Spafford was annexed to this town.

The State has constructed a dam across the outlet of the Lake for the purpose of retaining the water for the Jordan level of the Erie Canal. This forms a vast reservoir, eighteen miles long by from one to two miles broad and four feet deep, from which to draw during the dry season. Formerly, before the State improvements on the limestone bed of the stream, some three miles north of the village, in dry seasons, fully one half of the water used to disappear in the fissures of the rocks. In order to save the water the State has expended large sums of money. The channel has been turned and the bottom chinked with small stone, clay and grout, so that, since this was done, there has been but little waste. The lake is the highest in the county, some two hundred feet higher than Otisco and one hundred higher than Owasco, on either side of it. It is situated among the shale above the limestone stratum, and is mainly fed by springs which are not impregnated with lime: hence the water is pure, soft and limpid, and has been highly valued by manufacturers for washing and cleansing wool and other manufacturing materials.

EARLY SETTLERS.

According to Clark's Onondaga, the settlers in this town came in as follows: John Thompson, the first white man, with his family, within the present limits of the town, in 1793; a Mr. Robinson in 1794; from this till 1796, Lovell Gibbs, Jonathan Hall and Winston Day. Mr. Gibbs kept the first tavern in a log house. In 1797, and soon after, came Warren Hecox, James Porter, Dr. Munger, Dr. Samuel Porter, Elnathan Andrews, John Legg, Moses Loss, John Briggs, Nathan Kelsey, Wm. J. Vredenburg, Isaac Sherwood and Dr. Benedict. Then came the Kelloggs and Earlls, from 1802 to 1810.

Daniel Earll, with his brother Nehemiah, came from Washington County and settled at Onondaga Hollow, in 1792. Nehemiah, who had one daughter, died in 1808. Daniel Earll had the following named sons, viz: Jonas, Daniel, Nathaniel, Robert, Benjamin, Watson, Nehemiah and Abijah. The two youngest, Nehemiah and Abijah, came to Onon-

daga with their father. Robert and Benjamin removed with their families to Onondaga in the winter of 1794-5, and remained there about a year. Afterwards, Robert, Benjamin, Watson and Abijah removed to Marcellus; Robert and Abijah settled on Lot No. 27, and the other two on Lot No. 11, in the same town.

In 1802, Jonas Earll came from Washington County and settled on Lot No. 19, Marcellus. He had three sons—Solomon, Jonas, Jr., and David. Solomon died many years ago. Jonas, Jr., died in October, 1846, and Jonas, Sen., in October, 1847, at the advanced age of 96. Jonas Earll, Jr., was one of the leading political men of the county for more than twenty years, and held many important offices of trust. He was a member of Assembly in 1820 and 1821, and Senator from 1822 to 1827, a member of the XXth and XXIst Congresses, from 1826 to 1830, for several years Sheriff of the County and Postmaster at Syracuse from 1837 to 1841.

Robert Earll had six sons, viz: Isaac, Robert, Nehemiah H., Hezekiah, Hiram and Ira. Robert, Sen., died in 1834, and his son Ira about the same time. The other sons remained residents of the county, except Robert Jr., who removed to Wyoming county. Judge Nehemiah H. Earll occupied several important stations in the official history of the county. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1823 to 1831; Superintendent of the Salt Springs from 1831 to 1835, and Member of the XXVIth Congress, in 1841 and 1842.

Daniel Earll, Sen., remained in the town of Onondaga till 1810, when he removed to Marcellus (now Skaneateles) and lived near his sons Robert and Abijah until his death, which occurred in 1817, aged 88. This numerous and influential family were of Massachusetts origin.

Charles Pardee is said to have been the first white child born in the town of Skaneateles. He died at his residence in the village of Skaneateles, April 10, 1878, aged 82 years, which would make his birth to have occurred in 1796. He was a prominent man, and during his active business life was thoroughly identified with nearly every interest of his native town.

One of the most distinguished citizens of the county, viz: Daniel Kellogg, Esq., became a resident of Skaneateles in the spring of 1803. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., April 19, 1780. After spending two years as a student in Williams College, he studied law in the office of Abraham Van Vechten, Esq., of Albany, and was admitted to the Bar in October, 1800. In 1801, he began

the practice of law in the village of Auburn, then a hamlet of only a few scattering houses. In 1802 he married in that place Miss Laura Hyde, and in 1803, removed to Skaneateles. He soon became famous both as a lawyer and financier. In 1813 he was appointed District-Attorney for the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Chenango and Cortland, and discharged the duties of the office with signal ability for three years. Elected President of the Bank of Auburn in 1818, he held that important financial station till his death, which occurred May 4, 1836. Cut off in the full vigor of his mental powers, when many years of active usefulness might have reasonably been anticipated, his death was regarded as a public calamity, especially by business men who knew and could appreciate his worth.

PRIMITIVE LIFE.

The primitive settlers of Skaneateles often found the means of subsistence scanty and precarious. Provisions were obtained chiefly from the towns of Aurelius and Scipio, which had been settled somewhat earlier, and were then in Onondaga county. The following from Clark's Onondaga, was related by Warren Hecox, one of the oldest settlers:

"In 1799, there was an uncommon scarcity of grain, and he had to send to Scipio, twenty miles, and pay two dollars and fifty cents for one bushel of wheat. He could only raise money enough to purchase a single bushel at a time. He hired a horse at fifty cents a day, and sent a boy eighteen miles to Montville, in Sempronius, to get the bushel ground, which took two days; the mills at Auburn and Camillus having stopped running on account of the great drought of that season. Many of his neighbors were in a worse predicament, for they could get neither money nor wheat."

After the early settlers had prospered, so as to raise a surplus, the markets for produce were at Albany and Utica. It took a horse team in those times fourteen days, and often longer, to make a journey to Albany and back; an ox team about the same length of time to go to Utica and return, taking a load of grain or potash, and bringing back a load of goods.

The lake and forests, however, were well supplied with fish and game. Skaneateles Lake has been noted for its abundance of excellent trout, some of which have been taken weighing fifteen pounds. Perch have also been caught in considerable numbers. Formerly the region around the lake and the river abounded with game. Deer were often seen swimming across the lake and canoes and skiffs of all sorts were put in requisition to capture them; all hands joined in the chase, and the pleasurable reminiscences of the sport are often recounted by

the early settlers and their immediate descendants.

Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett was a prominent citizen of Skaneateles—Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the old Supreme Court of Judicature. (See Civil List of the County.) Judge Jewett was born August 4, 1791, and died January 27, 1858.

VILLAGE OF SKANEATELES.

The first frame house where the village of Skaneateles now stands was erected by Lovell Gibbs in 1796. Dr. Hall erected the second during the same year. In 1797, James Porter erected a large tavern, the first in the place. The timber in this house is noted as having been in the first raft ever afloat on Skaneateles Lake. The first store was kept by Winston Day, who, in 1797, erected a commodious building for the purpose, and was set up in trade by Judge Sanger. The Judge had invested money in land and mill sites at the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and as one of the Commissioners to lay out the Seneca Turnpike, secured its passage across the outlet where the village is now situated. It followed an old Indian trail, crossing at the village, along which the Oneidas and Onondagas used to pass in visiting their Cayuga and Seneca friends. At the time of the first settlements this was the only road in the town. The old Genesee Road was first cut out and traveled a mile and a quarter north of the village.

Judge Jedediah Sanger erected the first grist and saw mills at the outlet of the lake in 1796. The first bridge was built by the Seneca Road Company in 1800. It was twenty-four rods long by twenty-four feet wide, and stood upon fourteen posts. When it was rebuilt the second time, in 1842, its length was reduced to twenty-four feet. The iron bridge spanning the outlet at present, was erected by the State in 1871, by a special act of the Legislature. It is a fine structure, 100 feet in width.

The first frame school house in town was erected at Skaneateles Village in 1798. Nicholas Otis was the first teacher. A school had been kept in a private room in the village before the house was built, by Ebenezer Castle.

A postoffice was first established at Skaneateles in 1804. William J. Vredenburg, Postmaster. His successor was John TenEyck; and Charles J. Burnett was Postmaster from 1817 to 1843.

A steamboat was first put upon Skaneateles Lake in 1831. It failed to meet expectations and after a while was converted into a sail-boat. The experiment was again tried, (and has proved more successful) when the "Skaneateles," a neat and commodious steamboat, commanded by Captain Hecox,



VIEW OF DARVEL MILLS PROPERTY OF THOMAS



ON, AT SKANEATELES FALLS, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.



Garde



MRS. D. C. THORNTON



D. C. THORNTON

was put on July 4, 1848. The propeller, "Glen Haven," Captain E. B. Coe, now plies upon the lake between Skaneateles and Glen Haven.

SCENERY.

The Village of Skaneateles is one of the most lovely and picturesque in Central New York. From this village the eye measures about half the distance of the lake to the south, a mile and a half in width. On the shores are no bogs or marshes to disfigure the prospect. The rich velvet turf of the gradually sloping banks of the lake seem to be resting on the water's brink. Villas and lawns give a charm enhanced by distance; and the woodlands, clothed in richest green, rock and rustle their foliage in the wind. In autumn the golden grain of the cultivated fields waves in the breeze; the flocks and herds graze in the luxuriant pastures, and the light bark glides gracefully over the sweet bosom of the water. The rural scenery is not more wholesome and inviting than the village itself, which the hand of man has adorned with every element of neatness and taste. Cottages, mansions, gardens, fences, business places, churches, school houses, manufactories, are all kept from dilapidation and preserved in a fresh and healthy state of repair. It would be difficult to find a more desirable village to live in than Skaneateles.

An Academy was established at Skaneateles in 1840. It seems never to have been incorporated, and was subsequently merged in a consolidated school.

The school established by the Quakeress, Lydia Mott, on the western shore of the lake, popularly known as "*The Hive*," was a very celebrated boarding school for young ladies in its day.

The village of Skaneateles was incorporated by special act of the Legislature passed April 19, 1833. The first election for officers was held at the "Indian Queen Hotel," kept by Isaac W. Perry, on the second Tuesday in May, 1833, when the following Board of Trustees was elected: Freeborn G. Jewett, President; Daniel Tallcot, Phares Gould, William Gibbs and Lewis Sandford. The following named have since served as Presidents of the Board of Village Trustees:

Daniel Kellogg, 1834; Freeborn G. Jewett, 1835; Phares Gould, 1836; George F. Leitch, 1837-'38; James Hall, 1839; G. F. Leitch, 1840; Nelson Hawley, 1841; James Hall, 1842; John C. Beach, 1843; Spencer Hannum, 1844; Nelson Hawley, 1845-'46; Alexander Horton, 1847; William H. Willets, 1848; Wm. H. Jewett, 1849; John Davey, Jr., 1850; Charles Pardee, 1851-'52, '53; William

Fuller, 1854; John Legg, 1855; John Barrow, 1856; Freeborn G. Jewett, 1857; Thomas Snook, 1858; Spencer Hannum, 1859; C. W. Allis, 1860; Harrison B. Dodge, 1861-'62; Charles Pardee, 1863; Joel Thayer, 1864-'65; Wm. R. Gorton, 1866; Newell Turner, 1867; Jacob C. DeWitt, 1868; C. Pardee, 1869; H. B. Dodge, 1870; James A. Root, 1871; C. Pardee, 1872; Thomas Kelley, 1873-'74-'75; William Marvin, 1876; Thomas Kelley, 1877; Thomas Kelley, Wm. H. Lawton, John Packwood, James Jewell, John E. Waller, Simon L. Irish, Russell B. Wheeler, Trustees, 1878. Clerk, James P. Wheadon. Treasurer, John Davey.

Skaneateles has three Banks, viz: The Bank of Skaneateles, organized under the banking law of the State in 1869; capital \$100,000; Joel Thayer, President; H. T. Webb, Cashier; the Skaneateles Savings Bank, incorporated April 16, 1866, with the following officers, viz: Richard Tallcot, Anson Lapham, Charles Pardee, Joel Thayer, Henry L. Roosevelt, Caleb W. Allis, John Barrow, Josias Garlock, Henry T. Webb, Henry I. Hubbard, Thos. Isom, Jr., Leonard H. Earll, Ezekiel B. Hoyt, Geo. H. Earll, Joab L. Clift. Its present officers are: J. L. Clift, President; John M. Nye, first Vice-President; John H. Smith, second Vice-President; Charles Pardee, George T. Campbell, George W. Earll, Willis Platt, J. C. DeWitt, L. H. Earll, I. S. Amerman, John H. Gregory, A. R. Pardee, W. B. Lawton. J. Garlock, Secretary and Treasurer; and the Private Banking House of C. Pardee & Co.

The village has two Hotels—the Packwood House and the Lake View. The Packwood is kept by T. A. & E. A. Andrews. Built by Mr. John Packwood in 1872, at a cost, including building and furniture, of \$20,000. Both are good hotels and well kept.

JOHN PACKWOOD, Carriage Manufacturer. Business established in 1855. The building occupied at present was built in 1865. The especial feature of the shops is fine carriages and sleighs. The works are located on Genesee street, and employ twenty-five hands.

UNION FREE SCHOOL.

The Skaneateles Union Free School, with Academic Department, was organized in 1866. The building, occupying the old Academy site, was erected in 1855, and enlarged by an addition on the north, in 1871. The present value of the property is \$12,000. The school has four departments, six teachers, and an attendance of about two hundred and fifty pupils. The Library contains about 1,000 volumes.

Principals: M. H. Slee, 1866-'69; William C. Howell, 1869-'74; F. H. Hodgson, 1874-'75; A. M. Wright, present Principal, since 1875.

The Academy, since merged in the above school, was established in 1840.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The Farmers' Club of Skaneateles was organized in 1855, for the purpose of furthering the interests of agriculture, horticulture, &c., with forty-five members.

In 1836, the prominent agriculturalists organized a society for the purpose of holding annual fairs for the disposal of stock, &c., and also for monthly markets. The last Town Fair under their auspices was held in 1840, from which time the organization declined, and in 1855 was merged in the present farmers' club. The first officers (1855) were Wm. M. Beauchamp, Secretary, and Peter Whittlesey, Treasurer. Managers of the first Annual Fair—Chester Moses, President; Lewis W. Cleveland, Peter Whittlesey, Wm. P. Giles, S. Porter Rhoades and William J. Townsend, Directors.

Present officers (1878): J. Horatio Earll, President; Frank E. Austin, first Vice-President; E. H. Adams, second Vice-President; Martin C. DeWitt, Treasurer; Wills Clift, Secretary.

MASONIC.

Charles H. Platt, Chapter No. 247, A. F. & A. M.—First meeting under dispensation, December 10, 1869. Lodge formed with nine original members. Officers—Henry J. Hubbard, H. P.; George W. Barnes, K.; John H. Gregory, S.; E. W. Harvey, Secretary. Present membership, fifty-two. Officers, 1878—G. W. Earll, H. P.; D. S. Dillingham, K.; J. Shallish, S.; W. A. Dwinwell, Secretary.

Skaneateles Lodge No. 522, F. & A. M.—Present charter obtained June 12, 1862. Officers of that date: John H. Gregory, W. M.; William F. Gregory, S. W.; George H. Williamson, J. W. Officers, 1878—George B. Harwood, W. M.; Wm. F. Gregory, S. W.; M. M. Livingston, J. W. Numbers at present about ninety.

CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, SKANEATELES.—The first church families who settled in Skaneateles and the immediate vicinity, were Gen. Robert Earll, in 1796, Jonathan Booth, in 1801, Wm. J. Vredenburg, in 1803, Charles J. Burnett, in 1803. During these latter years, Rev. Davenport Phelps, a noble missionary of the church visited Auburn and officiated there. It is also believed he visited Skaneateles.

The first remembered services were held in the house now occupied by Mrs. Burnett, in 1803, and at the "Red House," residence of Gen. Robert Earll, during the same and the following years. Afterwards also in a small wooden building situated where this church now stands. One half of this building was used for the first postoffice, and the other half was used and fitted for church purposes. Mr. Charles J. Burnett, W. J. Vredenburg, John S. Furman and a Mr. Letherland, here read the services. St. Peter's Church in Auburn, was organized in 1808, and the Rev. Davenport Phelps became the rector. The church building there was consecrated in 1812, on the 22d day of August, by the saintly Bishop Hobart. Mr. Vredenburg was one of the wardens of that church, and Jonathan Booth a vestryman. The church people here very generally attended church service in Auburn. Rev. Davenport Phelps, while rector of St. Peter's, frequently came here and officiated. His first service was held in the upper hall of the Vredenburg mansion, since known as the Kellogg house, seats being arranged for the people who very generally attended the services. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett received their first communion in this house, from the hands of the Rev. Davenport Phelps, in 1809. He also baptized their first child. Mr. Vredenburg died in 1813.

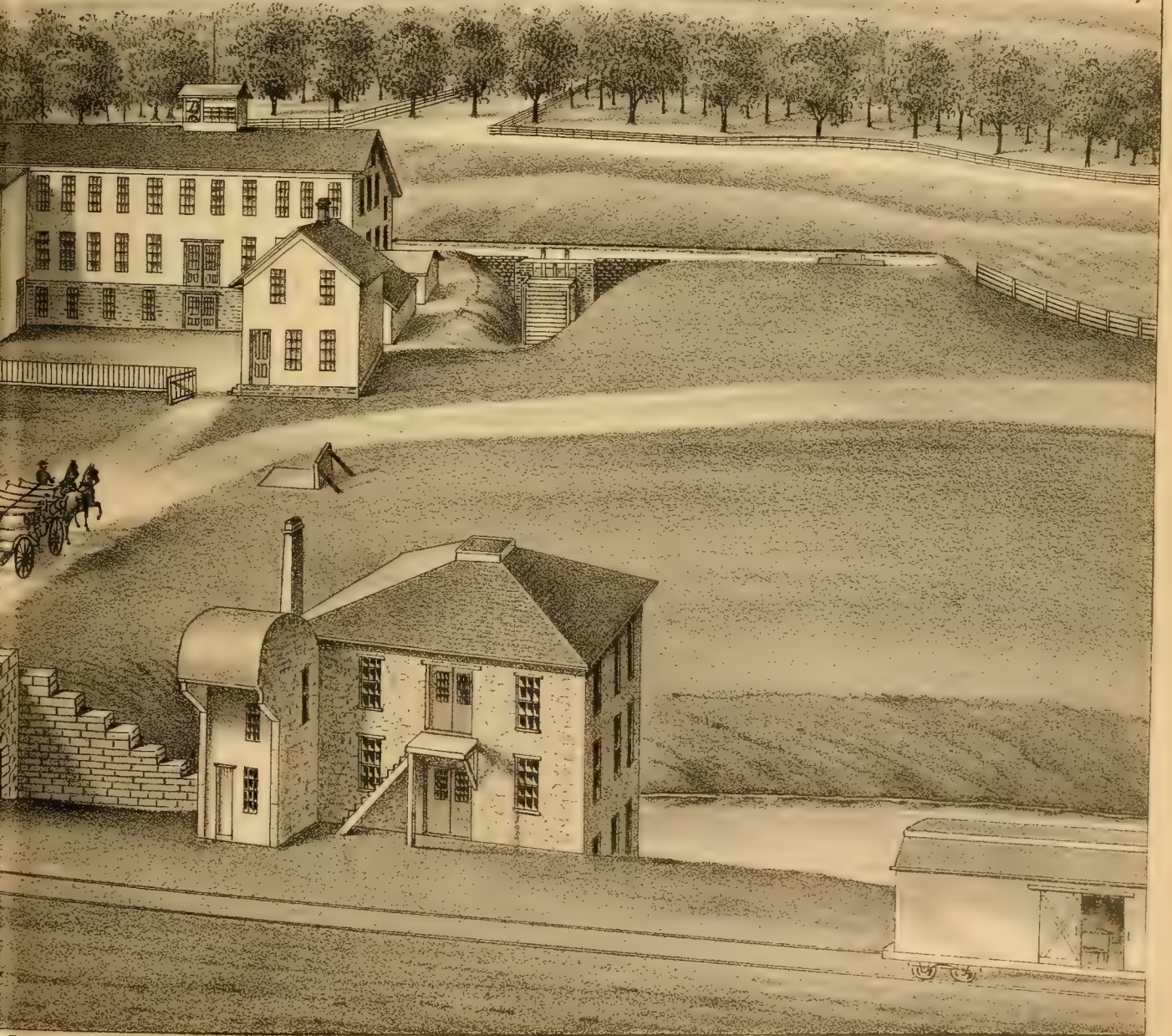
Services were held more or less regularly by lay readers, or an occasional missionary visitor—among the latter the Rev. W. A. Clarke, who followed Mr. Phelps as rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn—until the year 1816, when the first *written* record of the life of this parish appears. This is the act of incorporation of St. James' Parish, Skaneateles, attested by Mr. John TenEyck, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, bearing date Jan. 4, 1816. At this same meeting of the incorporators and others, the Rev. Wm. A. Clarke presided, and Jonathan Booth and Charles J. Burnett were elected wardens, and Edward G. Ludlow, John W. Livingston, Zalmon Booth, Stephen Horton, John Pierson, John How, Samuel Francis and William Gibbs were chosen vestrymen. Rev. William A. Clarke was ordained in 1812. He resigned St. Peter's Church in 1814.

In 1816, an attempt was made to build a church, a conditional subscription being raised for that purpose. But as only \$1,500 of the \$2,000 required, was raised, the enterprise fell through and the organization was abandoned, although lay reading and occasional visits from clergymen were continued with more or less regularity.

On the 19th day of April, 1824, the parish was reorganized under the same name, and the organiza-



VIEW OF THOMAS MORTON'S MILLS AT M



E, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

tion was attested by Levi Mason, of the Court of Common Pleas, and R. L. Hess, Clerk of the same Court. At the same time the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society: Wardens, Jonathan Booth and C. J. Burnett; Vestrymen, William Gibbs, John Daniels, Stephen Horton, John Pierson, Charles Pardee, J. W. Livingston, Samuel Francis, Elijah P. Rust. The meeting for the election of these persons was presided over by Rev. Augustus L. Converse, of whose after history we can learn nothing.

Another blank follows until the 27th day of March, 1826, when a meeting of the congregation was held, at which the Rev. Amos Pardee presided. The same vestry was elected with the exception of John Daniels, who was replaced by Mr. John S. Furman. The following year, 1827, the Rev. Amos Pardee was still officiating, and the name of James M. Allen appears among the Vestrymen.

Although there is no mention made in the proceedings of either of the last mentioned meetings, of the project of building a church, yet we find a paper bearing date August 3d, 1827, which is a contract between the Wardens and Vestry of St. James Church, and Enos P. Root, in which Mr. Root agrees to build the church and make it ready for occupancy. Of the same date there is also a a subscription paper, on which is subscribed the sum of \$2,595. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Gibbs were this year the Wardens, and Mr. Butler S. Wolcott's name appears among the Vestrymen.

In the report of the Rev. Amos Pardee to the Convention of the Diocese, held in Trinity Church, New York City, October 17, 1827, appears the following:

"In Skaneateles the past year our members have increased, and our prospects are very much improved. A church was commenced in the last summer, and is now nearly or quite inclosed."

On the 25th day of January of the following year, (1828,) the Rev. Algernon S. Hollister was called to officiate as Rector for one year from the following Easter, and Timothy Baker and Augustus Kellogg were elected on the Vestry; and the following from Bishop Hobart's address to the convention of 1828, held in Trinity Church, New York, October 16th and 17th, shows at what date the church was consecrated:

"On Tuesday, the 23d of September I consecrated the church at Skaneateles, where a small congregation has for several years been kept together, and at last by extraordinary exertions have erected a neat edifice for worship."

On the 26th of May, 1834, the old parsonage and grounds were purchased of Mr. Lucas and an addi-

tional strip of land from Alanson Edwards. Under the same date the thanks of the Vestry are tendered to the "Circle of Industry" for the donation of \$100 towards the purchase of a parsonage.

In August, 1845, the necessity for the enlargement of the church was first discussed by the Vestry, indicating very clearly the growth of the parish. The old parsonage was sold in March, 1846, and with the proceeds, \$100 from Bishop DeLancy, \$300 from Trinity Corporation, New York, and the proceeds of a subscription, the building was enlarged and improved in 1847.

In May, 1853, a lot and house adjoining the church were purchased of Mr. Vowles, and in the following month the house was improved and arranged for a parochial school.

In February, 1854, the Ladies' Society saved the School House from sale under foreclosure of mortgage by paying through the Treasurer, Miss Harriet T. Gibbs, the sum of \$150, for which the Vestry returned a sincere vote of thanks.

The corner stone of the present St. James Church, Skaneateles, was laid by the Bishop on the 30th of May, 1873, and was consecrated January 6th, 1874.

Clergymen—Rev. Augustus Converse, 1824; Rev. Amos Pardee, 1825-'27; Rev. Algernon S. Hollister, 1828-'31; Rev. Joseph T. Clarke, 1832-'44, (died on the Island of Jamaica, July, 1845); Rev. Charles Seymour, March 3, 1845 to June 16, 1851; Rev. A. C. Patterson, July 1851 to October, 1858; Rev. Mr. Page, 1858 to 1860; Rev. E. Moyses, October, 1860 to November, 1866; Rev. R. M. Duff, May, 1867 to September 1, 1872; Rev. Thomas Smith, September 1, 1872 to July 17, 1874.

Rev. John A. Staunton, the present Rector, began his ministry in the parish, October 1, 1874.

The following have been among the prominent members, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James Parish:

Messrs. Dyer Brainard, J. G. Porter, Dr. E. H. Porter, Thomas Yates, L. Bartlett, W. M. Beauchamp, J. Snook, Jr., N. J. Roosevelt, Ransom Crosby, Justin Redfield, D. T. Mosely, R. I. Baker, E. N. Leslie, W. H. Jewett, D. W. Hall, F. W. Stotwell, H. Q. Knight, John Humphreys, E. B. Coe, C. W. Abeel, H. J. Hubbard, and others, Vestrymen. N. J. Roosevelt, Samuel Francis, W. M. Beauchamp, E. B. Marshall, and others, Wardens. Present Wardens—William Marion, E. Reuel Smith.

Statistics—Families, 150; communicants, 191; Sunday School scholars, 125; contributions for all

purposes for the year ending June 1, 1877, \$1,170.99; value of church property, \$30,000; rectory, \$4,500.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SKANEATELES.—

The first settlements in the village of Skaneateles were made in March, 1796. Five years from its settlement it contained about one hundred buildings of different kinds, when, on the 20th of July, 1801, the first church in the village—bearing the name of "The First Congregational Church of Marcellus"—was organized by the Rev. Aaron Bascom. The Articles of Faith and Covenant were subscribed to by Joshua Cook, Solomon Edwards, Simeon Hosmer, Asa Harwood, Daniel Cook, and Aaron Cook. They were incorporated as the First Church of Christ in Marcellus, and the same day on which the church was organized, the following persons were received: James Porter, Mary Cook, Elizabeth Edwards, Lucretia Hosmer, Electa Edwards, Anna Clark, Hannah Annice, Martha Seymour, and Rebecca Cook. The same day Aaron Cook was elected Clerk of the Church.

The first church edifice was erected in 1808 and was dedicated March 1, 1809.

The church having called Mr. Swift, invited the Presbytery of Cayuga to ordain and install him, which was accordingly done on the 14th day of September, 1811. He resigned October 27, 1812.

Mr. Benjamin Rice was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Cayuga, July 7th, 1813. He resigned his charge in August, 1817.

In January, 1818, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and the church was received under the care of the Presbytery of Cayuga. The society had extended a call to the Rev. B. B. Stocton to become their pastor. The call was accepted, and he was installed March 4th, 1818, and resigned his charge in April, 1822.

Rev. Alexander M. Cowan, from Virginia, was installed December 4th, 1822, and resigned in 1828.

Rev. Samuel W. Brace began his labors with his people in November, 1828, and was installed February 17th, 1830. He resigned in November, 1843, having completed fifteen years of labor.

The society erected a new brick house of worship in the year 1830. The manse was purchased in the year 1832. Rev. Samuel W. Bush was installed in March, 1844, and resigned his charge in March, 1851. Rev. Selden Haines was installed on the 4th of December, 1851, and resigned in September, 1855. Rev. William B. Dada was ordained and

installed July 1, 1856, and resigned July 1st, 1858. Rev. A. Mandell, was installed February 2nd, 1859, and resigned January 16, 1861. On the 20th of April, 1862, the present pastor, Rev. M. N. Preston, began laboring with this people. He was ordained and installed on October 2d, 1862.

By the new boundaries of presbyteries established by act of General Assembly in 1869, this church was separated from Cayuga Presbytery and became a part of the Presbytery of Syracuse.

In January, 1852, the church, on the recommendation of the session, adopted the plan of electing Elders for the term of three years—to be divided into three classes, so that the term of one class shall expire on the first Monday of January in each year; when an election shall be held to fill the vacancy. The following persons constituted the several classes in the session—July, 1873:

Luther Clark and James A. Root to January, 1874; J. A. Edwards, S. L. Benedict and Emerson Adams to January, 1875; H. D. Fulton and Newell Turner to January, 1876; N. Turner, Clerk of the Session and Treasurer. Trustees of the Society are: Dr. George Campbell, J. Augustus Edwards, James A. Root, Newell Turner, Sereno Field, Emerson Adams. Dr. George T. Campbell Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Deacons.—Eli Clark, died 1834; Joshua Cook, dismissed 1807; Samuel Bellany, dismissed 1832; James Porter, dismissed 1826; Ebenezer Warner, died 1849; Chester Moses, died 1862; Philip Crosbey, died 1865; Foster Clark, Henry T. Hooker, William Clark, Sereno Field.

The present membership of this church is 220; attendance at Sunday School, 160. Three members became missionaries in foreign countries.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Baptist Church of Skaneateles was a branch of the church of the same denomination in Elbridge, and began about 1820. The church edifice at first occupied was built by the Congregationalists on the hill east of the village in 1807, and was subsequently bought by the Baptist Society, moved down and refitted. The present building was erected in 1842, and cost \$5,000. The ministers officiating have been Revs. Amasa Smith, Nathan Denison, Charles Elliot, John G. Zeeple, S. S. Relyea, William Roney, Henry Bowen, E. B. Palmer, George K. Allen and C. H. James. Present membership, 153; average attendance in Sunday School, 100.

FRIEND'S CHURCHES.—The Society of Friends of Skaneateles was organized from 1810 to 1814. Joseph Frost, Russell Frost, Silas Gaylord, William Willets and Abner Lawton were among the early



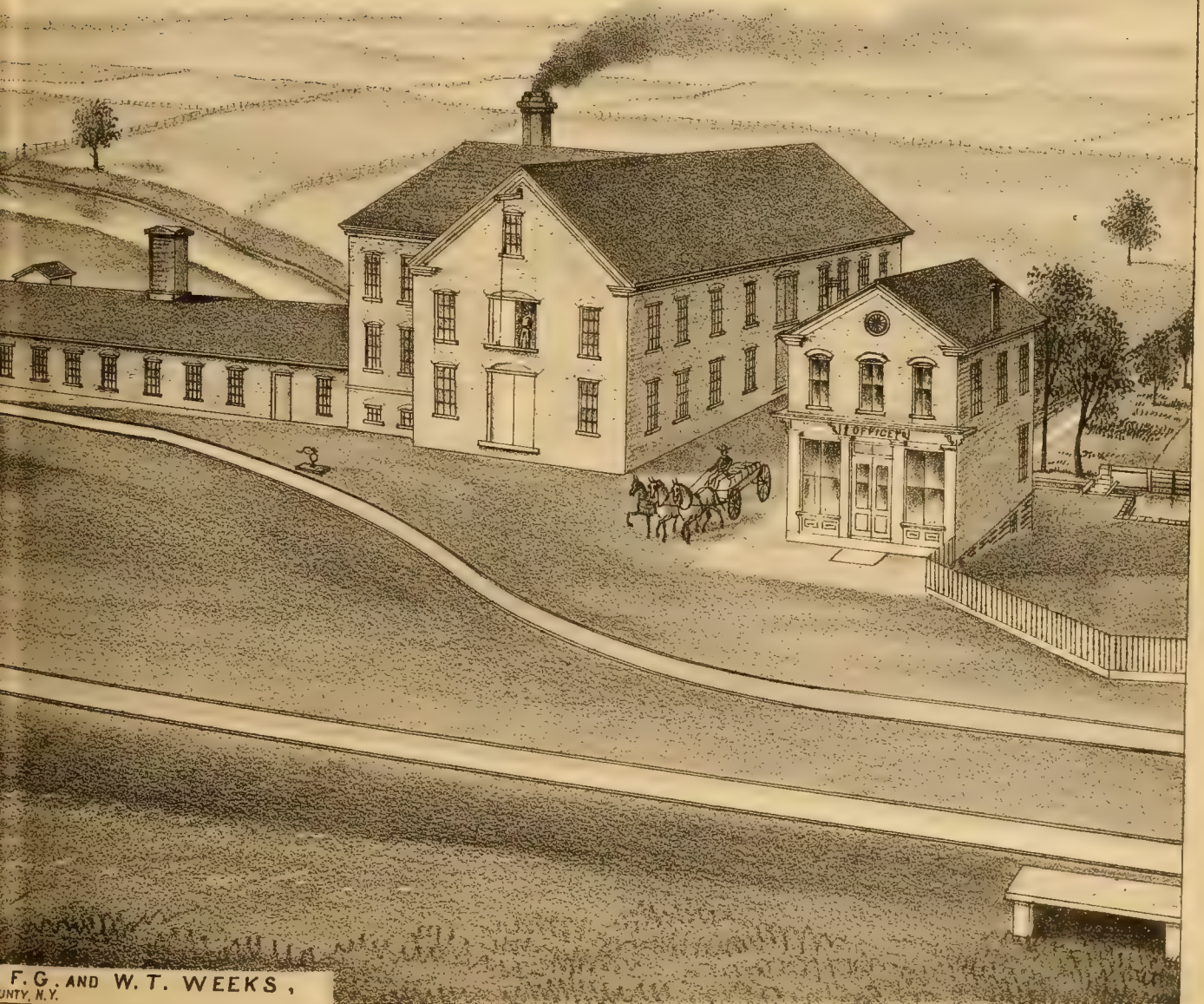
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SKANEATELES ON



RES. OF F. G. WEEKS.



F. G. AND W. T. WEEKS,
UNTY, N. Y.

members. Meetings were held in the meeting house now occupied by that branch of the Friends known as "Hicksites," about two and a half miles southwest of the village, near the Octagon School House.

In 1828, a division of the society into the two branches of Orthodox and Hicksites occurred, the latter being the followers of Elias Hicks, a distinguished liberal preacher among the Friends. Among the most prominent members of the Orthodox branch were Joseph Talcott and his two sons, Richard and Daniel. Of this branch Sarah Talcott was the first minister. Meetings were held in the old meeting house which was built on the farm of Richard Talcott, just within the present corporate limits, and which was torn down in 1873, during which year the present edifice was erected. The present membership is about forty, and value of church property \$3,000. Present minister, Chauncey B. Thorne.

The branch known as Hicksites continued to hold meetings at the old meeting house, in which they still worship. Their first minister after the separation was Adin Cory. At that time William Willets, Warren Giles, Abner Lawton and Silas Gaylord, were among their prominent members.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, Roman Catholic Church, Skaneateles.—Earliest meetings held in the village about 1845. In 1853, the first church was begun on the site of the present edifice, and was dedicated September 7, 1856. It was a wooden building and cost \$2,500. Rev. William McCallian officiated from the organization of the church till his death, in 1864, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Butler, O. S. F. Rev. F. J. Purcell assumed the pastoral charge in June, 1865. The first church was destroyed by fire Wednesday, May 23d, 1866, and the present edifice erected by Rev. F. J. Purcell and dedicated June 30, 1867. Cost, \$11,000. Present membership six hundred; Sunday School fifty.

ST. BRIDGET'S is a Chapel at Skaneateles Falls, four miles distant from St. Mary's of the Lake, built to accommodate parties too far from the church. It was erected by Rev. F. J. Purcell at a cost of \$5,500, and dedicated September 20, 1874. It belongs to the same parish of St. Mary's of the Lake.

SKANEATELES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—For several years previous to 1832-'33, the circuit preachers of this denomination held religious services in a school house located nearly opposite the present parsonage on West Genesee street. A class was early formed which was largely increased

in 1832-'33, through the means of a revival conducted by "Father" Bibbins. Following this revival was a movement for the building of a chapel to better accommodate the needs of the growing society, which resulted in the purchase of a lot on the south side of West Genesee street, and the erection of a building thereon in 1834, under the pastorate of Rev. Lyman R. Redington.

In 1853, this chapel was enlarged and beautified at a cost of about \$800. At the completion of these repairs the expense was all provided for with the exception of \$75. To meet this indebtedness the society resolved to hold a re-opening service at which an effort would be made to liquidate the debt. Rev. C. P. Bragdon was secured to manage the financial part. Rev. C. D. Burritt, a former pastor, preached morning and evening, and Rev. Mr. Denison, pastor of the Baptist Church of the village, in the afternoon. Through their united efforts the necessary amount was raised. The society was well accommodated in this chapel until 1859, when David Hall, Esq., built at his own expense a plain brick church on Jordan street, at a cost of about \$5,000, and presented it to the society. The Trustees to whom this conveyance was made, were Richard Huxtable, David Hall, John Burridge, Lorenzo Driggs, Jacob Hoagland, Forest G. Weeks, Spencer A. Daniels. In 1868 the church edifice was enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, at a cost of about \$9,000. Rev. William C. Steele delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the first brick church, and Bishop E. S. Janes delivered the dedicatory sermon. At the rededication of the church after its enlargement. Dr. Jesse L. Peck, now "Bishop," delivered the the dedicatory sermon.

The following named pastors have served the church here, viz: "Father" Bibbins, 1832; Lyman R. Redington, 1833; Jesse T. Peck, 1834; Selah Stocking, 1835; I. Hutchinson and Joseph Cress, 1836; C. W. Harris, 1837; V. M. Coryell, 1839; John E. Robie, 1840; Walter Hare, 1841; Thos. H. Pearne, 1842; Isaac Parks, 1843-'44; John H. Mitchel, 1845-'46; Charles D. Burritt, 1847-'48; James Hartwell, 1849; Wm. N. Cobb, 1850-'51; O. Hesler, 1852-'53; S. H. Brown, 1854; E. N. Cuykendall, 1855-'56; W. H. Miller, 1857, served but a few months and was succeeded by Isaac Foster, 1858-'59; Wm. Searles, 1860-'61; Wm. N. Burr, 1862-'63; Wm. Bixby, 1864; M. S. Wells, 1865-'66; T. J. Bissell, 1867-'68-'69; Wm. Reddy, 1870-'71-'72; R. Redhead; 1873-'74-'75; G. S. White, 1876-'77. Present membership, one hundred and seventy. Number of Sun-

day School scholars one hundred and seventy. Ministerial support, \$1,104.00. Benevolent collections for the year, \$406.00.

THE SKANEATELES FALLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is located in the town of Skaneateles about three and a half miles north of Skaneateles village. The first meetings were held in the house of M. B. Bannister, class leader, late in 1867, or early in 1868. Rev. D. W. Beadle, then supplying the M. E. Church at Elbridge, delivered the first sermon. He was soon followed by Rev. T. J. Bissell, pastor of the M. E. Church at Skaneateles village. In 1873 and 1874, the school house was occupied for religious services, and from 1875 to 1877, inclusive, a room in the brick block provided by Thomas Martin. A legal organization was effected November 12, 1877, A. G. Borden and H. C. Templar being presiding officers, and George Atyee, Joseph Hunt, Levi Starr, Marquis Giles and H. G. Borden being elected Trustees. Besides the above, with the exception of M. Giles, there were among the original members H. Harris and Mrs. M. Giles. A very creditable church building, 24 by 40, with basement, has been erected at an expense of \$1,500 chiefly through the aid and enterprise of F. G. Weeks, a member of the M. E. Church at Skaneateles village.

The dedication took place February 6th, 1878. Previous to the autumn of 1872, the place was supplied by Revs. H. Woodruff and W. Whitham. Rev. P. J. Ball was the regularly appointed pastor from October, 1872, until October 7th, 1873; Rev. O. N. Hinman, from October 7th, 1873, until October 13th, 1874; Rev. Abram Fancher, from October 13th, 1874, until September 25th, 1877; and Rev. M. J. Wells, the present pastor, appointed September 25th, 1877. The present membership is twenty; the average attendance at Sunday School about forty. The Protestant people within reach are not numerous, but generally interested and enterprising in their support of the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MOTTVILLE, in the town of Skaneateles, is comparatively young as a distinct society, though the place had been a Methodist appointment with more or less regularity for about twenty-five years. Meetings were held in private houses or the school house until 1873, when under the supervision of Rev. William Reddy, D. D., pastor of the M. E. Church at Skaneateles village, the old school house was purchased, moved to its present site and fitted up for church purposes at a cost of about \$1,000. The dedication occurred January 24, 1873. Among the original members were O. Coleman, Chester

Benton, Mrs. Catharine Blodgett, Mrs. Maria Hunsiker, William Barber, Mrs. Esther Young and Mrs. Charlotte Bradley.

Rev. O. N. Hinman was the next pastor during the year beginning October 7, 1873, and ending October 13, 1874. Rev. Abram Fancher followed as pastor from October 13, 1874 to September 25, 1877. Rev. M. J. Wells, the present incumbent, was appointed pastor September 25, 1877. The present membership is forty-three, the average attendance at Sunday School about the same, congregation good, and social meetings well attended. An open temperance meeting is held every other Sabbath evening with remarkable interest and success. Up to January 28, 1878, one hundred and sixty-three have been induced to sign a total abstinence pledge for life.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH at Mottville, was built in the year of 1831. The organization is that of a society only. The ground for the church and for a High School was given by Ansel Frost, and the building was erected by the liberal donations of Col. Robert Earll, Col. Stephen Clark, Ansel Frost and many others whose names we have not been able to obtain, as the church records are not to be found.

The church was dedicated by Rev. Dolphus Skinner of Utica; the first regular pastor was Rev. Jacob Chase; afterwards Rev. Stephen Miles, Rev. Isaac Whitnall and Rev. Mr. Root officiated, and in later years Rev. J. M. Austin of Auburn, Rev. Dolphus Skinner, Rev. G. W. Montgomery and others. Within the past eight years through the summer season, sermons semi-monthly by Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., Rev. J. M. Austin, Rev. J. W. Keyes and others, and at present by the Rev. L. L. Briggs, of Auburn.

Before the church was built the society held meetings in the school house and the Rev. Isaac Whitnall was the pastor.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS ON THE OUTLET.

SKANEATELES PAPER COMPANY.—The original mill occupied by this company was built in 1830 by Solomon Earll, as a flouring mill. Earll & Kellogg remodeled it into a distillery about 1840. In 1864, it was changed into a paper mill by Earll, Thayer & Co., and is now occupied by the Skaneateles Paper Company, in the manufacture of print paper.

WILLOW GLEN WOOLEN MILLS.—Built by Dorastus Kellogg about 1840, and now owned by Alexander Horton. (Not at present, Jan., 1878, in operation.) The mill is a "five set" mill.



F. A. SINCLAIR



VIEW OF F. A. SINCLAIR'S UNION CH



PHOTO BY WILDEY SHAWMATELES

MRS. F. A. SINCLAIR.



FACTORY, MOTTVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



Benoni Lee

EARLL & TALLMAN'S DISTILLERY.—Located on Skaneateles Outlet, one and a half miles from Skaneateles. It is in the twenty-fourth Collection District of New York. The building was erected by Cotton, Lewis & Co., in 1824, and remodeled at the time the present distillery was established in 1857. The capacity of the distillery is three hundred bushels of grain per day. Four hands are employed. Daniel Earll has been partner or sole owner from the commencement.

The present firm are also proprietors of a custom mill next below the distillery. It is located on the site of the old mill built by Abijah Earll in 1818. It was burnt in 1825 and rebuilt by Cotton, Lewis & Co., in 1826. It has one run of stones and is carried on in connection with the distillery. The proprietors of the distillery manufacture French and Cologne spirits and alcohol. In connection with the distillery, they feed one hundred and twenty-four head of cattle.

THOMAS MORTON'S FINE WOOLEN SHAWL FACTORY, Mottville. Established in 1862; capacity, eight thousand pounds of wool per month; fifty hands employed. The building was erected about 1852. Machinery run by water-power; fall about eighteen feet.

Mr. Morton is also proprietor of the Darvel Woolen Mills, at Skaneateles Falls, established in 1867. These mills have a capacity for ten thousand pounds of wool per month, and employ sixty hands, making a specialty of fine cassimeres.

SHERMAN, IRISH & Co., Proprietors of Mottville Flouring Mills, successors to Thayer & Irish, who owned and occupied the same mills from 1876 to the establishment of the present firm in 1878. The mills have eight run of stones, with a capacity of one hundred bushels per day. They manufacture both merchant and custom flour.

E. B. HOYT, Iron Founder and Machinist, Mottville. Established in 1851. The foundry occupied by Mr. Hoyt was burnt in 1868, and the present building erected upon the same location immediately after.

SKANEATELES IRON WORKS and Rolling Mills, Mottville. Not at present in operation. L. F. Powell, Syracuse, proprietor. Works established in 1870, at a cost of \$100,000.

SKANEATELES PAPER COMPANY, F. & J. Weeks, Marysville. Manufacturers of paper.

MARYSVILLE LIME AND PLASTER WORKS. E. B. Hoyt & Co., proprietors. Established in 1866. Employs twelve hands.

YOUNGS & BENEDICT, Cataract Mills, Long Bridge, Skaneateles Outlet. Established in 1876;

five run of stones; capacity one hundred and fifty barrels per day; merchant and custom flour. Building erected in 1869; owned by Wm. Barnes.

F. A. SINCLAIR, UNION CHAIR WORKS, Mottville. Building erected in 1870; business established in 1859; employs 23 hands.

HART LOT PAPER COMPANY, Manufacturers of book paper, half mile south of the junction. Capacity, two tons per day; hands employed, forty-seven. Incorporated in 1869. John M. Nye, President; John H. Childs, Secretary; Julius H. Earll, Treasurer; W. E. Jones, Superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BENONI LEE.

Benoni Lee was born in the State of Vermont, on the 7th day of June, 1812. At the tender age of nine years he was left an orphan. With no kind relatives to take him into the bosoms of their families and no friend but God, he entered upon his life of toil and privation, which has developed in him those excellent habits and that astuteness which distinguish him as a lawyer and as a man.

His early recollections of Vermont are quite dim, having left it when a child and gone with his parents to the State of New York, and from there, when seven years old to Pennsylvania. In the year 1826 he came to Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he attracted the attention of Col. Warren Hecox, who carried on a large leather and shoe business. Col. Hecox saw in the young lad of fourteen years something that convinced him that he was worthy of being helped; and, accordingly, offered him an apprenticeship in his business, which offer Mr. Lee readily accepted. He was treated as a son; being taken into the family, and for three winter's enjoying the advantages of the school taught by Thomas W. Allis, a young man of considerable note and more merit. He worked in the tan-yard one season; nearly two seasons in the shop; and as foreman, had nearly entire charge of the business for four years. All of his leisure moments, before and after working hours, were spent in diligent study and assiduous reading. In this he was encouraged by his employer, whose reading covered a wide range of literature.

In 1833, determined to obtain a liberal education, at whatever sacrifice, he attended the Skan-

cateles Academy, where he made such rapid and thorough progress that he won the admiration of his friends and the Principal, Wm. H. Green, now a prominent lawyer of Buffalo.

At the close of the academic course, he began to read law with Freeborn G. Jewitt, a thorough and successful lawyer, to whom he is indebted, doubtless, for many of his excellent professional characteristics. Winters he taught the village school, receiving a fair compensation, until 1840, when, after having passed a successful examination he was admitted to the Bar of the State, as an attorney and solicitor, and soon after began the practice of law in partnership with Mr. Jewitt.

For thirty-eight years he has had a successful and lucrative practice, and during that long period not a stain has tarnished his professional uprightness. As a lawyer he is careful and pains-taking, always

thoroughly examining litigated cases, on both sides before suit. Not a flaw has ever been found in his preparation of a case, and no false step of his opponent is ever unnoticed. As a pleader, he is persuasive, and manages, generally, to "carry his point." His style is clear and forcible, clothed with plain, Anglo-Saxon words, which express his meaning with remarkable exactness. As a counsellor, he has the rare and unusual faculty, especially in a lawyer, of bringing irritated parties to settlement before having recourse to the law. As a citizen of Skaneateles, he has been prominently identified with every interest which has tended to develop its growth and beauty.

In every sense of the word he is a self-made man. Few would have had the pluck and perseverance to have broken the iron fetters of circumstances which surrounded his youth.

ELBRIDGE.

ELBRIDGE was formed from Camillus March 26, 1829. It is the central town upon the western border of the county. Its surface is level in the north and rolling in the south. Seneca River and Cross Lake form a portion of the northern boundary. Skaneateles Outlet flows northwestwardly through the western part of the town. Upon the banks of the Outlet, near the center of the town, are found the peculiar tunnel-shaped cavities in the earth, characteristic of regions abounding in gypsum. Several weak brine springs are found along Seneca River. In the west part of the town, at the time of the first settlement, were found the remains of three distinct fortifications: one square, one quadrangular, and one circular. (See Chapter on Antiquities.) When first discovered, the embankments were three feet high, and upon one of them stood an oak tree four feet in diameter. These works were each situated near a living spring of water. The remains of various articles found here seem to indicate that these fortifications were known to the French.

At Jack's Reefs, when the whites first settled this town, the Onondagas had a large settlement, with an extensive clearing and a valuable orchard. They had also cleared off what were called the Salt Fields in the town of Cato, and had a small settlement there. The country north of the Seneca and Oneida Rivers was their favorite hunting ground.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Josiah Buck made the first settlement in this town in 1793. In 1791 he had surveyed the township of Camillus into lots, and selecting the site where he located, came in 1793, with his family, in a large wagon. This wagon, under the shade of a large elm tree, which, we believe, is still standing, was for several weeks their only shelter, till a comfortable cabin could be erected. The place where this settlement was made was on the lot subsequently owned by Col. John Munro, and a large oak log was left here for many years as a memorial of the spot. A little later in 1793, Robert Fulton settled in the town; James Strong in 1794; Col. Chandler, Dr. Pickard and a Mr. Porter, the first blacksmith, in 1795; James Weisner and Nicholas Mickles, in 1796. Isaac Strong erected a saw mill in 1795, and a grist mill in 1798. The inhabitants who first settled in this town had to go to Jamesville to mill. William Stevens located here in 1794, and built a saw mill about a mile west of Elbridge. He also built the first store in the town, in 1797, in which he set up Dr. John Frisbie. Mr. Levi Clark built the first school house, in 1801. Josiah Buck kept the first tavern in 1793. Moses Carpenter opened another soon after. William Stevens was the first Justice of the Peace in 1794.

The first settlers in the vicinity of Jordan were Zenas Wright and Aaron Wright, in 1797; Martin



THOMAS W. HILL.



MRS THOMAS W. HILL.

(PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER
SYRACUSE N.Y.)



RES. OF THOMAS W. HILL, ELBRIDGE, NEW YORK

Tickner, Reynolds Corey, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Rowley and Jonathan Babcock, came soon after.

The first town meeting for Elbridge was held at the house of Horace Dodge, April 28, 1829. Squire Munro was chosen Moderator, Seneca Hale, Secretary. Timothy Brown was elected Supervisor, and James McClure, Town Clerk.

The channel of the Seneca River at Jack's Reefs has been deepened by the State, for the purpose of draining the Cayuga marshes. The work was commenced in 1854 and finished in 1857, under the superintendence of Hon. George Geddes. More than 200,000 yards of rock-cuttings were removed, and the marshes were drained as far west as Mosquito Point. The cost was \$156,000. Previous to this about \$100,000 had been expended for deepening the channel near the Oswego River.

A feeder from the Skaneateles Outlet connects with the Erie Canal at Jordan.

In 1831 the schools of the town of Elbridge are reported as follows: Number of children taught, 961; number of districts, ten; parts of districts, six; text-books used, Webster's Spelling Book, Cobb's Spelling Book, Cumming's & Woodbridge's Geography, Murray's Grammar, English Reader and Testament.

VILLAGE OF ELBRIDGE.

Situated on the Skaneateles outlet in the southwest part of the town. The village was incorporated April 1, 1848. Its first settlers were Moses Carpenter, James Weisner, Squire Munro, Ezra and John Brackett, and Joseph and Aaron Colman, 1794 and 1795. Squire Munro kept the first tavern in the place, soon after his settlement here.

Gideon Wilcoxon first established himself as a lawyer in the village in 1813; Hiram F. Mather in 1818; afterwards Mr. Putnam. Dr. John Frisbie was the first physician, in 1797; Dr. Sweet in 1810; then Dr. Chichester. In 1813, a postoffice was established, Gideon Wilcoxon, Postmaster. He was succeeded by Hiram F. Mather, Hendrick Wood, Squire Munro; then Mr. Wood again, then Mr. Munro.

At an election held at the house of J. D. Rhoades, March 21, 1848, to determine whether or not the village should be incorporated, as provided for in an act of December 7, 1847, one hundred and seven votes were cast, of which ninety-one were in the affirmative and sixteen in the negative. The officers for 1848 were Lucius Millen, President; Harvey Roberts, Ezekiel Skinner, Alonzo Wood and William VanVechten, Trustees; Cyrus W. Upham, Treasurer; and Charles McGowan, Clerk.

The following have been Presidents of the village in the years named: A. Wood, 1851; W. P. VanVechten, 1852; William C. VanVechten, 1853-'54; J. D. Rhoades, 1855-'56-'57; Alonzo Wood, 1858; J. D. Rhoades, 1859; Squire M. Brown, 1860; John Rice, 1861-'62; C. W. Hilliard, 1863; S. M. Brown, 1864; Nathan Munro, 1865; John Rice, 1866; C. G. McGowan, 1867; M. H. Lamson, 1868-'69-'70; M. W. Lyon, 1871-'72; W. P. Smith, 1873; B. A. Wood, 1874; John Rice, 1875; Charles O. Baker, 1876. Present officers (1877): President, M. W. Lyon; Trustees, T. K. Wright, A. L. Gere, D. M. Rice; Treasurer, John T. Thomas; Clerk, John F. Thomas.

MUNRO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Munro Academy, (now known as the Munro Collegiate Institute,) was founded by Nathan Munro, Esq., in 1835. In the winter of 1835-'6, it was opened in the ball room of Ezekiel Gardner's tavern, where Mr. M. W. Lyon now resides, and the following summer a wooden building was constructed for it. The Academy was incorporated April 23, 1839.

At the first meeting of the Trustees under the charter, July 6, 1839, it was announced that Mr. Munro had died on the 5th instant, and that, in addition to the Academic site and buildings, library and apparatus, contained in the original grant to the Academy, and specified in the application to the Regents of the University, upon which the charter was granted, the deceased founder of the Academy, by his last will and testament, had made a further endowment to the same, by enlarging the Academic site, and by a bequest of \$20,000, as a permanent fund for the support of the school, payable immediately after his decease.

July 13, 1839, the Board met pursuant to adjournment; John Munro, senior Trustee, in the Chair. On motion of R. Farnham, Esq., the Board proceeded to elect a President and other officers. John Munro was elected President; James Munro, Secretary; and Hiram F. Mather, Treasurer.

In 1854, the Trustees erected the building known as "The Munro Academy." This Academy stands in an open landscape, and is surrounded by trees, which, with the irregularity of the plan and outline of the structure itself, contribute to its picturesque effect. Its general form is an octagon, from which project four arms, forming a cross. One of the arms at the right is connected by a hall with a large oblong division, projecting at the front and rear. The material is brick with stone dressings.

From the elevations it will be noticed that the

external walls are enriched with heavy base mouldings, buttresses and turrets at the corners of all the parts—visible at the fronts and ends.

In 1859, the Trustees further improved the Academy, by the completion of the elegant chapel at an expense of about \$1,000, and placed at the east end a marble tablet, bearing the following inscription :

To the memory of Nathan Munro, who was born at Cheshire, Mass., and died at Elbridge, New York, July 5th, 1839, in the 49th year of his age.

In 1835, he endowed the Academy which in April, 1839 was incorporated and called after his name ; and at his death gave to it as a perpetual fund \$20,000. From the income of this fund and the sale of the old academy property, the Trustees in 1854 erected this edifice.

There is a Library of nearly 1,000 volumes connected with the institution, to which the students may have access under the direction of the Principal. The Laboratory is supplied with some excellent apparatus. There is also a well selected and valuable cabinet of minerals.

The Course of Instruction includes an English Course embracing five years, or a Classical Course embracing three years.

The Classical Department, Ancient and Modern, is well sustained, embracing more than half of the whole number of pupils in attendance. The Academy is regarded in many respects as one of the best fitting schools in the country.

The great number of graduates who have already attained eminence in the pulpit, at the bar, and as educators, is a proof that the merits of the school have been well attested.

There have been for many years various Literary Societies connected with the Academy. The exercises consisting of Debates, Essays and Criticisms. The Ladies' Literary Society was for many years an attractive feature of the Academy.

The Gentlemen's M. C. I. Club continued in successful operation until the spring of 1873, when the present Lyceum was organized admitting ladies and gentlemen upon precisely the same footing. The exercises of each meeting consisting of Music, Declamations, Recitations, a Lyceum Paper and an Extempore Debate.

John Munro, the brother of Nathan, was the first President of the Board of Trustees in 1839, and served acceptably till his death in 1860. He was a man universally esteemed for his benevolence and ready sympathy with the unfortunate. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., March 26, 1780, and died in Elbridge, March 13, 1860.

John Rice, Esq., the second President of the Board of Trustees, was elected October 6, 1860, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Deacon John Munro. John Rice was born at Cheshire, Mass., January 8, 1799, and died at Elbridge, June 20, 1875. He came to Elbridge in 1820. He was untiring in his efforts to enlist the sympathies of all in behalf of the Academy.

Hon. Luke Ranney, now the President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy, was elected October 4, 1875, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Rice, Esq.

The following have served as Secretaries of the Board : James Munro, elected July 13, 1839 ; Hon. Luke Ranney, elected October 27, 1869. Treasurers : Hiram F. Mather, July 13, 1839 ; Squire M. Brown, April 13, 1842 ; W. C. Van Vechten, June 27, 1849 ; Elijah D. Williams, December 28, 1853 ; L. B. Bennett, October 27, 1869 ; John Munro, October 14, 1871.

Succession of Trustees : Nathan Munro, charter ; Jared Wheeler, July 13, 1839 ; Rev. E. A. Huntington, July 13, 1867 ; Rev. Washington Thatcher, (resigned) charter ; Allen Munroe, March 30, 1842 ; J. B. Evarts, charter ; Daniel C. Munro, (resigned) February 9, 1842 ; C. J. Merriman, (resigned) charter ; Stephen W. Clark, (resigned) March 30, 1842 ; Z. S. Clark, April 24, 1848 ; Hiram F. Mather, (resigned) charter ; David Wilson, (from neglect) November 4, 1844 ; John Burnett, July 9, 1858 ; Rev. Medad Pomeroy, (resigned) charter ; Levi Clark, March 6, 1845 ; Wm. Ranney, charter ; Luke Ranney, June 9, 1858 ; John Rice, charter ; Charles G. McGowan, Oct. 4, 1875 ; John Munro, charter ; David A. Munro, July 10, 1867 ; James Munro, charter ; John Munro, Jr., March 9, 1871 ; Squire M. Brown, (resigned) 1848, charter ; Wm. C. Van Vechten, (resigned) (the only charter member living) 1848, charter ; Charles Pardee, May 13, 1856 ; Reuben Farnham, (resigned) 1848, charter ; Abram Hall, (resigned) 1848, charter ; Elijah D. Williams, (resigned) 1866, charter ; L. B. Bennett, Oct. 31, 1867 ; Thomas W. Hill, Oct. 4, 1875 ; Charles Lombard, (resigned) 1848, charter ; James M. Munro, elected in place of Mr. Hicok, August 12, 1854 ; Allen Munroe, elected in place of Mr. Lathrop, August 12, 1854 ; Robert Townsend, elected in place of Mr. Cornell, August 12, 1854 ; Hervey Wilbur, elected in place of J. R. Townsend, July 10, 1867.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. Luke Ranney, Elbridge, President ; Chas. G. McGowan, Elbridge, Secretary ; John Munro,

HON. LUKE RANNEY.

William Ranney, father of Luke Ranney, was born in Middletown, Conn., June 30, 1785, and died at Elbridge, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1857, aged seventy-two years. He moved to Elbridge in 1835.

The Ranneys were from Scotland, and first came to Middletown, Conn. They were noted for their great energy of character.

Betsy Alden, the mother of Luke Ranney, was born at Ashfield, Mass., March 7, 1789, and died at Elbridge, May 9, 1870, aged eighty-one years.

The Aldens trace their lineage directly back to John Alden, who landed from the Mayflower, on Plymouth Rock, 1620,—the same John who asked Miss Priscilla Mullens if she would have Capt. Miles Standish, and she hinted to him to ask for himself, and he knew enough to take the hint. The Aldens have been noted for their great longevity and strong Puritan religious character, many of them having been clergymen.

Luke Ranney was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 8, 1815. Moved to Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1823. At the age of fourteen or fifteen the thirst for knowledge came upon him with almost irresistible power. The labor on the farm, under his father's energy and industry, took about all of daylight, and the nights, until two and three in the morning, were often used to satisfy this craving for knowledge. Every cent that could be had was used in the purchase of books. Rollin's Ancient History and Plutarch's Lives were obtained with the last farthing he could get, and devoured with an appetite which might be compared to a starved tiger feasting on a dainty morsel. They were read and re-read until all the leading facts of ancient history were fixed in his memory for life, and were ever after at his command.

In 1834 he went to Shelburne Falls academy, Massachusetts, to school, an uncle, the Rev. John Alden, being principal. He walked sixty miles from Albany to the Falls to save three dollars, stage fare, to purchase books with. Was here five months, and was then called home by his father to help him on the farm.

In the fall of 1835 his father wished him to go and spend a year helping his only brother in Van Buren Co., Mich. He went up Lake Erie in the last boat that ran that fall. Walked and drove an ox-team from Detroit there, one hundred and fifty miles. Got there the ninth day of December; found his brother keeping bachelor's hall in a log shanty twelve by fourteen, and dieting on pork and potatoes, and, as he expressed it, had for a change potatoes and pork. In the winter his brother had to be away two weeks, and he remained in the shanty that time confined with a lame foot, without seeing a human being, and no companion but Shakespeare; and, as he said, he had an intellectual treat, and gained a knowledge of the great English poet which was a source of great pleasure ever after.

He taught school in Throopsville, Cayuga Co., in 1839 and 1841, and in Port Byron in 1840. Studied law with S. Robinson and S. Goodwin, and in consequence of poor health was compelled to abandon the profession of law. Went to Christian Co., Ky., in the fall of 1842, and there taught school one year, and had a good opportunity to see the evils of slavery. He then wrote home to a friend, as follows: "When I see the vast amount of evil that originates out of this system of slavery, I shudder at future consequences. The day of final judgment may be far distant, but it is sure to come as a rock loosened from the top of a mountain is to thunder down to the plain below, and woe, woe to all who are in its path. I may not live to see it, but the seed has been sown, the crop is more than half grown, and when the harvest comes it will be a harvest of death and desolation."

At this time the great temperance reformation was sweeping like a tornado over the southwest, and he gave what time and strength he had to spare to this mighty work. His services were in demand to speak at all the principal places in Christian county. At some of these meetings as many as one hundred and fifty signed the pledge of temperance.

He came back to Elbridge in the fall of 1843, and in May, 1844, married Miss Rebecca Lyon, daughter of Deacon Cyrus Lyon, of Weedsport, and lived five years on a farm three miles east of Weedsport. While there he held the office of town superintendent. In the spring of 1852 he moved back to Elbridge, where he has resided ever since.

He was elected supervisor of his town in 1857, and in the fall of 1858 was elected to represent the first district in Onondaga County in the legislature. He was elected again in the fall of 1865, and again in the fall of 1867, serving three times in the legislature. While there he served on the committee on claims, on the committee of nine for advancing bills, and on the select committee on assessments. The bill creating the State assessors was written by him, and his influence contributed largely to its passage.

He was one of the select committee on a pro rata freight bill, a measure

more largely connected with the interior interests of the State than almost any other, and he has reason to believe that it was defeated by money of the New York Central railroad, as the agent employed by that company to do its lobbying in the legislature told a prominent citizen of Syracuse, at Seneca Falls (where they met), that it cost the company over two hundred thousand dollars to defeat Ranney's pro rata freight bill.

His speech on the personal liberty bill gave him a State reputation as one of the best debaters in the assembly. Mr. Ranney says that the greatest good he ever accomplished for his country was in the organization of the opposition to the increase of the way fare on the New York Central railroad, and continuing the contest until its final defeat by the veto of Gov. Fenton. By this defeat the way passengers are saved from paying into the treasury of that mammoth corporation from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars annually.

In a speech which he made on that occasion, and which was published, he showed as conclusively as figures can show, that the gains and profits of the company, over and above an annual dividend of seven per cent., had been not less than seventeen millions of dollars since the consolidation in 1853; and, as proof that he was right, soon after Vanderbilt came in as president and divided among the stockholders twenty millions of bonds to represent these surplus earnings.

Mr. Ranney says he had no doubt at that time they were using the money of the corporation to buy votes; and, as further proof that he was right, Worcester, treasurer of the company, under oath, before a committee of the constitutional convention, in 1868, said that he paid, to influence

legislation during the pendency of this bill, without any authority of law, vouchers, or receipts, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and the account was allowed by the directors.

To judge how some members of the legislature must have been scorched on that occasion, we make the following quotation from his speech: "And now, before I close, what shall I say to those, if any such there be, who have received the money of this corporation as a reward for the betrayal of their constituency, for the surrendering and yielding up of their rights for their personal gain? Remember, Judas Iscariot betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, and for that act has been held up for execration, scorn, and contempt wherever the banner of the Cross has been unfurled, even to the outermost bounds of Christian civilization. Turn your minds, gentlemen, within, and behold yourselves as in a glass, and see a villain whose company you are compelled to keep, and from whose vile companionship there is no escape. Dishonored, scorned, and condemned by yourself, seeking through life a hiding-place from the goadings of conscience, dying while you are living, praying for the everlasting rocks and hills to fall on you and hide you from the righteous indignation of a constituency you have betrayed, from a legislature you have demoralized, from a State you have dishonored, and a republic you have disgraced. Go, and return your ill-

gotten gold to this soulless corporation, which would accumulate wealth at the expense of the integrity and virtue of this legislature, at the expense of liberty, and on the ruins of our country! Go, and swear by the ever-living God that you will live and die honest men, that your garments shall never be besmeared with the filth and slime of a corrupt and venal lobby which swarm around you like the carrion crows around a rotten carcass."

He has given his services as a speaker without one cent's compensation in every important campaign since 1855, often addressing his fellow-citizens every night for some time previous to election. In his addresses he has spent as much or more time on the obligations we owe to our government, and the proper discharge of those obligations, than on party politics. Showing them if they will be true to our country, she will become the beacon-light of all nations, leading them in the path of equal rights, Christian liberty, and universal intelligence. He has always advocated impartial justice to all men, without reference to birth, nationality, or color. On party politics he has always endeavored to show that the reform and purification of the two great parties of the day was more important than the immediate success of either, believing that parties should always be governed by the great principles of right, having the highest good of our country as their supreme object.

He has been extensively employed as a surveyor, and often on disputed lines has harmonized parties and saved litigation. He has had many estates to settle, as executor, administrator, and assignee, in this county, Cayuga county, and in Michigan. He is president of the board of trustees of Munro Collegiate Institute, an institution of learning hardly second to any in the county.





Photo by Geo. Dycker, Jordan, N. Y.

CHAUNCEY B. LAIRD.

The subject of this sketch, one of the oldest residents of the town of Elbridge, was born July 30, 1804, in the town of Canillus two miles west of the village. He was the son of John Laird and Polly Boyd, who were among the first settlers of the town, emigrating from Saratoga county. The elder Laird was a carpenter by occupation, and Chauncey followed the same vocation for some time, but his tastes were for agricultural pursuits, and he accordingly purchased a farm in the town of Elbridge upon which he settled in 1830, and where he resided until his death, which occurred April 6, 1873. In his chosen calling he was eminently successful, and was regarded

as one of the most thorough and systematic farmers in the town.

In 1827, Mr. Laird was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of John Adams, Esq., of Skaneateles, one of the first settlers and a very prominent citizen. In 1843, Mrs. Laird died, and in 1845 he was again married to Miss Lucretia Mills. By his first wife he had five children, three sons and two daughters, none of whom are now living.

By his second wife he had five children, two of whom are living,—Charles W. Laird, of Jordan, and Julia, wife of the Rev. J. C. Nichols, of the Central New York Conference.



JOHN D. RHOADES.

HON. JOHN D. RHOADES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chesterfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1801, and was the eldest child in the family of John and Hannah Rhoades, which consisted of ten children. When eight years of age, his father removed with his family to Onondaga County, settling in the town of Skaneateles. Here for years the family experienced the privations and hardships of pioneer life.

Notwithstanding the almost entire lack of educational advantages, our subject acquired a good common-school education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. At the age of twenty-one he went to New Jersey, and for several years was engaged as a traveling salesman.

In 1826 he formed a co-partnership with a gentleman by the name of Bartlett, and engaged in trade at Stanhope, N. J. In 1827 he married Sebiah, daughter of the Hon. Timothy Brown, of Elbridge, and in 1829 he removed to Hancock, Delaware county, where he became extensively engaged in lumbering.

In 1833, meeting with some reverses, he sold, and again returned to Elbridge, where for ten years he was

the proprietor of the Munro Hotel. In 1851 he purchased the farm where he now resides, which is beautifully located in the village of Elbridge.

In politics Mr. Rhoades was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. In 1855 he was elected county coroner, and in 1856 was elected a member of the legislature.

His childhood of indigence, his early manhood of wearisome toil, served as the crucibles wherein sterling qualities were refined and tested, as preparatory for public service and higher obligation.

In all business relations he is honorable and upright, ever the same in private business or official life. Sociable, benevolent, and possessed of ennobling Christian virtues, he has won friends among all classes, and by sound judgment and prompt decision gave weight to his opinions and strength to his purposes.

Mr. Rhoades has been a valuable citizen in all relations of life, and by industry has accumulated a competency, and contributed largely to the welfare and social improvement of his neighborhood.

Elbridge, Treasurer ; Hon. James M. Munro, Camillus ; Hon. Allen Munroe, Syracuse ; John B. Burnett, Syracuse ; Charles Pardee, Skaneateles ; Dr. Harvey B. Wilbur, Syracuse ; Rev. E. A. Huntington, D.D., Auburn ; Hon. Theodore N. Pomeroy, Auburn ; David A. Munro, Camillus ; Thomas W. Hill, Elbridge.

SUCCESSION OF PRINCIPAL TEACHERS.

| Years. | Principal. | Preceptress. |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1839— | Lemuel S. Pomeroy. | Julia A. Fitch. |
| 1840-'4— | Stephen W. Clark. | Elvira P. Cadwell. |
| 1845— | Stephen W. Clark. | Catherine A. Coleman. |
| 1846— | J. W. Wolcott. | Mary A. Ellis. |
| 1847— | J. W. Wolcott. | M. F. Loring. |
| 1848-'9— | John H. Wilson. | M. F. Loring. |
| 1850— | John H. Wilson. | Mary A. Casey. |
| 1851— | John H. Kellom. | Mary A. Goddard. |
| 1852— | John H. Kellom. | Louisa Powers. |
| 1853— | David Burbank. | Mary L. Powers. |
| 1854— | David Burbank. | Mary L. Powers. |
| 1855— | David Burbank. | Eliza A. Boss. |
| 1856— | David Burbank. | Charlotte A. Birdseye. |
| 1857— | John H. Wilson, 1 t. | Charlotte A. Birdseye. |
| | Herman Sanford, 2 terms. | |
| 1858— | Truman K. Wright. | Amanda Bunnell. |
| 1859-'72— | T. K. Wright. | Martha B. Wright. |
| 1873-'76— | T. K. Wright. | Laura M. Carpenter. |
| 1876-'78— | T. K. Wright. | |

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Elbridge Grange No. 220. Instituted June 22, 1874, with the following officers : Hiram D. Preston, M. ; William B. Rice, Secretary ; Newman Crossett, Treasurer. Present membership forty-one. Present officers : Alonzo M. Curtis, M. ; M. W. Lyon, Secretary ; Charles E. Cook, Treasurer. Meetings held every alternate Thursday at lodge rooms in Wood Block.

I. O. O. F.

Elbridge Lodge No. 275 was formed April 19, 1871, with nine members. The following were the first officers : H. H. Porter, N. G. ; James M. Halstead, V. G. ; R. M. Cole, C. S.

They have suffered loss in three successive fires, but are at present in a prosperous condition, having an influential membership of forty-four. The present officers (1878) are as follows :

Fred. S. Hall, N. G. ; J. M. Halstead, R. S. N. G. ; Alfred E. Stacey, L. S. N. G. ; A. L. Chatfield, V. G. ; W. S. Hale, R. S. V. G. ; James F. Thomas, L. S. V. G. ; C. O. Baker, M. D., R. R. S. ; C. E. Cook, L. S. S. ; C. C. Smith, C. S. ; C. A. Smith, P. S. ; Rev. Keese Coburn, Chaplain ; David Bonta, W. ; William R. Stevens, P. N. G. ;

William C. Garrison, Treasurer ; G. Z. Allen, C. ; E. Z. Frazee, I. G. ; H. D. Preston, W. S. Hale and R. M. Cole, Committee on Finance.

The lodge has a hall in Wood's Block which was finished and furnished by the members some two years since, and is also used by the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," the "Patrons of Husbandry" and the "Good Templars."

MANUFACTURES OF ELBRIDGE.

JOHN T. THOMAS & SONS, Bedstead Manufacturers. Established 1859. Employ four hands ; use water power ; average production about 1,700 per annum. Occupy the old building erected in 1826 by Jacob W. Page.

EATON & SEELEY, Chair Manufacturers. Established 1877. Employ six hands ; use water power. Occupy building erected and occupied by Levi Clark as a carding mill and cloth dressing factory, afterwards used as a pail factory.

BUCKMAN & SONS, Chair Manufacturers. Established 1877. Employ seven hands ; use water power.

J. S. GOWING & Co., proprietors of the "Elbridge Mills," formerly known as the "Munro Mills." These mills contain four run of stones ; capacity, 100 barrels per day ; make a specialty of high grade flour.

CURTIS & WHITE, manufacturers of every description of marble goods. Established 1877. Employ four hands.

ELBRIDGE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, T. S. Hubbell, proprietor. Established by Mr. Hubbell in 1841. Besides the usual granite and marble monuments, Mr. Hubbell is agent for ornamental iron work for cemetery purposes.

S. D. PADDOCK, JR., Proprietor of Steam Dried Straw Board Mill, located just north of the corporation line of the village of Elbridge, commenced business here in the spring of 1865, and made the first sheet July 1st, of the same year. In the winter of 1868 and '69 he put in machinery for drying by steam and has run almost uninterruptedly ever since. Present capacity, 12 to 14 tons per week ; employs about twelve hands ; Capital invested \$20,000 ; water power ; steam used for boiling and drying.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF ELBRIDGE, formerly known as the "First Congregational Society of the Town of Camillus," was organized October 30, 1800. Among the original members were Hezekiah Freeman, Moses Fulton and John Healy, the latter being chosen the first Clerk.

The first Deacons were Hezekiah Freeman and John Healy, in 1804. The first minister was Rev. Seth Williston. For more than twenty years the meetings of the society were held in private houses and school houses near by and in the present village of Elbridge. In 1810, Rev. Benjamin Bell began to officiate as stated supply, and continued up to and including 1818. There had been received into the Society fifty-seven additions, and the total membership that year was fifty.

The Society was legally organized December 24, 1822. At the same time the following subscription was drawn up for the purpose of building a house of worship:

"We, the subscribers, each one for himself alone severally and not jointly, do hereby promise and agree to pay to Jacob Campbell, Levi Clark, Nathan Munro, Jedediah Richards, Charles Lombard and Hiram F. Mather, Trustees of the First Congregational Society in the town of Camillus, in the County of Onondaga, the sums set opposite to our names respectively, to raise a fund for the purpose of building a meeting house for public worship in the village of Elbridge, in and for the said society; which said sums so by us respectively subscribed, shall be paid at the times and in the manner following, that is to say:

"Two-thirds part of each subscription shall be paid in merchantable wheat, rye, corn, oats, pork, beans, beef, butter, cheese or lard, one half thereof to be delivered within three months from the first day of January next, and one half thereof in six months from that time, at cash price when delivered, and in such materials as shall be suitable for said building, to be delivered within four months from the aforesaid date, at cash price when delivered; which said articles, both of provisions and materials for building, shall be delivered in such proportion of each as the Trustees of the said Society shall direct—having reference to the wants of the builder's family or families engaged in constructing said house, and the due proportion of each kind of material necessary for the same: and shall be deposited at such place in Elbridge as the aforesaid Nathan Munro may direct.

"It is understood, however, that any subscriber shall have the privilege of paying one of the aforesaid two-thirds part of his subscription in neat cattle, (bulls and stags excepted;) to be delivered at such place in Elbridge as Nathan Munro shall direct, on the first of September next.

"The remaining one-third part of each person's subscription shall be paid in cash, one half thereof in six months from the first of January next, and the other half in one year from the first of April next.

"Witness our hands the 24th day of December, A. D., 1822."

Then follow the names of the subscribers among whom we find

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Nathan Munro..... | \$500.00 |
| Gideon Wilcoxon | 200 00 |

The church edifice (at present occupied,) was erected during 1823-24, at a cost of \$3,600. In 1845, it was remodeled at an additional expense of \$1,000, and was also further repaired in 1862.

December 7, 1829, it was voted that the word "Elbridge" be substituted in the place of "Camillus" in the name of the society, in consequence of the erection of the town of Elbridge from Camillus.

The Parsonage connected with the Church was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$1,600. The Church site was donated by Nathan Gorham.

The following have been regular pastors of the church: Rev. Benjamin Bell, 1810; Rev. J. Pool, 1818; Rev. Jabez Chadwick, 1821—large revival under his ministry; Rev. Stephen Porter, January, 1824, to March, 1827; Rev. Timothy Stow, February, 1828, to October, 1832—large revival, about one hundred additions; Rev. Medad Pomeroy, January, 1833, to June, 1840—additions, thirty-four; Rev. Sidney Mills, August, 1841, to May, 1843—two additions; Rev. Lemuel W. Hamblin, July, 1843, to October, 1846—twenty-six additions; Rev. C. N. Mattoon, October, 1847, to December, 1849—twenty-two additions; Rev. George D. Folsom, April 1850, to July, 1852—two additions; Rev. E. J. Townsend, January 1853 to 1859—large revival, 75 additions; Rev. P. J. Burnham, September, 1859, to March, 1862; Rev. A. C. Reed, June, 1863 to 1866—eighteen additions; Rev. Albert S. True, May, 1867, to October, 1871—twenty-five additions; Rev. N. B. Knapp, 1872—three additions by letter; Rev. James Robertson, July, 1873, to November, 1875—nine additions, one by letter. Rev. George R. Smith, the present pastor, assumed charge in May, 1876.

The church has had the following noted supplies: Rev. Dr. Mills, of Auburn, June 3, 1827; Rev. Dr. Richards, August 19, 1827; Rev. Dr. Nelson, student at that time at Auburn; Rev. G. W. Bassett, for three months, 1841; Rev. Dr. Condit, May 3, 1862, to May 11, 1863; Rev. Dr. Huntington, January, 1866.

The following named members have served in foreign missionary fields: Mrs. Betsy Curtis Lyons and Mrs. Bliss, to Sandwich Islands, and Mrs. M. F. True, in Japan.

Among the more prominent members may be mentioned Nathan Munro, Esq., Judge Hiram F. Mather, member of the State Senate, 1829—1832; Hon. James Munroe, State Senator, 1851—1853; Henry E. Van Vliet, Esq., Bradley Bennet, Esq., Dr. Wheeler and Deacon Levi Clark—all deceased.

The Church at Sennett, Cayuga County, was

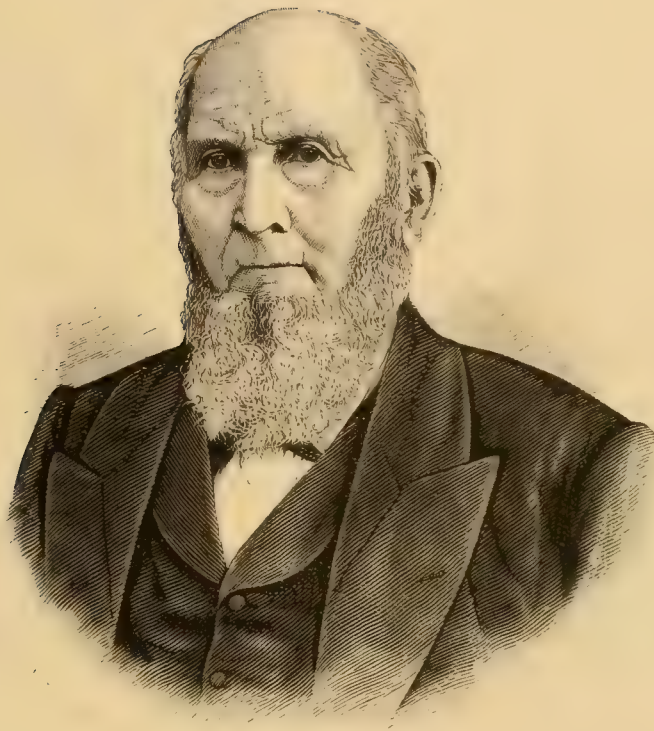


Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

JAMES RODGER.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch parentage, his father, William Rodger, being born in Greenock, and his mother, Elizabeth, in Edinburgh. The elder Rodger was a black and white smith by occupation, and in 1804 emigrated to this country, settling in the city of Albany, where our subject was born April 7, 1805. The family remained in Albany until the year 1818, when they emigrated to Madison county; here the elder Rodger purchased a farm which he carried on in connection with his trade until 1822, when he sold and removed to Elbridge, and purchased a farm about one and a quarter miles north of the village of Jordan, where he resided until his death, which occurred December, 1822. He was a man of great energy and marked business ability, highly esteemed by all who knew him for his sterling worth and high social qualities. At his father's death James was seventeen years of age, and the cares of the family and the business devolved upon him, which developed those qualities to which his success in after-life is largely attributable.

In 1832 Mr. Rodger went to Wayne county, where he en-

gaged in farming until 1834, when he returned to Jordan; at this time he was in limited circumstances, and for some time worked for Judge Mason by the month. In 1840 he went into the business of storage and forwarding, and also bought grain on commission. This business he has carried on to the present, and also has dealt extensively in coal and lumber. In 1829, Mr. Rodger was married to Miss Olive M. Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark, of Westminster, Vt., where she was born March 15, 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Rodger have had five children born to them, three of whom are living. Mr. Rodger is pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning life at seventeen, with only his natural resources for his capital and the limited education afforded by the ordinary district school of a new country, he has worked himself up step by step to a point attained by but very few in a generation. With a grasp of perception that could comprehend the details of a large business, and a masterly management over all, he has conquered success in every movement in his life, and stands forth to-day an illustrious example of the capabilities of character and manhood.



TITUS MERRIMAN, M.D.



MRS. TITUS MERRIMAN

PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE.

TITUS MERRIMAN, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Meriden, Conn., and was born Oct. 9, 1786. When a child his parents removed to Otisco, Onondaga County. At an early age he evinced a strong inclination to a professional life. He studied medicine with Dr. Beach, of Marcellus. As a student he was industrious and unflinching in his studies. In 1814 he removed to Elbridge, where for fifty years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and by the energetic prosecution of the plans of his life he earned an enviable reputation throughout the entire county. In pursuing his profession he never failed to respond to the calls of the sick. Whether in sunshine, storms, late hours, or outside business, for the poor without hope of remuneration, or the wealthy, he was equally ready to devote himself to the relief of suffering and disease. He was associated in counsel with the eminent physicians of his day, was a member of the "Syracuse Medical Society," and is still remembered by the elder members as a useful and skillful physician and perfect gentleman.

In 1814 he was married to Miss Mary Wilcox. She died

March 24, 1823, and in June, 1825, he was married to Miss Polly, daughter of Peter and Ziperah Backer, of Elbridge, who were among the early settlers of the town. Mrs. Merriman was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 10, 1805.

Dr. Merriman's services were not confined to his profession. He was an earnest patron of education, and an uncompromising temperance man both by precept and example. Noted for his hospitality, his house was always the home of the educator, preacher, and temperance worker. Well informed, and extremely social and affable, his hospitality was richly enjoyed by all. He died May 20, 1864, having seen his county and town develop from almost a wilderness to a beautiful and populous region, by the upward gradations of an energetic people building upon the solid foundations laid by early residents like Dr. Merriman. He has gone; his generation have mainly passed away. In his life he made the best of his situation, enlarged his comforts with opportunity; then, having seen the fulfillment of his expectations, was numbered with the departed.

formed chiefly from members of this church, in 1806. Seven of the original members of this society were dismissed to the church at Sennett.

Letters of dismissal were granted to fourteen members in 1829, to form the present Presbyterian Church at Jordan.

Although this is one of the oldest churches in the county, they have never asked nor received any aid from missionary funds. They have at present a fund of \$3,400.

The present membership is 101; total membership, about 600; attendance at Sunday School, 100.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the church was celebrated October 30th, 1876.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH in Elbridge was organized May 1, 1813, and recognized on the 20th of the same month. The following is the manner of its formation:

The records of the church open with the minutes of a meeting held in the school house near Squire Munro's, by appointment of the church in Brutus, at which meeting "it was agreed that it is expedient, and the church gives full liberty to all then living in (then) Camillus, to form into church order."

On the 20th of the same month the body of believers was recognized as a regular Church of Christ, by delegates from the First Church in Onondaga, the First and Second Churches in Marcellus, the church in Aurelius and the church in Brutus. Elder Israel Craw was pastor of the church at the time of its recognition, and in behalf of the church received the right hand of fellowship from Elder Joseph Cornell, of Providence, R. I. Elder Craw continued to be pastor of the church till October 18th, 1817, at a salary of one hundred dollars per year; and during a portion of this period he preached one-fourth of the time at Nine-Mile Creek. His connection with the church was then dissolved by the withdrawal of the hand of fellowship from him.

On the 4th of December, 1815, the church and society met at the school house near Squire Munro's, their usual place of meeting up to this time, and voted to build a meeting house in the village of Elbridge, and also adopted a platform and constitution.

The first edifice at Elbridge was accordingly erected in 1816. In 1858, it was superceded by the substantial and commodious church edifice now occupied by the society and congregation. Deacon John Munro was the chief mover in, and contributor towards the construction of this church, and it stands as a monument of his liberality and Christian devotion. The cost of the building was \$14,000.

In 1875, church parlors were added at an expense of \$2,500.

Among the original members of the church were Deacon Squire Munro and wife, Ichabod Tyler and wife, and Isaac Hill and wife.

The Baptist Church in Skaneateles was formed by the labors of this church and its ministry from 1830 to 1832. David Bellamy, a member of this church was ordained the first pastor of the church at Skaneateles, December 29, 1832.

About 1835 this church also sent off a colony in the opposite direction, as appears from its vote approving the formation of a separate church in Jordan.

Rev. Jacob Thomas was ordained by this church in 1836 as a missionary to Burmah, and was killed by the falling of a tree just as he had reached his prospective field of labor.

The pastors of the church have been the following in the order named: Revs. Israel Craw, May 20, 1813 to October, 1817; Sylvanus Haynes, January, 1818, to his death in 1826; Cyrus Fuller, June, 1827, to December, 1838; Jeremiah B. Evertts, January, 1839, to December, 1841; Isaac Butterfield, January, 1842, to December, 1846; John Smitzer, January, 1847, to December, 1848; Z. O. Grinell, May, 1849, to March, 1850; was ordained by the church; Alonzo Wheelock, D. D., 1850-'57; absent from his pastorate one year; A. Kingsbury, 1857-'58; C. G. Carpenter, January, 1859 to April, 1860; Thomas Rogers, ordained pastor January, 1861, and continues in that relation.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and twenty-six; attendance at Sunday School, two hundred and eighty.

ELBRIDGE M. E. CHURCH.—At the commencement of the Conference Year in 1851, Elbridge became a station and at that time contained fifty members. Previous to this time it had sometimes been connected with Jordan and sometimes with Camillus. The church is situated in the village of Elbridge and the church property is estimated to be worth at present \$2,000. The records are so incomplete it is impossible to give a connected history. As far as the record gives, the following are the pastors who have served this charge:

1851-'52, E. S. Bush; 1853, not known; 1854, E. M. Cuykendall; 1855, B. L. Nye; 1856, Denton Mills; 1857-'58, Wm. Searles; 1859-'60, William C. Bowen; 1861, Alvin M. Lake; 1862-'65, not known; 1866, Chester Dingman; 1867, Stephen Cobb; 1868, not known; 1869, Selah Stocking; 1870, J. F. Brown; 1871, Moses Lyon; 1872, E. M. Mills, for six months; 1873, P. J. Bull; 1874,

O. N. Hinman; 1875, J. O. Jarman; 1876, C. W. Lane; 1877, L. Northway; 1878, J. C. Nichols, present pastor.

Number of members, 53; Sunday School, 41; average attendance, 24.

VILLAGE OF JORDAN.

Jordan is situated in the northwest part of the town of Elbridge on the Erie Canal and the Direct New York Central Railroad. It is the most important commercial village in the town. The impulse was given to settlement here by the opening of the Erie Canal, although some improvements had been made prior to that event. The first mill (a saw mill) was built in the year 1800. The mill known as the "White Mill" was erected in 1812, and the "Red Mill" in 1824. The act incorporating the village was passed May 2, 1835; it was amended May 3, 1847, March 2, 1857, and January 25, 1861. The village records up to 1845 are missing, but we have been able to obtain the names of the officers for the year preceding (1844). They are as follows: Erastus Baker, Jr., President; Lyman H. Mason, F. L. Sheldon, H. W. Chadwick, James McClure, Jr., and F. S. Hover, Trustees.

The Presidents of the village from 1846 to 1858, were as follows: Lyman H. Mason, 1846-'47; M. T. Sperry, 1848; Alonzo Case, 1849; R. T. Paine, 1850; Wm. H. Boardman, 1851; Lyman H. Mason, 1852-'54; E. Wheeler, 1855; James Rodgers, 1856; R. S. Sperry, 1857; John Dale, 1858. From this date till 1874, there is another break in the records. Charles Kelley was President in 1874; Robert Van Keuren, 1875; Robert E. Greene, 1876; A. D. Peck, 1877. The Trustees are: 1st Ward, W. H. Rodgers; 2d Ward, D. A. Sperry, H. Converse; 3d Ward, C. D. Barnes.

BANKS.

RODGER & Co., Private Bankers, do business in the old office of Westfall & Co. After Westfall & Co. failed, there was no bank in the place till 1870, when R. S. Sperry & Co., opened a private bank. They were succeeded by Rodger & Co. in 1874. The capital stock of this bank is \$18,000.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The present school system of Jordan is the ordinary graded one, consisting of three departments: Primary, Intermediate and Academic, held in as many different buildings. The Academic Department is conducted in the building of the old Jordan Academy, which was added to the school in 1875 by special act of the Legislature.

MANUFACTURES.

PECK & TRACY, Foundry and Machine Shop. Established in 1876. Manufacture hand sleighs, horse powers, steam engines, etc.; employ twenty workmen; occupy ground formerly used by James Redfield as a blacksmith shop, afterward sold to Deming Boardman, who used it as a cooper shop and stave factory until 1866, when Mr. Peck came into possession and converted it to its present use. The business was first commenced in Jordan over fifty years ago by Daggett & Thatcher. The machinery was bought by Mr. Peck in 1868, and moved to its present location.

A. D. PECK, manufacturer of wheelbarrows and children's express wagons. Established in 1872; employs fifteen men. Annual production about twenty thousand wheelbarrows and ten thousand wagons.

JORDAN WHITE MILLS. Higgs & Co. proprietors. Employ four hands. Capacity of mill one hundred barrels per day besides custom work; four run of stones. Mill was built in 1812.

SPERRY & ROCKWELL, manufacturers of wheelbarrows, hand sleds and skates. Established about 1850. Old building burnt in 1870 and present building erected the same year. Employ forty-five hands, and produce about thirty thousand wheelbarrows per annum.

GARRISON & TAYLOR, Bedstead Manufacturers; were established in 1871, and give employment to ten hands. The present capacity of the works will allow them to manufacture four thousand bedsteads per annum. The present building is located on the site of the old "Red Mill" that was built in 1824.

HARDY & PUTNAM, Proprietors Saw Mill and manufacturers of straw board. Established during 1865. Employ twelve hands. The straw board manufactory is run only during the summer months. Production one hundred and ninety tons. Works are located on canal feeder, Mill street, which gives them an excellent water-power.

I. O. O. F.

Jordan Lodge No. 230 was instituted the 30th of June 1846, with the following officers: W. T. Graves, N. G.; C. W. Upham, V. G.; George W. Green, Secretary; H. T. Sheldon, Treasurer. From about April 13th, 1859, until June 30, 1869, the lodge was discontinued. At the latter date, however, it was reorganized as Jordan Lodge No. 215, with the following officers: P. Drake, N. G.; E. S. Drake, V. G.; W. C. Orcutt, Secretary; A. F. Tracy, Treasurer. The present officers are A. F. Tracy, N. G.; L. B. Snow, V. G.; H. L. Haskins, Treasurer; W. Baker, Secretary.



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

T. K. Wright.

Preserved Wright, son of Solomon Wright, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1770. He married Jemima King in 1793, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. One daughter died in infancy, the others all lived to mature age. Truman King Wright, the subject of this sketch, and his twin brother Norman, were the youngest of the twelve children. They were born March 27, 1815, in Rupert, Vt., to which place their father had removed from Manchester, Vt., in 1805.

Their father died when they were eight years old. The mother kept a home for the family for about four years. At that time it seemed best that the two young boys should go to work on a farm; and a life opened to them which would have appalled less courageous hearts. But with sturdy bodies and determined wills they performed hard labor on a New England farm for three years, at a compensation of four, five, and six dollars a month. Although often weary, lonely, and homesick, they toiled on without complaint, hoping for something better in the future. At fifteen, they obtained a more desirable situation, which gave them an opportunity of attending school one term, at Washington academy, Salem, N. Y.

This was the beginning of their efforts for a liberal education. Through the kindness of a friend, Truman K. obtained a chance to work his way for eight months, at Royalton academy, Vt.

In 1833 he entered Burr seminary, then a flourishing school at Manchester, Vt. Here, alternately teaching two winters in his old district and once in an adjoining one, and attending school, he fitted for college. At the age of twenty he entered Middlebury college. The following winter he taught at Rupert, walking, for the purpose of economy, from Middlebury to his school, the distance of forty-five miles, in one day,—something of a feat in those days, when professional walkers were unknown.

The next winter he taught the district school at West Rutland, and during the winters of his junior and senior years he taught the academy in that place. His summer vacations were spent in working on the farm. Throughout his college course, he excelled in all games and pastimes requiring strength of body and presence of mind. He graduated in 1839, among the first in his class.

In the following autumn a request came to the president of Middlebury college, from the trustees of New London (N. H.) academy, an institution just established, for a first-class teacher. The choice lay between him and his twin brother, who had graduated at the same time, and was decided by casting lots. The lot fell to Truman. He remained principal of this academy four years. He always referred to his connection with the academy as a bright spot in his life.

Owing to causes growing out of the anti-slavery agitation, he left New London, and went to Durham, N. H., whose academy he taught successfully for three years.

Among valued acquaintances here made was that of Judge Valentine Smith, a man whom he came to love for his many virtues and

admire for his high moral principles. President of the board of trustees, he proved a valuable friend and adviser. Although numbering more than his three-score years and ten, his words were wise in council, and his cheerful humor had the freshness of youth. His facetious rendering of the legend of Scylla and Charybdis, by the terms Skilla and Caribogus, could never be forgotten by one who heard it.

In 1846, T. K. Wright was married to Martha Bridgman, of Hanover, N. H., an associate teacher at Durham, and through the influence of his brother, Dr. Rial Wright, of Syracuse, removed with his wife to Pompey Hill, and became principal of the academy at that place. He there remained six years, and, as in all other places where he had lived, he found warm friends and hearty co-operators among his trustees, among whom were Victory Birdseye, Daniel Gott, Horace Wheaton, Levi and Asa H. Wells.

In the spring of 1853 he engaged as principal of Jordan academy, where he taught five years, as was sometimes jokingly said, "to the satisfaction of himself and the terror of the surrounding country."

His success at Jordan led the trustees of the Munro Collegiate Institute to invite him to come to Elbridge and take charge of their academy, which for some years had been on the wane. He accepted the invitation, and began his work there April 1, 1858, and succeeded in so establishing the reputation of the school that, in a few terms, the number of the students was increased nearly four-fold. The fund, which in 1858 was but \$10,000, increased in the next ten years to \$15,000. The chapel also was finished at an expense of \$1100, and all things pertaining to the school moved successfully forward until the close of 1865, when the reaction all over the country was felt by this in common with other institutions of learning. The number of pupils steadily decreased for a number of years. It was also financially embarrassed through the loss of a part of its fund. But in 1874 the tide turned once more, and since that time the school has steadily advanced.

If inheriting no wealth but an honest name; if conquering rough fortune by sheer pluck and resolute will; if working one's way through an academic and collegiate course of study by hard hand-work as well as by hard head-work, and obtaining prominence in a chosen profession, are marks of self-made men, then is Truman K. Wright such an one. For nearly forty years he has been connected with prominent educational institutions,—over thirty of them in Onondaga County, and twenty of them in Elbridge, where he is now teaching. That his work as a teacher has been a success is easily proved by the love and high regard in which he is held by all who have ever been his pupils. While he does not fear to review his work and meet its results, he bears willing and grateful testimony to the fact that in Elbridge, as in all other places where he has taught, he attributes much of his success to an able, well-united, and reliable board of trustees.



JOHN A. STEVENS.

Photo by Geo. Deputt, Jamaica, N. Y.

The subject of this sketch is a grandson of Capt. William Stevens, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and one of that historic party who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor. He served with marked ability through the war, and at the close settled in Coleraine, Mass., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1793 or 1794 he emigrated to Onondaga County, the government having given him, in consideration of his services in the Continental army, thirty-six hundred acres of land. This land was divided into six hundred acre lots, all of which was located in Onondaga County, excepting two lots. Captain Stevens was evidently a man of culture and refinement and marked business ability. He took an active part in all town and county matters, and, in appreciation of his services, his fellow-townsmen made him magistrate of the town the year succeeding his arrival. From that time on he was regarded as one of the most prominent men in the county, and his name is conspicuous in the early judicial history of the county, he having been one of the first judges of the court of common pleas.

He did much towards developing the salt interest, and was the first superintendent of the works, the property at this time being in the possession of the State.

Captain Stevens was an Englishman by birth, and came to this country in company with his two brothers, the eldest of whom returned to England, and the youngest died soon after their arrival.

Captain Stevens died in Salina, Feb. 28, 1801, leaving the following children,—Betsey, William, Henry, Robert, Thomas, and John, the latter being the father of our subject.

He was born in Coleraine, Mass., and came to Onondaga County when thirteen years of age. He lived in Elbridge village and was engaged in milling. He inherited from his father an aptitude for military matters. He served during the war of 1812 as colonel of the 16th Regiment New York Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Elbridge, where he resided until his death, which occurred October, 1866.

He married Miss Anna Tyler, daughter of one of the pioneers of the county. He had four sons, and our subject was the third child and was born in Elbridge, Jan. 28, 1804. He lived with his father until he was thirty-one years of age, and was associated in business with him. In 1867 he bought the heirs' interest in the farm now owned by him, and upon which he has since lived.

In 1834 he married Miss Catharine Fornerook, of Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where she was born July 14, 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been blessed with ten children, all of whom are living but one, John G., who, in the service of his country, lost his life in the battle of Harper's Ferry.

Another son, Develois, was a member of the 122d Regiment New York Infantry; William R. and Cyrenus F. are residents of Elbridge village, and are the proprietors of the Munro House.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have passed with honor through all the vicissitudes of life, and have lived to see the county of Onondaga develop from almost a wilderness into one of the finest agricultural districts in the State. They have been successful in life, and are enjoying in their old age a competency, the result of a long life of industry, economy, and honorable dealing.



EZEKIEL SKINNER.

This venerable pioneer was born in the town of Marshfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 12, 1801. He was the son of Giles Skinner and Sally Chapman, and in a family of seven was the fourth child. The elder Skinner moved into Washington county at an early day, and became one of its prominent citizens. The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon his father's farm, sharing the hardships and privations of a pioneer family, and receiving as good an education as the inferior schools of that day afforded. When twenty-one years of age he left his home, and with his pack upon his back came to the village of Elbridge. He first engaged in teaching in what is now district No. 11, town of Elbridge, at eight dollars per month, and among his pupils were James Rodger, of Jordan, Calvin McIntyre, and John Cory. Upon the termina-

tion of his engagement he went to work in a pail factory, and he afterwards carried on the business for himself, and, in fact, has since been engaged in some mechanical pursuit.

In 1822, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Miss Huldah Huntington, daughter of Luther Huntington, Esq., of Elbridge, one of the town's first settlers. The result of this union was four children, three daughters, and one son who died in infancy: Sarah, now Mrs. Rogers, of Syracuse; Mary L., wife of E. M. Powell, a prominent lumberman of Bay City, Michigan; and Julia, wife of James Lankten, Esq., of Elbridge.

In June, 1857, Mrs. Skinner died, and, in 1858, Mr. Skinner was again married to Miss Esther J. Case, of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y. She was born in Bridgeport, Vt., October, 1803, and is a worthy partner of her estimable husband.



DEACON ISAAC HILL.



MRS. MARY HILL.

Painted by W. V. R. S. S. S. S.

DEACON ISAAC HILL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the north of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, February 4, 1781. His father was a farmer, and at the age of fourteen Isaac was apprenticed to the mercantile business. As he grew to manhood he longed for a larger freedom, both civil and religious, than was enjoyed in the land of his birth. His thoughts naturally turned to America. Accordingly he left the city of Armagh, where he resided, and came to New York in 1805, and engaged in trade. He remained in New York about one year, when he came to Elbridge, where some of his friends had already settled, and purchased a small quantity of land. Returning to New York he closed his business, and in the spring of 1810 came on with his family. He brought with him a small quantity of goods and established a small store, which was the second in the town. He continued in the business until 1825, when he removed to Memphis, then called Canton, where he did business until 1856, when he retired and removed to Syracuse to spend the remainder of his days, and where he died, December 12, 1868, a good old man, and full of years. As a business man, Mr. Hill was eminently successful. Socially genial and courteous, winning and retaining the regard of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1813, Mr. Hill united with the Baptist church in Elbridge, and was one of its most prominent members for many years,

and to all objects of denominational benevolence he was a regular and liberal contributor.

Before coming to this country, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Mary Walker. The result of this union was nine children, six of whom grew to maturity, and four of whom are now living: Mrs. E. M. Austin, Mrs. Samuel McClelland, Mrs. John Bates, and Thomas W.

Thomas W. was born on the old homestead, where he now resides (a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, and father and mother, may be seen elsewhere in this work), September 21, 1810. He lived with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he returned to the old place, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Hill has always been engaged in farming, and in his chosen calling has been eminently successful, and is ranked among the prominent farmers and successful business men of the county. Mr. Hill is an earnest friend of education, and has made liberal donations to various educational institutions, among which are the Rochester theological seminary and the Madison university.

On December 24, 1834, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Samantha Munro, daughter of David Munro, who was a son of Deacon Squire Munro, one of the original settlers of the town. On September 13, 1838, she died, and on May 15, 1839, Mr. Hill was again married to Mary A. Munro.

F. & A. M.

Jordan Lodge No. 386, instituted July 14, 1856. John G. Webster, M.; Jas. McClure, S. W.; Alonzo Case, J. W. Present membership 142. Present officers: J. W. Dye, M.; A. W. Spinning, S. W.; E. C. Nicholson, J. W. Meets first and third Mondays in each month in Rodger Block.

CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH, JORDAN.—In the years 1838 and '39, an occasional service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the Presbyterian Church at Jordan by Rev. Joseph T. Clark, Rector of St. James Church, Skaneateles, and Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Auburn. At this time there were a few ladies who were communicants of the Episcopal Church residing in Jordan and vicinity. In March, 1840, Mr. Cyrus Andrews, a member of St. John's Church, Marcellus, removed to Jordan, and through his efforts and those of the ladies above referred to, Rev. Thaddeus Leavenworth commenced services in the school house, where, on the 30th of November, 1840, a parish was organized under the name of "The Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Jordan." James Riggs and Cyrus Andrews were elected Wardens, and Lemuel B. Raymond, William Porter, Jr., David Pierson, Samuel Tucker, Holland W. Chadwick, Daniel K. Green, Alonzo Wood and George A. Mason, Vestrymen.

The next clergyman was Rev. Isaac Swart, in 1842; under his ministry one hundred dollars were raised towards a church, and on his retirement, deposited with the Treasurer of the Diocese to the credit of the parish. Occasional services were held from this time by Rev. Mason Gallagher and Rev. O. P. Holcomb, till the spring of 1845, at which time Rev. Beardsley Northrop, from the Diocese of Ohio, located in Jordan, and held services here and at St. John's, Marcellus, on alternate Sundays. About this time Mr. and Mrs. Henry Daboll, who had recently settled in Van Buren, about five miles from Jordan, became members of the church, being baptized by Rev. Mr. Northrop, July 27, 1845, the first adult persons baptized in the parish.

During the latter part of the summer and fall of that year, a sufficient sum was pledged to warrant the Vestry in proceeding to erect a church edifice; and on the 23d of December, 1845, the contract was let to William Gibson for the sum of \$1,157. The building was nearly enclosed, when, on the 11th of July, 1846, it was blown down. However, by the addition of one hundred dollars, Mr. Gibson was induced to go on, and the building was com-

pleted and consecrated January 20, 1847, by Bishop DeLancy.

Rev. Mr. Northrop resigned the rectorship July 1, 1847, and lay services were held by Spencer M. Rice till March 19, 1848. Mr. Rice, being advanced to the Diaconate, was appointed by the Bishop missionary at Jordan and Marcellus. He ministered at Jordan on each alternate Sunday till July 21, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. Loren Russ, missionary at Jordan and Port Byron, December 1, 1850, who remained till Easter, 1853. His successor was Rev. J. G. Webster, in January, 1854, officiating also half the time at Port Byron. Under his ministry the parish increased in numbers and pecuniary strength.

On the 3d day of July, 1862, the Vestry took into consideration the erection of a new church; and at a special meeting, held January 1st, 1863, Harry Weed, A. H. Tracy and Henry Daboll were appointed a committee to procure plans for a brick church, to be located on the south west corner of Main and Delhi streets. The committee, to whom Rev. J. G. Webster was afterwards added and made chairman, adopted the plan of H. N. White, architect, let the job to Messrs. Gibson, Bruce and Pierce; the church was completed and occupied for the first time on Christmas eve, 1863, and on the 29th of December was consecrated by Bishop DeLancy.

Rev. Mr. Webster resigned on account of feeble health, October 8, 1864, and was succeeded, until February 1, 1866, by Rev. Robert C. Wall. March 4, 1866, Rev. Albert Danker became Rector, remaining in charge till Christmas of the same year. Rev. S. K. Miller assumed charge January 13, 1867, and remained till March 4th, 1872. During his ministry the free-seat system was adopted and a small residence purchased for the Rector. Occasional supplies were obtained till August 4th, 1872, from which date the rectorship was filled by Rev. S. H. Phillips, till June 1, 1875. During this summer the church was thoroughly renovated and repainted, the parish being meantime supplied by Rev. Joel Davis, Rev. J. M. Benedict and Rev. William A. Ely, the latter of whom, after fainting while engaged in the service and being carried from the chancel, died at Watertown, N. Y., March 13, 1877. Rev. Joel Davis, the present Rector, entered upon his duties September 5, 1875.

The Rectory opposite the church, corner of Main and Delhi streets, was purchased December 13, 1875, for the sum of \$2,600, and occupied by the Rector April 1, 1876.

Since the organization of the parish two hun-

dred infants have been baptized, eighty adults, and one hundred and eighty persons confirmed; forty-four families are identified with the church, and there are one hundred and ten communicants, ten teachers and fifty scholars in the Sunday school.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JORDAN—

During the years from 1824 to 1826, the pastors of the Congregational society of Elbridge, Rev. Stephen Porter and Rev. Timothy Stowe, preached in Jordan once a Sabbath, at intervals of three or four weeks. From 1826 to 1828, preaching was had by theological students from Auburn—Messrs. Crab and Kent. The first meeting to organize a society was held in the brick school house on the south east corner of the Academy lot, now occupied by Nicholas Craner as a dwelling, June 9, 1829. Dr. Aaron Pitney presided; Lemuel B. Raymont, Secretary. Five Trustees were elected, viz: Herman Jenkyns, Aaron Pitney, Eben Morehouse, James W. Redfield, Edmund W. Botsford, and Sidney M. Norton, Clerk. They are all deceased.

At the meeting of the Cayuga Presbytery in 1829, a request was made by the members of the Congregational church of Elbridge, residing in Jordan, to be set off in a separate church organization. The request was granted and Rev. Levi Parsons, Justus Hough and Elder Smith of Brutus, were appointed a committee to organize a church at Jordan. These, with Rev. Mr. Stowe and Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, proceeded to organize a church, July 2, 1829, consisting of eighteen members, eight men and ten women. The members who were transferred from the Elbridge Congregational church to form this Presbyterian church of Jordan were Edmund W. Botsford, Alva D. Botsford, Delana Botsford, Mary Botsford, (wife of Edmund W.,) Thomas L. Carson, William Newell, Elizabeth, (wife of Herman Jenkyns,) Delatus Frary, Sally, (wife of Elihu Frary,) Sara Coonley, (now Otis,) William Nickerson, Matilda Stevens, (wife of Robert Stevens,) Thomas Stevens, John Stevens, and Elenor, (wife of John Stevens.) To these were added from Jordan and vicinity, Jane Carson, (now Ward,) Ebenezer Daggett and Mary P., his wife, Salmon Greene and Amy, his wife, Eliza Bell, Nancy McKissick, (now Blakeslie,) Ebenezer Morehouse and wife, Pomeroy Tobey and wife, and others.

The first session, elected July 2, 1829, consisted of six elders: Alva D. Botsford, Ebenezer Daggett, Salmon Greene, Pomeroy Tobey, William Newell, and Ebenezer Morehouse; all deceased.

Rev. John Ingersoll, a Congregationalist minister, appointed by the American Home Missionary

Society, preached during the time of the church organization, and was succeeded by Rev. William Page, also an appointee of the American Home Missionary Society, at the end of whose service in 1831 missionary aid to the church ceased.

The church was received into the Cayuga Presbytery, January 20, 1831.

The first church edifice was built during the years 1830-'31, at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated June 30, 1831, by a meeting of the Cayuga Presbytery, one of the Professors of the Auburn Seminary preaching the sermon. The church was altered and repaired in its present form at an additional expense of \$4,000 in 1863.

The following are the names and terms of service of the several ministers and pastors:

Rev. John Ingersoll, 1829; Rev. William Page, 1830; Rev. George Warner, 1831; Rev. John Covert, 1832; Rev. Washington Thatcher, January, 1833 to November, 1841; Rev. Huntington Lyman, November, 1841, to March, 1843; Rev. Aaron Judson, October, 1843, to May, 1848; Rev. H. B. Hosford, November 1848, to November, 1849; Rev. Calvin Waterbury, November, 1849, to May, 1851; Rev. R. B. Welch, June, 1851, to May, 1852; Rev. Immer N. Crittenden, October, 1852, to October, 1855; Rev. William Wakeman, July, 1856, to July, 1857; Rev. Judson Aspinwall, June, 1857, to June, 1858; Rev. Richard Dunning, May, 1858, to July, 1863; Rev. Richard Proctor, August, 1863, to September, 1864; Rev. J. V. C. Nellis, May, 1865, to October, 1867; Rev. Cyrus M. Perry, February, 1868, to May, 1872; Rev. I. O. Fillmore, D. D., July, 1873, to October, 1874; Rev. J. Edward Close, present pastor, assumed charge May, 1875.

Since its organization this church has received about six hundred members. Present number ninety-five. The Sunday School was organized in 1824, Alva D. Botsford, Superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF JORDAN, located on the corner of Church and Mechanic streets. The present edifice is of wood and is the only house of worship ever erected by this society in Jordan. It was built in 1832 at a cost of about \$3,000, but improvements and additions from time to time are supposed to have doubled the value of the property. There is a comfortable parsonage costing with its furniture, about \$1,800, on the adjoining lot.

Previous to the erection of the church, meetings were held in school houses, in and around the village and a class is believed to have been organized as early as 1820, and was included in one of the large circuits. Services by Rev. Seth Mattison over half a century ago.

Father Purdy and Rev. Herman Judson, and



JACOB HALSTED.



MRS. J. HALSTED.

Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

JACOB HALSTED.

The subject of this sketch was born in Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., July 22, 1795, and is undoubtedly the oldest living settler in the town of Elbridge. His father, Abraham Halsted, was also a native of Orange county, where he was born in the year 1770. The Halsted family may well be proud of the many virtues of their ancestors, who were noted for their patriotism and sterling qualities as citizens. Jacob and John Halsted, the paternal uncles of our subject, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, as were also many others from different branches of the family. Abraham Halsted was a farmer, and in the early part of his life in straitened circumstances, and per consequence he and his family had their full share of the trials and privations of pioneer life. In 1806 he sold his farm in Orange county, and removed with his family to Elbridge, then known as the town of Camillus, where he purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres of wild land of Judge Foreman. The land was heavily timbered, and the construction of a farm was the work of years; but by degrees field after field was added, and industry and perseverance were rewarded. It was on this farm that his children were reared, and where our subject has since resided. Among the privations of those days were lack of educational advantages. This Mr. Halsted felt severely, as he was determined to have an education; and the homely adage, "that where there's a will there's a way," was exemplified in his case. He attended school one winter at Ionia, boarding at home and walking the entire distance morning and night, breaking his road through the woods. He completed his education at the Onondaga academy, and his energy and zeal is shown in the fact that, for a portion of the time, he lived on bread and sweetened water, not having the means to obtain a more liberal diet. He succeeded in obtaining a good English education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. Mr. Halsted's whole life has been devoted to the cares of his farm and family, although in his youth he desired to lead "a life on the ocean wave." He studied navigation and made other preparations, which were thwarted by the death of his only brother, which left him the sole prop of his father's de-

clining years, and at his request he abandoned the idea of going to sea, settled down as a farmer, in which occupation he has been eminently successful, and his long life has been characterized by industry, integrity, and honorable dealing. When starting out for himself he composed the following stanza as his motto, and to those who know him it will be unnecessary to say that it has been the rule of his life:

"I'll get my living by the sweat of my face,
And bear good-will to the human race,
I'll pay my debts as soon as due,
And wear my old clothes till I can make new."

By economy, industry, and perseverance he has made life a success, and stands foremost among the substantial men of his town. He has been called by his fellow-townsmen to fill several positions of trust,—commissioner of deeds, assessor, and justice of the peace,—all of which he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Halsted has been married three times. First, in 1819, to Miss Cynthia Hobart; the result of this union were five daughters, three of whom are now living, namely, Mary, wife of Dr Goodhue, of Iowa; Eliza, now Mrs. Abram H. Jones; and Margaret Ann, wife of Wm. K. Pickerd, Esq., of Elbridge.

May 27, 1841, Mrs. Halsted was "called home," and in 1843 he was again married to Miss Caroline Symonds. She died May 21, 1845; and Nov. 17, 1850, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Parker, of Marcellus, daughter of George and Rebecca Crysler, who were among the pioneers of that town. In his political and religious ideas he is a Baptist and a stanch Republican. Liberal to a fault, every worthy enterprise finds in him a generous patron and supporter.

Mr. Halsted is a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way leading to success was no royal road, but was open to strong hands and willing hearts.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."



MARVIN W. HARDY.

The subject of this sketch was born July 25, 1820, at Mannheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He was the eldest child in the family of Joel and Hepsibah Hardy, who were farmers. He acquired a good common-school education, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when, evincing an aptitude for mechanical pursuits, he went to Little Falls, N. Y., where he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed about three years. From Little Falls he removed to Montgomery county, and engaged in the manufacture of paper for Chauncey North until his removal to Jordan in 1864, where he purchased a farm and established himself in the manufacture of paper. In February, 1843, Mr. Hardy was married to Frances, daughter of Chauncey North and Abigail Griswold, of Herkimer county. Mr. and Mrs. North were originally from Connecticut, and emigrated to Fondabush, Montgomery county, where Mrs. Hardy was born Dec. 18, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have had eight children born to them, and named in the

order of their ages as follows: Abigail, born Nov. 13, 1843; Chauncey, born Nov. 6, 1845; Mary, born Aug. 26, 1847; Frances, born Sept. 29, 1849 (deceased); Adelia and Amelia, born July 29, 1852; Samuel O., born Oct. 22, 1854; Emma Ida, born Feb. 22, 1858.

Mr. Hardy was an ambitious and successful business man. By industry, perseverance, and honorable dealing he acquired a competence, and at his death was considered to be one of the substantial business men of Jordan. Possessed of many of the virtues and but few of the faults of mankind, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his moral worth. In his religious ideas he was a Methodist, and in the church took a prominent part as class-leader. All in all, Mr. Hardy was a man of sound judgment, high character, and integrity, and an aid in building up and advancing the best interests of society,—a man of broad charity, generous liberality, and manly honor.

afterward a Rev. Mr. Barnes and Rev. Mr. Harris—local preachers—were among the early laborers previous to the erection of the church. While the church was being erected, but before it was dedicated, Rev. Roswell Parker was appointed to Jordan circuit. Jordan then first appeared in the minutes of the Oneida Conference as a separate charge.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the pastors and their terms of service since the church came to be a regular appointment in this conference, viz :

Revs. Roswell Parker, 1832; Isaac S. Wright, 1834; Charles Giles, 1835; Benjamin Phillips, 1836; John Loveys, 1837; Harvey Chapin, 1839; the year 1840 was partially supplied by Rev. J. N. Murdock; B. I. Diefendorf, 1841; Ebenezer Arnold 1842; P. D. Gorrie, 1843; Royal Houghton, 1845; G. G. Hapgood, 1847; Rev. Charles H. Austin, 1848; D. Simons, 1850; B. Holmes, 1852; O. C. Cole, 1853; Byron Alden, 1855; W. L. Tisdale 1857; E. W. Jones, 1859; S. B. Crozier, 1860; S. Dewey, 1861; Hiram Church, 1863; W. Dempster Chase, 1864; F. J. Whitney, 1865; A. Bramley, 1866; L. B. Wells, 1868; Charles T. Moss, 1871; A. B. Gregg, 1873; O. L. Gibson, 1876, who is at present in the second year of his pastorate here.

Among the earliest names in this society were those of Luther Huntington, Father Rhinus, Daniel Pickard, Benjamin Rider, Mrs. Barr, Grandmother Graves, Rev. Nathaniel Saulsbury and his sister, Mrs. Eunice Sands, Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. Miner, Mrs. Maria Bates, Sarah Holway, Father Crysler, Benjamin H. Brown, Hollis Knowlton, Henry Allen, Simon Converse, Michael Oglesbie, Jared Whiting, Mrs. James Rodgers, and their families.

Several ministers have been raised up in this church, among whom may be named Rev. Wm. Searles and Rev. P. H. Wiles, of the Central New York Conference; Rev. L. D. White and Rev. Hiram Nichols, of the Northern New York Conference, and Rev. A. F. Wright, late of the Illinois Conference.

The present membership of this church is two hundred and fifty, including probationers. There are over one hundred and sixty Sunday School scholars, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty. The church is united and prosperous.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF JORDAN was constituted November 10, 1835, from about thirty-three members dismissed from the church at Elbridge for the purpose. The number was very soon increased to fifty-four by the addition of others, gathered by the labors of Rev. D. D. Chittenden at Cold Spring. The first Deacons were Tobias Clements and A. Case.

The labors of Rev. E. D. Hubbell had already been secured as pastor, and measures were immediately taken to build a house of worship. In 1836, the church was received into the Cayuga Baptist Association, and in October, 1837, the church edifice was dedicated.

The pastorate of Mr. Hubbell was a successful one, and many were gathered to the church. After a service of three years he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Davis, who labored very successfully for four years. In 1842, he was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Eddy, who served the church about seven years. During his pastorate, the church reached a membership of about 275. He was succeeded by A. M. Beebe, who was ordained and served one year, when he resigned to assume the duties of a professorship in Madison University. He was succeeded by Rev. W. R. Webb, who labored three years, or until July 15, 1853.

From this time the church gradually declined under the labors of three different pastors and various supplies. Serious difficulties divided and scattered its members until 1867 or '68, when Rev. F. D. Fenner became pastor. His labors were a great blessing to the church, and during his pastorate the membership was increased and encouraged. The house of worship was also repaired at a cost of about \$1,500. He was followed in 1871 by supplies, among whom was Rev. Ross Matthews, who served one year, until 1875, when Rev. D. B. Pope was called to the pastorate, and still serves.

The present membership numbers eighty. The church is nearly free of debt and in fair working condition. Its property is valued at \$6,000, and a salary of \$700 is paid for the support of preaching. During the present pastorate about twenty have been added to the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PERU.—The society was organized about 1850. Previous to that time there had been preaching in the vicinity in accordance with the Methodist circuit system. In 1852, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$1,500; but since that time improvements have been made so that the church property is now estimated to be worth \$2,000. It is situated in the village of Peru. The early church records have been lost; just where the first organization took place, and what the number of original members was cannot be definitely stated. Doubtless the membership was quite small. Among the prominent members in its early history were Wm. Prior, Alanson Barnes, George Stickles, and their wives. As near as can be told the following named persons have served as pastors :

Charles H. Austin, 1852; ——— Lewis, 1853; one of the years 1854-'56 were served by A. M. Fredenburgh; L. B. Wells, 1857; J. Smedley, 1858; David Stone, 1859-'60; Charles Baldwin, 1861; I. Hall, 1862; the year 1863 not known; Royal Houghton, 1864-'66; A. L. Smalley, 1867-'69; E. D. Thurston, 1870; Moses Lyons, 1871; E. M. Mills, six months, 1872; William Colden, 1873-'74; J. C. Nichols, 1875; C. W. Lane, 1876; L. Northway, 1877; J. C. Nichols, present pastor.

Present membership forty.

THE JACK'S REEFS CHEESE FACTORY was established in 1872, by Dighton R. Marvin. In 1874, it was rebuilt (having been destroyed by fire) by the Jack's Reefs Cheese Factory Association, a joint

stock company incorporated in that year. The building is of wood, and cost, including fixtures, \$1,450. The milk of about 200 cows is here made into cheese. The principal stock-holders are Henry Daboll, Elihu Parry, Nathaniel Somes, Joseph Somes, Philip Drake and Russell Foster. Philip Drake, President; Edwin McDowell, Secretary; Henry Daboll, Treasurer.

On Carpenter Brook, near Jack's Reefs is the saw-mill owned by Philip Drake, built by him in 1843. The first mill was built here as early as 1808. In 1815, Zenas Wright and Hollis Knowlton owned a mill on the same site. Mr. Knowlton is still living at Jordan, nearly 90 years of age.

CAMILLUS.

CAMILLUS was originally Township Number Five of the Military Tract. At the organization of the county it was included in the town of Marcellus, from which it was formed into a separate town March 8, 1799. A part of Onondaga was annexed to it in 1834.

The first town meeting was directed by law to be held at the house of Medad Curtis, who was elected Supervisor, and Daniel Vail, Town Clerk. The early records of this town were destroyed by fire some time prior to 1829, which is the earliest date to which any records now extant reach back. The first white settler was Captain Isaac Lindsay, about the year 1790, and directly after, his brothers, James, William and Elijah Lindsay. Their land was lot No. 80, on which the northern portion of the village of Camillus is situated, and which they purchased for *twenty-five cents an acre*. Nicholas Lamberson settled in the town in 1793, William Reed, Selden Leonard, Mordecai Ellis, a family named White, and David Hinsdell and others, previous to 1806. Squire Munro settled on lot 81, now in the town of Elbridge, in 1799. His sons, John, David, Nathan and Philip A. Munro, were then young men, and have since been known throughout the county for their enterprise, industry, intelligence and wealth. Thomas Corey, who was killed by a fall from a wagon, was an early settler in this town, as well as Isaac Brown, Nathaniel Richman, Jacob Chandler, John Hess, John Paddock, and two others by the name of McCracken. David Munro settled at Camillus village, where his son, David A. Munro, now resides, in 1808. The

settlers at that period, although engaged in the hard work of clearing land, seem to have had in many respects a "jolly time," for the heavy labor was principally performed by the kind of coöperation known as "bees," to which a general invitation was extended to all the able-bodied men in town. Chopping bees, logging bees, husking bees, &c., were the "order of the day" among the early settlers, and they usually ended in a dance and frolic at night.

Isaac Lindsay erected the first frame house on Lot 80, in 1795. In 1808, the village of Camillus contained but two frame houses. David Munro erected a substantial frame house in 1810. The White family and Captain Kimberly erected houses about the same time at Amboy. East and west, no houses had been erected at this time, except at Camillus village, between Elbridge and Judge Geddes', at Fairmount. The first school house, a log building, was erected in 1808, and was followed by a frame building in 1813.

Isaac Lindsay kept the first tavern in the village in 1793; Thomas Corey in 1801. John Tomlinson opened the first store in the town, at the village, in 1808; Munro & Benedict followed in 1810, and were followed by Gould & Hess, Hoar & Wheeler, William A. Cook, John C. Ellis, and others.

James R. Lawrence opened the first law office in 1815; Grove Lawrence another in 1821. Other early lawyers were Samuel Hammond, Daniel Pratt, D. D. Hillis and others.

Dr. Isaac Magoon established himself as a physician at the village of Camillus in 1808, and was succeeded by Dr. Richards.



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

D. Munro

The township of Camillus, embracing the present towns of Elbridge and Van Buren, was peopled mostly with settlers from New England.

Among these, in the year 1799, only nine years later than the first white resident of the town, came David Munro, then a lad fourteen years old, born December 8, 1784, and fifth in the line of descent from John Munro, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Massachusetts at an early period.

David accompanied his father, Squire Munro, who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who then in the prime of life, being forty-two years of age, came from New England, bringing with him his four sons, John, David, Nathan, and Philip A., all of them since well known throughout the county, and settled near where the village of Elbridge now stands.

As Daniel grew up to manhood he developed into a large and powerful man, fully marked with the characteristic family traits of enterprise, untiring industry, economy, and self-reliance.

In 1807 he was married to Abigail Carpenter, of the same town, and in 1808 he purchased a farm on lot number eighty, Camillus, and settled where Camillus Village now stands, where only two frame houses were then erected.

The country was then covered with forests, and Mr. Munro cleared up his farm, which was heavily timbered, doing much of the labor with his own hands.

Here he resided for fifty-eight years, enlarging his farm by the purchase of adjacent lands from time to time. He died May 10, 1866, being over eighty years of age at the time of his decease. His wife was six years younger than himself, having been born December 8, 1790, and she survived him nearly two years.

There were eight children born of the marriage, of whom six still survive, viz.: John C. Munro, born October 17, 1809; James M. Munro, born November 13, 1813; David A. Munro, born August 17, 1818; Mary A., wife of Thomas W. Hill, of Eldridge;

Hannah, wife of Payn Bigelow, of Baldwinsville; and Lydia H., wife of David Porter, of Lysander.

Mr. Munro carried on a large and very successful business in farming all the earlier portion of his life, but the necessity of finding investments for the constantly increasing results of his foresight, energy, and economy occupied the most of his attention in later years. He was the first postmaster in Camillus Village, holding the office from 1811 to 1824, when he was succeeded by James R. Lawrence. He held the office of justice of the peace many years, and was also one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for a long time, becoming familiarly known to the people of the county as Judge Munro, by which title he was commonly called. He was a member of the State legislature in 1818, 1819, 1822, 1836, 1841, and again in 1842.

He was also a member of the convention which framed the third constitution of the State in 1846. He was a leading director in, and for a long time president of, the old bank of Salina an excellent portrait of him being engraved on the bills issued by that bank. He was also an influential director in the Salt Spring Bank from its incorporation to the time of his decease. There was no business enterprise with which he was connected which he did not inspire with the spirit of success. He was constantly in contact with the leading minds of the county, and although his early education was limited, his strong native sense, natural dignity of presence, and the innate force of his character, never failed to make due impression on every one he met.

In person he was tall, of full habit, and corpulent in later life, hardy to the last degree, riding or driving bare-handed in the coldest weather, and he never postponed a business engagement on account of storms or railroads.

Mr. Munro's manner of address was courteous but impressive, and his knowledge of the men and events of the day was unsurpassed.



JOHN C. MUNRO, ESQ.

Photo. by Banta & Curtis, Syracuse.

John C. Munro son of the late Judge David Munro and Abigail Carpenter was born in the town of Camillus, Onondaga County, on October 17, 1809. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools, and at the age of manhood engaged in farming for himself which pursuit he has followed unremittingly all his life.

On March 22, 1832, he settled on a farm at Belle Isle, in the town of Camillus, where he built a large house and resided till January, 1853, when, on account of the enlargement of the canal, he removed to where he now resides, having purchased the land in 1836. These adjoining farms now constitute an estate of three hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Munro has taken great pride and pleasure in the pursuit of his chosen occupation of farming, and his taste for social and mental culture finds gratification in his comfortable and well-furnished home.

He was married August 18, 1832, to Miss Emily Bennett,

daughter of James Bennett, an early settler, by whom he has had five children, viz.: David Bennett, born August 9, 1833 (accidentally killed, August 29, 1848); Henry Smith, born December 29, 1835; Sarah Samantha, born January 14, 1839 (Mrs. E. R. Hale, of Elbridge); Emily B., born November 22, 1842 (deceased); John C., Jr., born May 9, 1849, and residing at the home on the farm.

Mr. Munro has always been a Democrat in politics, and has steadily adhered to the principles of that party. He has served his town six years as member of the board of supervisors, and for sixteen years has held the office of justice of the peace. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Amboy, of which he has been many years an elder.

Mrs. Munro is also a member of the same church, and has been in fellowship with the church at Amboy, and of that at Camillus, for fifty years.

A postoffice was first established in Camillus in 1811, and David Munro was appointed Postmaster. James R. Lawrence was postmaster in 1824, and was succeeded by Grove Lawrence and Robert Dickey.

The first surplus grain raised for market was in 1805, when it was carried to Albany on sleighs. Thousands of bushels of wheat were annually transported to Albany from this town by sleighs and wagons, previous to the construction of the Erie Canal.

The north branch of the Seneca Turnpike was incorporated in 1806. In 1807-8, Squire Munro and his sons built so much of this road as passed through the town of Camillus, about eleven miles.

JUDGE JAMES GEDDES.—We have already had occasion to refer to the eminent services and distinguished character of Hon. James Geddes, in his connection with the explorations and survey of that great State enterprise, the Erie Canal. His name stands not less conspicuously before the country than that of any other early citizen of Onondaga County. Mr. Geddes was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of July, 1763. His father and mother were of Scotch descent, and, like Robert Burns, Mr. Geddes, in his youthful days, followed the plow, and carried a book in his pocket which he perused every time his team stopped to rest. Thus ardent was he in the pursuit of knowledge. A Mr. Oliver, a thoroughly educated teacher, was his instructor in mathematics. He studied languages without a teacher, and became a *belles lettres* scholar of the first order. His knowledge of the English language has been rarely excelled.

At an early age Mr. Geddes visited Kentucky, and also portions of Virginia, as appears from notes in his journal made upon a subsequent visit in 1792, the year preceding the selection of his salt works at Geddes. From these notes, now in the possession of his son, Hon. George Geddes, it appears that he spent the entire summer of 1792 in travel, looking for a place of future residence. He describes many places of interest in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the interior regions of New York, then almost an entirely unsettled wilderness, and gives dates, distances, measurements of waterfalls, &c., with the minuteness of a topographical survey.

In all the observations made upon this trip, we see the indications of the future engineer. The most interesting part of his journey is that where he visits the Genesee Falls, and speaks of them as "spoiling the navigation" of the river. He thought that the farmers who were just then beginning to

cultivate the Genesee Valley would have to export their wheat "down the Newtown Creek." In sixteen years he is again at the Falls of the Genesee, with his level, marking out the route of the Canal, which was to carry wheat, not *via* Newtown Creek, as he first guessed, but east to the sea.

These notes of Mr. Geddes show that his mind was occupied with the subject of internal navigation during his explorations upon this visit in 1792, more than a decade before the Erie Canal had been thought of. Under the head of "Particulars Respecting the Lake Country," in the notes referred to, he speaks of "such a navigation as will bring much European goods on such terms as will tempt people to depend on them more than they ought." And again: "such an inland navigation as may bring salt, sugar, or whatever the country produces, to people's doors, in a manner."

Mr. Geddes having completed his examinations of the country, returned home determined to settle at the Salt Springs. The following year he came to Onondaga and selected his location at the head of the lake, on ground now occupied by a portion of the village of Geddes. He returned and organized a company at Carlisle, Pa., for the purpose of manufacturing salt, and in 1794 came by the way of Seneca Lake with the necessary equipments for engaging in that business. The other members of the company came on in the month of June following. Mr. Geddes lived at "Geddes Salt Works" about four years. In 1798, he removed to lands which he had purchased of the State, at Fairmount, in the town of Camillus, where he lived the remainder of his life. In May, 1799, he married Miss Lucy Jerome, daughter of Timothy Jerome, Esq., of Fabius.

The services of Mr. Geddes were required immediately upon coming into the county, to fill important stations of trust and responsibility. He was appointed by the Council of Appointment Justice of the Peace in 1800, and in 1804 was elected a member of the Legislature. But it was as an engineer that he became best known to the public. Soon after coming into the country, he was employed by the Surveyor-General as one of his assistants, and he devoted himself to the profession of surveying and engineering until age disqualified him for the fatigue of out-door labor. His maps, plats and field-books, deposited in the Surveyor-General's Office, show him to have been a man of great accuracy, and his accompanying remarks reveal the sagacity and penetration of his mind.

The project of connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River became an important one. Mr.

Weston, a celebrated engineer from England had examined the Oswego River and other water-courses, with a view to improving their navigation, and among men of enlarged views the scheme became an engrossing topic. Mr. Geddes, at an early period, enlisted in the matter and commenced with ardor the gathering of facts. In 1804, the Surveyor-General said to him that Gouverneur Morris had suggested the project of "tapping Lake Erie." The Surveyor-General considered this a "romantic thing," but not so the man to whom he communicated the crude, undigested thought. Mr. Geddes knew that Mr. Weston had reported the Oswego River from the Falls to Lake Ontario as "hardly susceptible of improvement by means of canalizing," and if there was a way that the waters of the upper lakes could be led across the country without going down to the level of Ontario and then rising to the summit again at Rome, that vast results must follow from it, and at once his untiring energy and industry were put in requisition. Maps were examined, surveyors were enquired of, and every means within his reach resorted to, to ascertain the topography of the country through which has since been constructed the Erie Canal.

In 1807, Judge Joshua Forman was elected to the Legislature from this county upon the express understanding that he would try to provide the necessary appropriation of money to make examinations of the country. No man could have been better qualified than was Judge Forman to succeed. A man of eloquence, ardent and peculiarly fitted to make men think as he himself thought upon any subject, he did succeed, and as was understood, the Surveyor-General, who had the selection of the man to make the surveys, if he did not himself do it, appointed Mr. Geddes. He "entered with enthusiasm upon the work assigned him by the Surveyor-General," and made surveys not only of the Oneida and Oswego Rivers, and around the Falls of Niagara, but he reported a route which, in the language of the Surveyor-General in his letter to Mr. Darby, of February 25, 1822, "was almost precisely in the line which, after repeated elaborate and expensive examinations, has been finally adopted."

The report made by Mr. Geddes made such an impression upon the Legislature that, in spite of the prejudice and opposition from different sources, that body was induced, in 1810, to organize a Board of Canal Commissioners, with powers and means to prosecute the work. His survey furnished the necessary information to justify prudent men in committing themselves in favor of a canal. And

Mr. Clinton, grasping with his powerful intellect at once the vast advantages of the scheme, embarked in it with uncompromising zeal, and by his elevated position in the State, was enabled to render such assistance as ensured success.

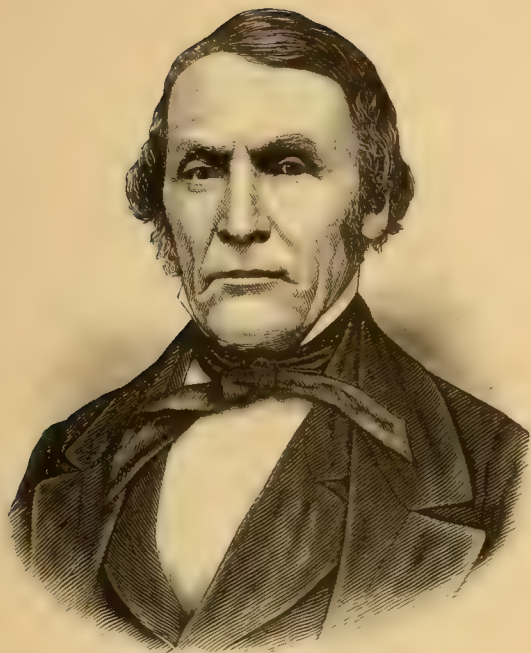
In 1816 the Commissioners appointed five principal engineers, placing Mr. Geddes at the head of the list, who, throughout the progress of the work, maintained a high standing as a civil engineer, and whose labors and opinions the Commissioners most favorably estimated, as shown in various instances in their reports.

In 1822, the State authorities of Ohio applied to Gov DeWitt Clinton to select a proper person to make the necessary explorations for their canal from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, and he, in the most complimentary manner, recommended Mr Geddes as the most competent man in the service of the State. Mr. Geddes accepted the proposals from Ohio and assumed the responsibility of Chief Engineer of the Ohio Canal. This duty he discharged to the perfect satisfaction of the authorities of the State of Ohio. In 1827 Mr. Geddes was employed by the General Government (associated with Mr. Roberts,) in locating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. In 1828 he was engaged in locating the Pennsylvania Canals, and in the same year was appointed by the General Government to examine the country with reference to the connection of the waters of the Tennessee and Altamaha Rivers, in the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. *This appointment he declined, on account of distance from home and his advanced age.

In civil and political affairs Mr. Geddes also held a prominent position. In 1809 he was appointed an Associate Justice, and in 1812 a Judge of Onondaga County Common Pleas. In 1813 he was elected a Member of the XIIIth Congress, and in 1821, was again elected a Member of the State Legislature.

The infirmities of age crept upon him apace, and during the last year of his life, his constitution gave way rapidly, and he closed his earthly career at his residence, in the town of Camillus on the 19th of August, 1838, being a little over seventy-five years of age. He was the father of seven children, all of whom are deceased except his son, Hon. George Geddes, of Fairmount. Says his biographer, Mr. Clark :

"Perhaps it is safe to say that no man who had been so much in public life and who had come in contact with so great and conflicting interests, represented by men so different in capacity and character, ever died having fewer enemies. His reputation for integrity was probably never questioned by those



Robert Hopkins

ROBERT HOPKINS.



MRS. ROBERT HOPKINS.

Robert Hopkins was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., February 10, 1789. His parents, Samuel and Mary Hopkins, came with their family, in the month of March, 1807, to Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where they purchased a farm, and at once began to combat with the stern realities of frontier life. Of course, under such circumstances, the educational and social advantages of Mr. Hopkins were very limited. But, notwithstanding, his determination to get an education overcame all obstacles. By faithfully improving his leisure hours at home, he obtained a good practical business education, which proved of immense importance to him in later life, when called to positions of trust requiring an accurate and thorough knowledge. When he attained his majority his father kindly consented to allow him to cultivate a portion of the farm. In the capacity of lessee, he remained until twenty-eight years of age, when he had acquired, by judicious management, a sum large enough to purchase a fine farm in Camillus. To grace and adorn his new home, he married, January 9, 1816, Prudence Wells. All of their children living, viz., Harlow W., born March 29, 1818, Emeline, born May 1, 1824, and Edwin, born December 4, 1833, have received good educations, and are pleasantly domiciled in the old homestead where they were born.

Mr. Hopkins devoted his attention throughout life principally

to agricultural pursuits. He kept himself well informed on agricultural topics, and aimed to conduct his farm on the latest scientific principles. Like Cincinnatus, he was frequently called from the plough-share to enter the sanctuary of public office.

As justice of the peace for twenty-four years, he proved one of the most equitable and rigidly honest dispensers of public justice that the town of Camillus ever had. None ever dared to taint his ermine with any proposal to compromise justice. Unlike many, he always endeavored, in a Christian spirit, to reconcile litigants coming before him before having recourse to law, and in this way he remarkably lessened that bad spirit in many to go to law for every imagined injury or irritation. Also as assessor for six years, one of the most delicate and unthankful town offices, he gave equal acceptance. For over thirty years he was a prominent and influential member of the Presbyterian church of Camillus, and endeavored to exemplify in every-day life the morals taught in the Book of books.

Politically, although a Democrat, yet he did not allow party feelings to mar a pleasant and social intercourse with all men. August 7, 1859, he died, leaving to his children an irreproachable name and life. His wife followed him September 27, 1864. Few men were more missed by the town of Camillus, or more highly respected than Mr. Hopkins.



ENOS PECK.



MRS. ENOS PECK.

ENOS PECK.

An example of untiring industry, a pioneer of Onondaga County, and a present citizen of most honorable standing, is Enos Peck of Camillus. He was born in the town of New Haven, Vermont, Aug. 15, 1790, and was the sixth child of Enos Peck, who was a very early settler in Vermont. In 1795, Mr. Peck removed with his family to the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, where they remained until the year 1806, when they removed to Cato, Cayuga county. At the age of twenty-one years (1811) our subject branched out in life for himself as a farmer, taking his father's farm on shares for a term of five years, and, with the persevering energy of the New England farmer, set to work clearing away the dense forest and thickets, and bringing the then improved portions to a higher state of cultivation, which compensated him well for his labor, as at the expiration of his lease he had saved five hundred dollars.

At the age of twenty-five he married Annis Hopkins, daughter of Nathan Hopkins of Camillus, and to them were born four children, viz., A. H., Isaac M., Jane, now Mrs. Wm. Mack, of Rochester, N. Y., and Edwin Peck. Soon after his marriage he removed to Camillus, where he purchased ninety-six acres of land, and in due time erected his house in the woods, which were so dense that one could look out of the chimney and see the tree tops. Here Mr. Peck has spent his days, making additional purchases of land to the extent of some four hundred

and twenty acres, and now, at the age of eighty-seven, lives with his son, A. H., in the house erected by himself.

During the war of 1812 he volunteered with his company about a month previous to its close. He has always manifested a strong interest in church and educational matters, and was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church of Camillus. In politics is a Republican, and has never missed a fall election.

He is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, and has always been found arrayed on the side of justice and truth.

Mrs. Peck died June 24, 1873, having attained the ripe age of seventy-nine years. She was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., Vt., in the year 1794, and with her parents removed to the town of Camillus at an early day. For more than fifty-seven years she was a faithful and loving companion, and was a woman of rare moral excellence, and genuine Christian worth. She possessed much force of character, clear and conscientious views of truth and duty, and unswerving loyalty to that which she believed was right; was habitually reserved and undemonstrative in manner, but excelled by none in deeds of kindness, which she loved so well to perform. For many years she was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in all the years of her Christian course she "adorned the doctrine of God, our Saviour, in all things."

whose opinions differed from his own. His name will ever be associated with the noblest work of the age and his fame will descend with admiration to those who shall succeed him."

VILLAGE OF CAMILLUS.

This village is situated in a picturesque spot in the valley of Nine-Mile Creek. It is on the "Old Road," or Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, distant nine miles from the city of Syracuse. A "side cut" or "feeder" of the Erie Canal extends to the village, and the Nine-Mile Creek supplies an excellent water-power, which attracted settlers and began to be utilized for mill purposes at an early period. In 1806 the first mills of importance were erected in the village—grist and saw mill—by a company of which William Wheeler and Samuel Powers were members. Abraham Drake built a carding and cloth-dressing mill about eighty rods up the stream from the bridge in 1812. The year following he removed from Aurelius, Cayuga county, with his family and settled in the village, where he resided till his death, December 10, 1832. His son, Philip Drake, now residing at Jack's Reefs, in the town of Elbridge, erected the present flouring mill in 1835-'36, and sold to Phares Gould of Skaneateles, in 1836. The mill is now owned by Munro & Patterson, doing merchant and custom flouring.

The race conveying the water to the mills, a distance of about two and a half miles, was constructed in 1832 by James R. Lawrence, Grove Lawrence, Philip Drake and others.

The Woolen Factory of Walter F. Keefer was built on the race in 1834. The business of this mill at the present is the manufacture of cloth and stocking yarn.

In 1848, the "Novelty Mills" were completed by Weston & Dill, and were driven by steam. Subsequently there was also a large steam saw-mill in operation, lath mills, turning lathe, &c.

James G. Fergus has a saw mill at the village, built by James M. Munro in 1860.

Camillus village was the earliest settled of any portion of the town. The northern part of it, on Lot 80, became the home of Capt. Isaac Lindsay in 1790. In 1793, Capt. Lindsay kept the first tavern, and erected the first frame house in 1795. The first school house (of logs) was erected in 1808, and was followed by a frame building in 1813. Thomas Corey kept a tavern here in 1801.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Camillus was incorporated in 1852,

with the following Board of Trustees: Samuel B. Rowe, David A. Munro, Charles Land, Ira Safford; Gaylord N. Sherwood, President; Crayton B. Wheeler, Clerk.

The following have served as Presidents of the Village Board for the years named: Gaylord N. Sherwood, 1853; William H. Lee, 1854-'57; Hiram A. Mungear, 1858; Eliakim E. Veeder, 1859-'61; Gaylord N. Sherwood, 1862; E. E. Veeder, 1863; James G. Fergus, 1864; Samuel B. Rowe, 1865; Theodore Briggs, 1866-'67; James G. Fergus, 1868-'70; Charles J. Sherwood, 1871; James G. Fergus, 1872; Henry W. Drake, 1873; J. O. Slocum, M. D., 1874; J. H. Hitchcock, 1875; E. W. Cook, 1876-'77.

The present officers of the village (1878) are, Henry G. Chapman, President; Edwin R. Harmon, Vice-President; David Lyboul, Julius Noble, William Jones, Trustees; J. Harry Lyboul, Clerk; E. E. Veeder, Police Justice; Sumner T. Darling, Constable; James Pattan, Treasurer; John O. Slocum, Frederick Loomis, William R. George, Assessors; William B. Bucklin, Collector.

Benjamin Brown, present Postmaster.

Camillus contains four churches, viz: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; one store of general merchandise, E. Duane Sherwood; one grocery, provision and notion store, Sidney H. Cook, Jr.; one hotel, kept by Philo Bromley; two groceries and meat markets, kept respectively by Abram Otman and Messrs. Gee & Thompson; two drug stores, James Pattan's and C. F. Safford's; the former has been in the drug business since 1845; harness and shoe shop. There is one physician in the village, John O. Slocum, M. D., brother of Major-General H. W. Slocum. He was a surgeon in the army during the late war, and has been many years a resident of the village.

Sidney H. Cook, Esq., has held the office of Justice of the Peace over thirty years. E. E. Veeder, Esq., is also Justice, and has held the office about six years.

The oldest settlers now residing in the village are David A. and James M. Munro, who were born here; Samuel B. Rowe, who became a resident about 1827; Charles Land, 1820; William R. George, David Lyboul, Ambrose Kelsey, A. N. Glynn, G. C. Parsons, James Pattan, Sidney H. Cook and E. Duane Sherwood.

Chapman & Green have an establishment in the village for the manufacture of clay smoking pipes. It is doing quite an extensive business, giving employment to from twenty to twenty-five persons.

CAMILLUS GRADED SCHOOL.

School District No. 3 of Camillus furnished for many years the educational facilities of the village. The progress was gradual from a log school house, in the primitive settlement, to a frame building, which, in turn, was superceded by a brick structure, and finally gave place to the present commodious brick graded school building which occupies the old site. The first action for the erection of the present building was taken at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 15th of May, 1868. J. O. Slocum, E. K. Harmon and A. E. Smith were appointed a building committee. The house was completed in 1869, at a cost of \$7,304.58. It is a handsome brick structure, situated upon an elevated and beautiful site.

The school is graded in three departments, under the efficient management of Prof. C. E. White, Principal, and two teachers. Mr. White has been Principal most of the time for nine years past. E. W. Cook, Trustee.

MASONIC.

During the summer and fall of 1875, a few brethren of the Masonic Order interested themselves in the formation of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in this village. After the usual formalities, a dispensation was granted by Grand Master, Elwood E. Thorne, which was delivered on December 31, 1875; a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge on the 13th of June, 1876, and Sapphire Lodge No. 768 was formed with twenty-one charter members, as follows:

C. S. Safford, J. H. Lyboul, W. B. Bucklin, S. H. Cook, Jr., T. A. Fish, J. H. Paddock, E. R. Glynn, J. O. Slocum, T. V. Owens, Lafayette Burdick, S. L. Hopkins, Merrill Skinner, A. L. Hinsdale, A. R. Hopkins, T. H. Shoens, E. C. Skinner, Cyrus Sweet, E. D. Sherwood, E. D. Larkin, H. D. Burdick, J. Paddock.

First officers: T. H. Shoens, W. M.; J. H. Lyboul, S. W.; T. A. Fish, J. W.; E. D. Sherwood, Treasurer; C. S. Safford, Secretary; C. E. White, S. D.; W. B. Bucklin, J. D.; H. D. Corwin, Tiler.

The Lodge have nicely furnished rooms in the third story of the Harmon Block, fitted up at an expense of nearly \$1,000 and are in a prosperous condition, the membership having increased from twenty-one in 1876, to forty-five at the present time.

Officers for 1878: J. Harvey Lyboul, W. M.; C. E. White, S. W.; C. W. Darling, J. W.; E. E. Veeder, Treasurer; C. S. Safford, Secretary; W. B. Bucklin, I. D.; H. Abrams, J. D.; G. T. Dow-

ner, S. M. C.; L. Richmond, Jr., J. M. C.; H. T. Corwin, Tiler. Trustees: M. L. Hay, E. D. Sherwood, J. O. Slocum.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAMILLUS.—This church is located in Camillus village. The first meetings were held in the neighborhood of Howlett Hill, at which place the church was organized under the name of the "First Baptist Church of Onondaga, in January, 1804. The original members numbered thirteen, six males and seven females. The first house of worship, built at Howlett Hill, was dedicated in 1821. The present edifice at Camillus village was dedicated January 8, 1851.

From 1804-'06, Rev. Ebenezer Harrington officiated as pastor, after which five years elapsed without any settled minister. Then the pastors served in the order following:

Rev. Peter Warren, (licentiate,) 1811-'14; Rev. Joseph Moore, 1814; Rev. Eben Tucker, 1821-'28; Rev. S. Spaulding, 1829-'30; Rev. John P. Parsons (supply) from December, 1830, pastor ten months later, continuing till 1832; Rev. S. M. Plumb, 1833; Rev. John Holladay, (licentiate,) 1835; Rev. Levi Farnsworth, 1836, ordained September, 1836; Rev. ——— Graham, 1838; Rev. Hall Taylor, 1840; Rev. Thos. Fisher, 1841, ordained June, 1841; Rev. Henry Brown, 1844-'47; Rev. A. Smith, 1848-'51; Rev. Chas. Elliott, 1852; Rev. A. L. Freeman, 1853, ordained August 23, 1853, pastor till 1858; Rev. D. McFarland, 1859-'62; Rev. E. P. Bingham, part of 1862; Rev. D. McFarland, 1862-'65; Rev. H. B. Burdick, 1866; Rev. W. E. Lockhart, 1868; Rev. H. B. Waring, 1872-'73; Rev. D. D. Brown, 1874; Rev. G. F. Genung, 1875, ordained November 3, 1875, present pastor.

The present membership is ninety-three; attendance at the Sunday School about sixty-five. The church has taken measures for the erection of a new house of worship, which will be undertaken in the spring of 1878.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Camillus was organized on the 4th day of August, 1817, in a hotel on the site of the house where Mr. John Larkins now lives, corner of Green and Main streets, and directly opposite where the church now stands. Meetings had previously been held in Nine-Mile Creek School House, and in an old distillery where now stands the carriage shop of James Fergus. The number of original members was fifty-two, sixteen men and thirty-six women.

The first church edifice was a wooden building erected at a cost of \$1,200 in 1822. The following pastors and others have officiated and supplied the pulpit: Revs. Jabez Spicer, 1817-'19; Jabez



Sidney H. Cook.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1806, and was the eldest child of Lyman Cook (whose family consisted of fourteen children), who was born in Wallingford, Conn., in the year 1780, and Mary Norton, who was born in Martha's Vineyard, in the year 1782. At the age of sixteen Lyman Cook came to Marcellus, and was employed as a farm laborer during the summers, and as teacher in the winters. At the age of twenty-five he married, and, having acquired some means, started in the wool-carding and fulling-mill business; subsequently became a distiller and farmer. He died in the town of Van Buren, June 30, 1837. Our subject remained on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age, attending school winters until nineteen, when he began teaching, which vocation he followed some seven or eight winters. Mr. Cook was married, Dec. 2, 1827, to Lois Mansfield, daughter of Josiah Mansfield. The result of this union was ten children, viz., Dr. George W., Mary Eliza, Morris A., Emily H., Mansfield J., Orange L., C. Janette, Sidney H., Jr., present supervisor of Camillus, and Samuel D., and Fran-

ces A.,—seven of whom are living. In the year 1829 our subject was elected constable in Marcellus, and subsequently collector. He also served with distinction in the military line, was elected corporal upon the organization of the independent rifle company belonging to the 159th Regiment, and was promoted until he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1841 he moved to Camillus, where he entered into the storage and forwarding business; five years later, at Camillus village, he commenced purchasing grain, which business he followed until 1866. In 1843 was elected supervisor, which office he held three terms. Was elected justice of the peace in 1846, and, with the exception of one year, has held the office up to the present time, and was recently elected for a full term of four years; has also been justice of sessions seven or eight times. Mr. Cook, in politics, is a Democrat of the true type.

Mr. Cook's brothers, Revs. William B., Theodore T., and James M. Cook, were talented ministers of the Universalist church. The first and the last named are deceased. Rev. T. T. Cook is still in the ministry, and resides in Utica.



Daniel Bennett

Daniel Bennett was born in the town of Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 21, 1786. His ancestors came from England as early as the sixteenth century.

Nathan Bennett, his father, at the age of fourteen, entered the Revolutionary army, took part in the battle of Monmouth, was taken prisoner, put on board of a prison-ship, and, after severe and intense suffering, exchanged as a prisoner of war. Continuing in the service of his country till the close of the war, he received a pension, which continued until his death, in 1830, at the age of seventy-five. He was a man of good education, good memory, and in comfortable circumstances as a farmer. During his life he held many public offices.

Huldah Barlow, wife of Nathan Bennett, was the mother of thirteen children, of whom Daniel Bennett was the fifth. Two of her brothers were in the Revolutionary army. One, Joel Barlow, a graduate of Yale college in 1778, and a classmate of Noah Webster, entered the army as a volunteer, but soon became chaplain. Not long after the close of the war he went to Paris, where, during seventeen years of business life, he accumulated a fortune, with which he returned to America. He went to Washington, built a palace of marble not far from the city, and named it "Kalarama." In 1811 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the French government. Besides being a diplomatist, he was a man of literary taste, and published several of his productions. Among his most noted writings is "The Columbiad," while of his shorter poems, and perhaps the most popular, is one entitled "The Hasty Pudding." The other brother was killed at the battle of Quebec. She herself died at the age of forty-nine.

In 1789, when Daniel Bennett was only three years of age, his father migrated to the town of Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., which place is only seven miles distant from Saratoga Springs. This migration proved to be greatly to the advantage of the family.

In 1809, at the age of twenty-two, he was married to Hannah Crawford, of Saratoga. Having spent four years of married life in Saratoga county, they resolved to leave their home and try the privations of a pioneer's life. They started westward and came to Camillus, through forests which nearly all the way lined their journey. It was in the winter of 1813 that they made the tedious journey, consuming six days. Where now stands the city of Syracuse they found but a few unattractive houses. The swampy, marshy country around them did not look inviting, nor prophetic of a large and busy city.

Not having the means to purchase land, he waited for nearly a year and a half before making any financial investment; and then the investment could hardly be called financial, inasmuch as the first payment upon a

farm of fifty acres was made by means of a *yoke* of cattle, which he *borrowed* from a friend for the occasion. The cattle were valued at only thirty-five dollars. From time to time he enlarged his farm by adding fifty-four and twenty-five and thirty acres, until he possessed nearly two hundred and eighty acres. But nearly all this time he was in debt, not fairly freeing himself from one indebtedness before assuming another. This made perseverance, industry, and economy necessary. And no one can fully know, except those who have passed through the same privations, the nature and extent of the hardships of a pioneer's life.

Of a large family of ten children,—six daughters and four sons,—all except one lived to mature life.

Mrs. Hannah Bennett united with the Congregational church in Elbridge, N. Y., in February, 1821, and her husband, Daniel Bennett, during the following April. At the request and desire of Mr. Bennett, he was baptized by *immersion*. In 1850, June 15, he was elected a deacon of the Congregational church, and, although now in the ninety-second year of his age, still holds this same office, and continues to faithfully discharge its duties. For more than fifty years he has taken a religious newspaper.

It has been Deacon Bennett's custom and delight to attend the meetings of presbytery and synod, and during a period of twenty years hardly a meeting was held in which he did not represent the church. In 1863 he was elected to the general assembly, held that year in Philadelphia. At that gathering he became well acquainted with Rev. Albert Barnes. Last autumn, while in his ninety-first year, he represented the church at the meeting of synod, held in the Fourth Presbyterian church of Syracuse. While Mr. Bennett has always been greatly interested in religion and education, he has never sought positions of public trust.

Much of his life's success was no doubt due to the assistance rendered by his wife, who possessed great executive ability. Persevering, energetic, and economizing by nature, she toiled early and late in order to assist and teach her children. Though small of stature, yet she was large hearted. Her province was home, and her sceptre was love. When she died in 1864, at the age of seventy-five, all but one of her children were living.

At the present time Deacon Daniel Bennett is living near the old homestead, in the town of Camillus, and possesses, to a remarkable degree, his powers of body and mind. He is now "only waiting" for that *new* home "not made with hands."

The following are the names of his children who are living: Miss Huldah B. Bennett, Camillus, N. Y.; Mrs. Rhoda B. Hinsdell, Camillus, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet Brown, Geneseo, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Jane Hoff, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Joel Barlow Bennett, Camillus, N. Y.; Mrs. Ann Eliza Sweet, Elbridge, N. Y.; and Mrs. Emma O. Rice, Elbridge, N. Y.



Photo. by W. V. Bangor, Syracuse.

JONATHAN WHITE.

In 1804 Joseph White, a Revolutionary soldier, came with his family from West Springfield, Mass. to Camillus, and bought a farm just north of the bridge over Nine Mile creek, at the village of Amboy. They soon built a saw mill and fulling and dyeing works which, in those days of homespun, did a flourishing business. Joseph White was a surveyor, and while opening a highway, received an injury from a falling tree, which partially paralyzed him and confined him to the house for several years until his death in 1830, aged eighty-one years. His wife Phoebe C. died in 1829, aged seventy-seven years. His sons filled prominent places in town. Elijah was a surveyor, and Harold a magistrate and member of assembly. In the War of 1812 the latter was first lieutenant, and was stationed in the fort at Oswego. He married, in 1827, Marietta Morley, of West Springfield, Mass., and died in 1832, aged forty-six. Elijah died unmarried in 1836, aged fifty-four. Two of Harold's children grew up. George C., now living in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Harold M., who graduated at Union college, in 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1859, removed to Iowa in 1860, volunteered in 1861, and died in the army in December, 1862, aged thirty years.

In 1812, Aaron White followed his brother, Joseph, from Massachusetts with his family, and bought a part of Lot 3, Onondaga reservation, since held by his descendants. He died

in 1833, aged eighty-six. His widow, Lucy Kellogg, died in 1848, aged eighty-eight. Of their children, only Jonathan located permanently in Camillus. He walked from Massachusetts when eighteen years old, and helped to clear the farm on which he afterwards lived. In 1813 he marched with the militia to Smith's Mills to defend the frontier. In 182- he joined the Presbyterian church at Camillus, and in 1845, with others, helped to organize the Presbyterian church at Amboy. He served as an elder in these churches nearly fifty years. He was active in sustaining Sunday-schools and neighborhood meetings in the eastern part of the town, and kept open house for all clerical or lay brethren who needed entertainment. He was a man of strict integrity, and was frequently intrusted with town offices. In politics, he was a Democrat up to 1848; thereafter a Free-soiler and Republican.

In 1838 he married Marietta White, widow of his cousin Harold, and had one son, Jonathan B., now living in Camillus. He died in 1874, aged eighty, and his wife in 1855, aged sixty-one years.

Jonathan White was a man of many peculiarities; his form was slender and stooping; his movements were quick and nervous; his disposition kind; his speech and temper hasty. Earnest in whatever he undertook, and with decided opinions, he cared little who was for or against him.

Chadwick, 1821-'25; Hutchins Taylor, 1826-'28; E. H. Adams, 1829-'31; B. B. Stockton, 1831-'33; Moody Harrington, 1834-'39; Josiah Ward, 1840-'46. Rev. Mr. Kingsley supplied the church during the year 1847, and was succeeded by Rev. William W. Williams from 1848-'53.

From 1853-'60, the pulpit was supplied from the Theological Seminary at Auburn. Rev. E. R. Davis was pastor from 1860-'66. From 1866-'68, the pulpit was supplied by Messrs. Grosvenor, Hopkins and Kneeland. During this period a new church was built, and Rev. Mr. Muer occupied the pulpit two years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Root, who remained from 1873-'77; since his departure the pulpit has been supplied mainly from the Auburn Theological Seminary.

The present membership of the church is fifty-one; Sunday School, eighty-eight; teachers, nine; infant class, sixteen. Greenville Gaylord, Superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CAMILLUS.—In 1827 Camillus was a "preaching place" in the Marcellus circuit, there being a small society organized there at that time. Meetings were held in private houses and school houses. The Presiding Elder at that time was Rev. George Gary, and Revs. Zenas Jones, Orrin Doolittle and Morgan Sherman circuit preachers. A church was built at Camillus in 1830. Presiding Elder, Rev. John Dempster; Circuit Preachers, Revs. Isaac Puffer and G. W. Dinsmore. In 1836, Camillus was made a "station" with Rev. Z. Paddock, Presiding Elder; and Rev. Ross Clark, Station Preacher.

The society at present numbers eighty-eight members; the average attendance at Sunday School, forty. Church property is valued at about \$5,000, and the parsonage at \$1,500. Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D., is Presiding Elder, and Rev. F. H. Stanton, who has held this charge for three years, Pastor at the present time.

AMBOY,

On Nine-Mile Creek, three miles below Camillus Village, was first settled by Joseph White, who built a fulling mill here in 1801, and saw mill in 1806. The place now contains a saw and stave mill, flouring mill and cider mill. The large flouring mill was erected by Nathan Paddock in 1826-'27, and is now owned by Lafayette Burdick, who has been in possession of the property since 1861.

There is also a tannery here, conducted by D. B. Paddock; a Presbyterian church and a Methodist class connected with the charge at Belle Isle.

Amboy has two physicians—Dr. L. C. Skinner,

a graduate of Hobart College in 1840, and a practitioner here since the same year; and his son, Dr. E. C. Skinner, who graduated at the Medical College of the University of New York in 1874.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AMBOY.—This is the first and only religious organization of the place. The records show that a meeting was held December 23, 1845, in the new meeting house erected the same year at a probable cost of \$3,000 and in present use, at which Rev's Thos. Castleton, J. J. Ward, J. W. Adams, A. L. Otis, J. E. Meyers, A. C. Lathrop; and Ruling Elders, T. R. Porter and J. Skinner, were present as the Committee of the Onondaga Presbytery (since, with the Oswego and Mohawk Presbyteries, merged into the Presbytery of Syracuse,) to constitute the church; which was duly organized with forty-nine communicants, all received by certificate from the Congregational church at Van Buren Center and from the Presbyterian church at Camillus.

The church building was then dedicated, followed by the election of Heman Warner, J. Skinner, Jonathan White, and William Reed, Elders; Truman Skinner, Henry L. Warner, and Pardee Ladd, Deacons. Of these all, excepting Pardee Ladd, had elsewhere held the same offices.

The first settled minister of the church was Rev. Alfred C. Lathrop, 1845-'47; Rev. Norman B. Sherwood, 1848-'49; Rev. D. H. Kingsley, 1849-'50; Rev. R. J. Cone, 1850-'52; Rev. Edward S. Lacy, 1852-'53; Rev. Hubert P. Herrick, 1853; Rev. Richard Dunning, 1854-'58; Rev. Lucius E. Barnard, 1859-'60; Rev. John S. Bacon, 1862-'70; Rev. Frederick Hebard, 1870-'72; Rev. A. J. Quick, 1872-'75, and Rev. Benjamin B. Dayton, June 1, 1876, the present pastor.

Since the organization of the church the roll of membership has included two hundred and eighty-two names. Of this number seventy-three have been dismissed to other churches, fifty-five have gone from earth, and eight have been suspended, leaving the present membership, (January, 1878,) one hundred and forty-six. The membership of the Sabbath School is one hundred and fifty-three.

BELLE ISLE

Is a post-hamlet on the Erie Canal in the eastern part of the town of Camillus. Thomas Machan has been Postmaster since 1860, and Justice of the Peace since 1868. William Ecker was Justice of the Peace from 1864 to 1868. The place contains one store, wagon and blacksmith shops. The store is kept by M. L. Hay.

The M. E. Church at this place was erected in 1851; Jaben Armstrong, Henry Safford, John C.

Hatton, first Trustees and principal contributors to the church building. Rev. Mr. Coop was the first pastor; present pastor, C. W. Rowley.

Robert Martin owns the present saw mill north of Belle Isle, known as the "Corwin Mills," rebuilt at a cost of \$1,200, with an additional cost of \$750 for cider press, and one run of stones for grain. In 1876, he manufactured two hundred barrels of cider, and is now doing a general business, working his farm of twenty-five acres in connection with his milling.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BENNETT BROTHERS.

Among the representative farmers of Onondaga county for nearly forty years, were the Bennett Brothers, of Camillus. Their business relationship, commencing in 1836, was continued until the death of Mr. Lewis Bradley Bennett, in 1874; and, remarkable as it may seem, all transactions were planned and carried out without resorting to any written contract between them. They lived, toiled and labored together as brothers, each trying to out-vie the other in the amount of work done. Yearly all accounts were examined and adjusted. In this, no doubt, lay one element of success.

These brothers, Lewis Bradley and Joel Barlow, in 1840, purchased one hundred acres of land, and during the twenty years which followed, added to that amount, until in 1860, their estate numbered nearly six hundred acres, at an average cost of sixty dollars per acre. During the financial depressions of the country they prosperously, yet slowly, pushed forward. With energy, patience and industry they improved their entire estate, with respect to fences and buildings; enriched the soil by means of stock, plaster and clover, until a high state of cultivation was reached. The strength and fertility of the soil, a sandy loam mixed with clay, placed their large farm among the very first in productiveness in Onondaga County.

The kind of farming followed was chiefly grain and stock raising. During ten successive years the average sown yearly was nearly two hundred acres, or one-third of the entire estate, while often a herd of eighty cattle could be seen, with flocks of sheep numbering eight hundred. The largest product of grain in one year was six thousand bushels—of wheat, barley, oats and corn—while in 1864, the highest price for produce was obtained,

fifteen hundred bushels of wheat being marketed for three dollars and a half per bushel. The necessary meadow land, yearly, was not far from eighty to a hundred acres. The winter season during fifteen years was spent in clearing wood land, until one hundred acres had been rendered arable. Thus their winter's harvests were nearly as profitable as those of summer.

With a large and productive farm, finely located, gently sloping to the south; with large and well arranged fields; with barns of great dimensions, one of which for nearly twenty years was a model for the surrounding country; with the latest and most improved machinery, which they took great pleasure in introducing; with all these something else seemed necessary in order to have contentment. Each wished for a better house, and they planned to erect a dwelling for each which would be satisfactory. Mr. Lewis Bradley Bennett succeeded in finishing a structure, of beautiful exterior, whose interior arrangement and finish can not well be surpassed for a farmer's use. Containing, as it does, large and conveniently arranged rooms, with the modern improvements of bath rooms and furnace, one looks upon it with feelings of pleasure and almost pride. Soon after the completion of this beautiful structure its builder died, having occupied it only a few months.

Not long after his brother's death, Mr. Joel Barlow Bennett took possession of this house, where with his wife, Rosanna S., he now lives, carrying on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which remains from the original estate. Through the taste and patience of a nephew, Mr. Charles B. Brown, the grounds have been tastefully laid out, and a lawn neatly and carefully made, and to-day the landscape gardening of this residence attracts and merits universal attention.

Mr. Joel Barlow Bennett was born in Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., July 22d, 1815. His brother, Lewis Bradley Bennett, was born in Camillus, September 29th, 1813, and married Mary Waring, of Saratoga, Saratoga County, N. Y., February 15th, 1842. He died December 22d, 1874, in the sixty-second year of his age. At the time of his death he was a member of the Congregational Church in Elbridge, and one of the Board of Trustees of the church, and also of the Munro Collegiate Institute. In June, 1874, he made a legacy to the church of which he was a member of \$1,000, to be used for its support. At the same time he bequeathed large amounts of property to his immediate relatives. He left a widow, but no children. He was of mild disposition, yielding, yet firm and



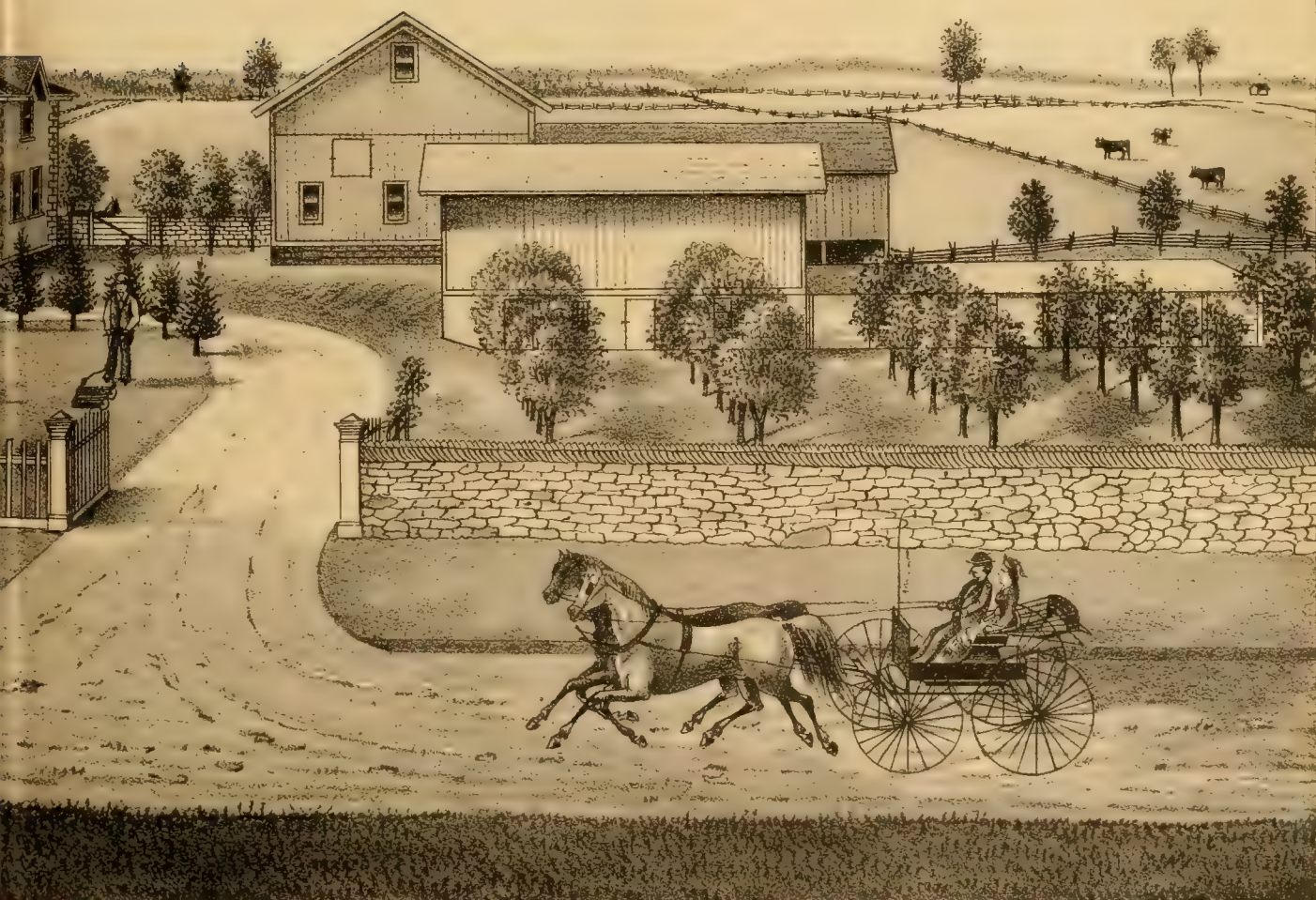
L. P. Bennett



RES OF J. B. BENNETT, CAMIL

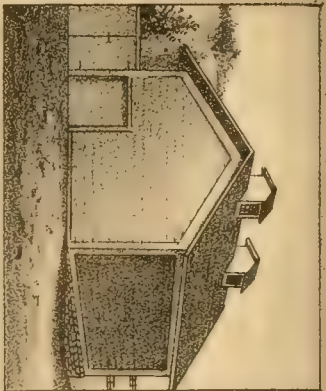


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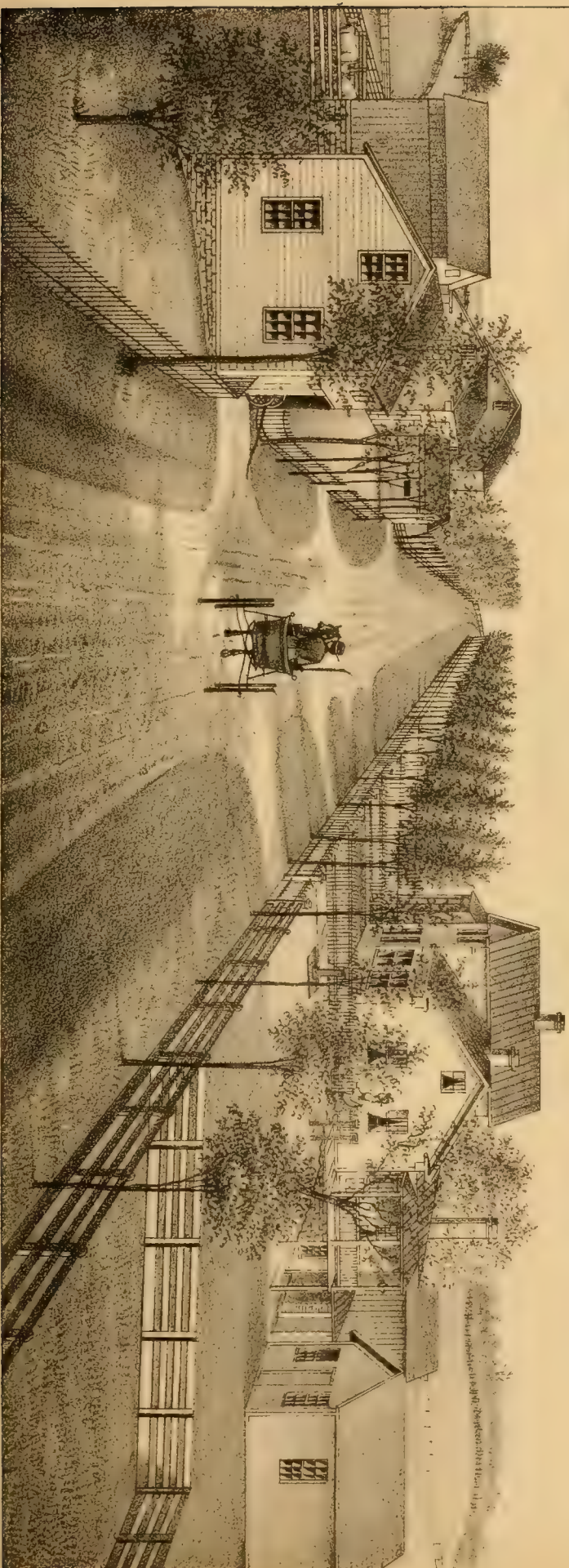
DAVID WINCHELL.



"HAY BARN."



HENRY WINCHELL.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF HENRY WINCHELL, CAMILLUS, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



FORMER RESIDENCE OF JOHN HALSTED, LYSANDER, ONONDAGA CO. N.Y. (BUILT BY JOHN STARR IN 1817)

persevering. While he was energetic in business affairs, he was peaceable in the community in which he lived. He did not love public positions and only accepted them when urged upon him. The com-

munity in which he lived, his employés and family friends only knew his true worth. Among the many monuments he left, none are so good as those of friendship and affection.

LYSANDER.

LYSANDER was formerly Township number one of the Military Tract, and became one of the eleven original towns of Onondaga County at its organization in 1794. It then embraced the townships of Lysander, Hannibal and Cicero. The first town meeting was directed by law to be held at the house of Ryal Bingham, Esq., then residing at Three River Point. Hannibal, now in Oswego County, was taken from it in 1806 and Cicero in 1807. In 1816, when the county of Oswego was organized, thirty-three lots of the township of Lysander were included in the county of Oswego and town of Granby, which leaves but sixty-seven lots in the town of Lysander. This town is situated in the north-west corner of the county. It is of a peculiar shape, owing to the crookedness of the Seneca River which forms the boundary between this town and Elbridge, Van Buren, Geddes, Salina and Clay. One little lake, viz : Mud or Beaver Lake, exists within its boundaries. The soil is good, and compares favorably with any portion of the county for agricultural purposes.

Of the earliest settlers in this town the following is a partial list : Ryal Bingham, near Three River Point, in 1793 ; Jonathan Palmer, near the center of the town, the same year ; Adam Emerick, Elijah and Solomon Hall, Col. Thomas Farrington, Elijah Mann, Ebenezer Wells, James Cowan, Abner and Manly Vickery, Job Loomis and John P. Schuyler, all came in about the year 1800, or some of them a year or two previous. Jacobus DePuy cleared off about fifty acres in 1805 and 1806 on the north side of the river at Baldwinsville and put it into wheat.

This town was at first considered unhealthy and settlements were somewhat retarded in consequence, but the clearing of the land and bringing it under cultivation produced a great change, and as improvements extended its settlements increased with great rapidity. By cultivation and drainage the soil has become dry and free from stagnant surface water, so that the town of Lysander is now as healthy

and productive a locality as can be found in this portion of the State.

The town of Lysander was not fully organized till 1798, when the Supervisor, Mr. Asa Rice, who lived near Oswego, reported for the town, including the townships of Lysander, Hannibal and Cicero, the number of "fifteen inhabitants," and the valuation of taxable property for the town was estimated at fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Rice was Supervisor till Hannibal was formed into a town by itself. The old records of the town are not to be found, those now in the Clerk's office going no farther back than 1808, at which time we find some of the principal officers as follows : Elijah Snow, Supervisor ; James Adams, Town Clerk ; William Wilson, and James Clark, Assessors. In 1809, Elijah Snow was Supervisor, and Cyrus Baldwin, Town Clerk.

BALDWINSVILLE.

This important manufacturing village is situated in the towns of Lysander and Van Buren on both sides of the Seneca River, five miles west of the outlet of Onondaga Lake and twelve miles north-west of Syracuse. Its name is derived from its founder, Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin, who commenced improvements here in the spring of 1807. The place was then called "*Columbia*," and bore this name till the establishment of a postoffice here in 1817, when the Postmaster General, in consequence of there being another Post Town of the same name in the State, changed it to "*Baldwin's Bridge*." But the name of Baldwinsville being preferred by the inhabitants, it was substituted by the Postoffice Department, and has since continued to be the name of the village.

Dr. Baldwin had purchased a place at Ovid, Seneca County, and was moving there with his family in 1799. Mrs. Baldwin having left her comfortable home at Little Falls with regret, was assured by her husband that he would purchase the first place on their route that she might select. Upon

their arrival at the site of Baldwinsville, where they remained over night, Mrs. Baldwin was delighted with the place and remarked to her husband, "If our property lay here, remote from settlement and lonely as it is, I should be willing to stop and take up my residence for life." The result was that both were satisfied with the selection of this charming spot for their future home.

The following night they lodged with John McHarrie who had settled on the south bank of the river some forty rods above where the dam now joins that shore. From Mr. McHarrie Dr. Baldwin learned who was the owner of the favorite lot on the other side of the river. The following year (1798) he went to Philadelphia to the owner and purchased it. After residing a few years at Ovid he sold his property there and came to Onondaga.

In the meantime settlers had located in different parts of the town of Lysander and the north part of Camillus, now Van Buren, and finding themselves in need of mills, and knowing "McHarrie's Rifts" to be an excellent water-power, these scattering settlers assembled, drew up a memorial and sent it on by a strong delegation, in the spring of 1807, to Dr. Baldwin, then residing at Onondaga, urging him in the strongest terms to improve the water-power in the erection of mills upon those rapids. He had contemplated doing this at some future period, but not so soon by five or six years. Finally, yielding to entreaty, he resolved forthwith to enter upon the work. On account of sickness among the workmen and other hindrances, it was not till late in the autumn of the second year that Dr. Baldwin got his mill in successful operation. Desirable as this object was, it did not compensate for the personal sacrifices already made.

Although but the second year since the first blow had been struck, the settlement assumed the appearance of a "log town in the wilderness." For many succeeding years the local fevers prevailed, vitiating the healthfulness of this favorite spot and bringing many to premature graves.

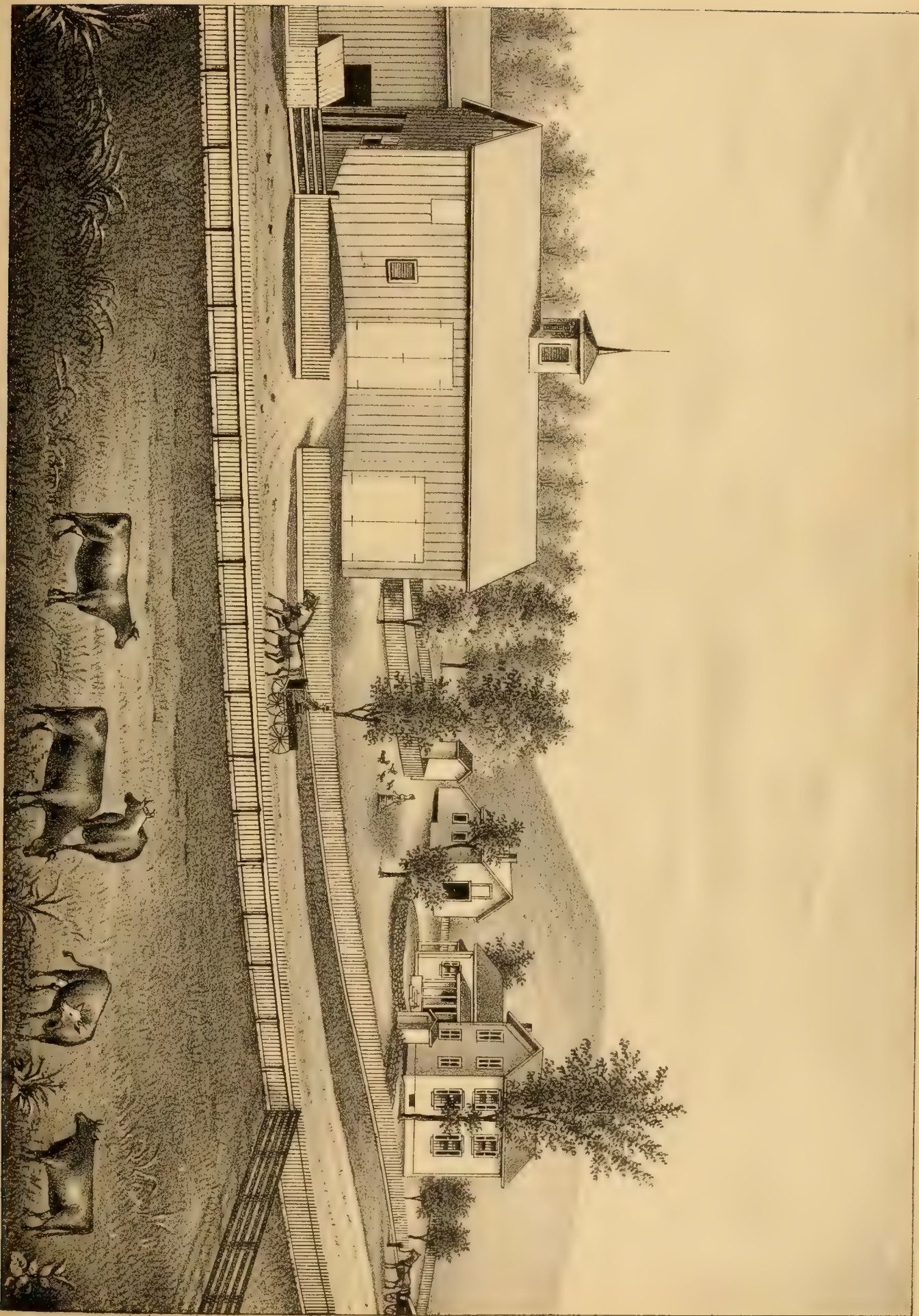
The Seneca River being a public highway, and much used as such, it became immediately necessary to provide for the passage of boats around the dam. Dr. Baldwin therefore constructed a canal and lock for that purpose. In 1808 he petitioned the Legislature for permission to construct a dam, locks and canal at that point. But the State having previously transferred its title to the "Inland Lock Navigation Company," could not with propriety grant privileges to Dr. Baldwin. He thereupon purchased of said company their right and interest in all the waters between the outlet of

Oneida River and Cayuga Lake. In 1809, the Legislature granted his petition for such erections and improvements. This right was granted to Dr. Baldwin and his assigns for twenty years. The collection of certain tolls was authorized upon all boats passing through said canal and locks. At first the amount collected was small, but with the increase of business it became considerable, and in time would have repaid the outlay, had not the State changed its policy and taken the entire subject of internal navigation and improvement under its own control. The completion of the middle section of the Erie canal rendered nugatory the business of the original route, since which this canal and locks have been of comparatively little importance. In 1809, the dam across the river was swept away by a heavy spring freshet, and such was the nature of the damage sustained that it became necessary to erect a new dam, which was not completed till the following year. He this year erected a toll bridge across the river under provisions made by law, upon the site occupied by the present bridge. At the same time a new mill, of enlarged dimensions was erected by Dr. Baldwin. It was afterwards converted into a woolen factory and subsequently burnt down. He used his efforts successfully to procure the laying out of a State road between Onondaga Hill and Oswego, and also procured the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a turnpike from Westmoreland to Sodus Bay.

The village continued prosperous and flourishing till 1819, when the diversion of the business usually done on the Seneca river to the Erie canal seemed for a time to paralyze every interest. The growth of the surrounding country, however, in time rendered its water-power valuable, and new energies and investments of capital awakened a new spirit of progress. From this era its growth was steady and rapid.

"After 1807, saw mills were erected almost without number. In 1808, Dr. Baldwin erected one with six saws and carriages. In 1824, Messrs. Start & Mott erected a mill with two saws and carriages. In 1826, Mr. James Johnson built a mill with four saws and carriages, and Messrs. Stephen and Harvey Baldwin, a mill with a gang of fifteen saws. Start & Mott's mill burned down in 1834, and was rebuilt in 1847 by Richard M. Beach. In 1839 Thomas P. Campbell erected a mill with two saws and carriages. In 1848 Howard & Cook built a mill with two saws and carriages.

"Several grist mills were erected from time to time, and among others the noted mill erected by



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELECTA VAN DERVEER, LYSANDER, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

Sanford C. Parker in 1836-7. This mill was 60 by 100 feet in dimensions, four stories besides basement, and capable of manufacturing 200 barrels of flour daily, besides custom grinding."* This mill was burnt in 1861, and rebuilt by Johnson, Cook & Co., in 1862. (See Baldwinsville Manufacturers.)

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin opened a store at Baldwinsville in 1807, and continued till 1813. In 1813, Judge Otis Bigelow commenced selling goods in the village and continued till 1863, a period of fifty years. Judge Bigelow was a prominent and leading citizen, father of the present Col. Payne Bigelow, and was born in Worcester County, Mass., February 1, 1785. He died June 21, 1864, aged eighty years.

John Hamill opened a store in 1816; Jonas C. Brewster, in 1821; Luther Badger, in 1823; Robins & Wells, in 1832; Sanford C. Parker, in 1835; John Tomlinson & Co., in 1838; D. C. Lusk & Co., in 1846.

BAR OF BALDWINSVILLE.

Reuben S. Orvis, Esq., was the first lawyer in the village. He commenced the practice of law here in 1816. Samuel H. Hammond, Esq., began as an attorney in 1826; and afterwards Cornelius Pugsley, Esq., and others established themselves as members of the Baldwinsville bar. Colonel I. T. Minard came here in 1833, and D. C. Greenfield, Esq., in 1848. Present attorneys: DeWitt C. Greenfield, George Hall, N. M. White, Isaac T. Minard, F. A. Marvin, J. R. Shea and C. M. West.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin, on his first arrival at Baldwinsville, practiced medicine when necessary till other physicians arrived. In 1814, Dr. Cyrus Baldwin established himself as a regular physician, and Dr. Silas Wallace in 1816. Dr. Phillip Sharp settled about a mile and a half west of the village as early as 1823. Later, Dr. H. J. Shumway, Dr. Farnsworth, and Dr. Lee settled as physicians in the village, and were followed by Dr. Elijah Lawrence, Dr. John Briggs and others. The present physicians are Henry B. Allen, J. V. Kendall, J. C. B. Wallace, J. F. Wells, A. H. Marks and L. V. Flint.

POSTMASTERS.

A postoffice was first established at Baldwinsville in 1817, Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin, Postmaster. He was succeeded by Stephen W. Baldwin, Otis Bigelow, Austin Baldwin, Dr. L. B. Hall, Dr. Daniel T. Jones, E. B. Wigent, Irvin Williams,

David S. Wilkins and W. W. Perkins, the present Postmaster (1878.)

Prior to 1817 mail matter was obtained from the postoffice at Onondaga Hollow and by boats from Salina. Any citizen who visited the Hollow would go to the postoffice and bring the mail for his neighbors. Col. Payne Bigelow relates that his father, Judge Bigelow, in 1816, used to get his mail at Three River Point, where it was brought by boatmen from Salina and deposited with a Mr. Sweet, who kept a log tavern on the Lysander side of the river.

After the postoffice was established in 1817, the mails were for some time carried on horse back. More than forty years ago, Walter D. Herrick, who kept a hotel in the present American Hotel building, put on a line of stages running from Baldwinsville to Syracuse, for the purpose of carrying the mail, passengers and freight. The road usually taken was through "Hardscrable," Belle Isle and Fairmount, to Syracuse.

At one time Col. Stephen W. Baldwin ran a small steamboat to and from Syracuse by way of the river, outlet and Onondaga Lake, for the accommodation of passengers, and it was not till the completion of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, in October, 1848, that Baldwinsville enjoyed full and speedy communication with all other sections of the country.

A tow-path on the north bank of the Seneca River extending from Mud Lock to Baldwinsville, connects the village with the Oswego Canal. Seneca River, with a fall of eight feet, furnishes one of the best sites for hydraulic works in this section of the State, and being surrounded by a country of great fertility and beauty, it must ever be a village of considerable activity and importance.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated with the name of Baldwinsville under the provisions of the general incorporating act June 3, 1848. A new charter was obtained in 1868, and a law passed April 21, 1868, dividing the village into three wards.

The following were the first municipal officers, elected in 1848:

President, LeRoy Morgan. Trustees, E. A. Baldwin, Elisha Hickok, Irvin Williams, Almon Farr. Clerk, E. B. Wigent.

Presidents of the village from 1849 to 1878, inclusive:

1849-'51, Henry Case, Jr.; 1852, Samuel Bisdee; 1853-'54, Sanford C. Parker; 1855, E. B. Wigent; 1856, John Boley; 1857, D. D. Norton; 1858,

* Clark's Onondaga.

Sam'l Avery; 1859, D. C. Greenfield; 1860, Stephen W. Baldwin; 1861, Jas. Hamill; 1862, J. O. Slocum; 1863, Eli Perry; 1864-'65, W. W. Perkins; 1866, L. H. Cheney; 1867, J. P. Shumway; 1868-'70, J. J. Kaulback; 1871-'72, Wallace Tappan; 1873, I. M. Baldwin; 1874, J. L. Voorhees; 1875, Erwin Fairbanks; 1876-'78, Wm. F. Morris.

The present village officers (1878) are as follows: Wm. F. Morris, President; Horace J. Frazee, Clerk; James R. Blanchard, Treasurer; Oliver Strong, Police Constable; R. D. Pettit, H. Tappan, C. N. Bliss, J. E. Hilts, S. J. E. Paul, C. M. West, Trustees; Bradford Chase, S. H. Alden and Erwin Fairbanks, Assessors.

MANUFACTURES

The leading manufacturing interest of Baldwinsville is the production of flour, there being five large mills in constant operation whose daily capacity aggregates over one thousand barrels. We shall pass each of these mills in brief review and then notice some of the minor manufacturing interests.

JAMES FRAZEE & CO.—This firm has a mill fifty by one hundred feet, four stories, including basement, erected in 1859-'60. The proprietors are James Frazee and E. P. Schoonmaker.

JACOB AMOS & SONS.—The mills are under the management of Jacob Amos, Jr. They were erected by the head of the firm in 1868, the building and machinery costing about \$100,000. On this site stood the "Old Red Mill," erected by James Johnson in 1835 or thereabouts, which was burned with the woolen factory in 1842.

G. H. & A. T. HOTALING occupy the stone mill erected by Sanford C. Parker in 1836, and which was rebuilt by Johnson, Cook & Co., in 1862. In 1870 this firm commenced business. They have changed the mill into what is known as a "New Process" mill, and otherwise improved it. Its present capacity is two hundred barrels of merchant flour per day. The Hotalings are natives of this county, born in the town of Pompey, and were formerly in the milling business at Jamesville.

D. & G. MORRIS.—The mill occupied by this firm stands on the "second privilege," and was known for a long time as the "Farmer's Mill of Van Buren."

W. L. WILKINS, Flour and Feed Mills, entirely custom work. Mr. Wilkins built his mill in 1854 and has run it constantly ever since. It has four run of stones and does a prosperous business. Mr. Wilkins is a native of Saratoga County and came here in 1846.

W. L. FRAZEE owns and operates the only saw mill in Baldwinsville.

J. C. MILLER & CO's Hosiery Mills were established in 1876.

WHITE, CLARK & CO., Centrifugal Pump Works, established in June, 1876. The building occupied by this firm was formerly the Ax Factory, and has been fitted up not only as a Pump Factory, but as a machine shop, where work of all kinds in that line is done. The shops have facilities for the employment of eight regular workmen.

SCHOONMAKER & CO.—Paper Mill. Started in December, 1874. Manufactures Straw Wrapping Paper, 4,500 pounds per day. The partners are Andrew S. Schoonmaker, Theodore Haines and Jacob C. Kenyon. The building was formerly erected by Johnson, Cook & Co., in 1862, and used as a distillery in connection with the Stone Mill now owned by the Messrs. Hotaling—built by Sanford C. Parker in 1836, burnt in 1861, rebuilt in 1862.

JAMES R. BLANCHARD furnishes the village and surrounding country with Granite and Marble Monuments of every required description. This is the only shop of the kind in the village, and has been in operation fifteen years.

FULLER & BLISS, Planing Mill, Sash, Door and Blind Factory. The business of this firm was established by the present proprietors in 1866, and is one of the prosperous enterprises of the village. The proprietors are William L. Fuller and C. N. Bliss. An extensive lumber yard is kept in connection with the mill, and the business gives employment to about twenty men.

JOHN M. YOUNG's Fork and Rake Factory is an enterprise recently started. The works are located in a portion of what was formerly the "Ax Factory."

BANKS OF BALDWINSVILLE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—Organized February 2, 1864.—First officers—James Frazee, President; D. C. Greenfield, Vice-President; Irvin Williams, Cashier. The bank commenced business in the building known as "The Stone Office," on Canal street. The present Bank Building was erected in 1866, at a cost including fixtures of \$8,000. The First National Bank has a capital of \$140,000; surplus, \$30,000; loans and discounts, \$165,000; circulation, \$126,000.

Present officers—James Frazee, President; A. K. Clark, Vice-President; W. F. Morris, Cashier.

Succeeding Mr. Williams and preceding Mr. W. F. Morris, Mr. P. L. Perine was Cashier.



B. B. Schenck

Benjamin Baird Schenck, M.D., was born in Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., July 20, 1809. His father, Rudol Schenck, was of illustrious German descent. He settled in the northwest corner of this county, then a wilderness, in 1815.

Benjamin was the fifth child and second son. His only advantages for education were limited, his boyhood days being spent on a farm and in clearing land. At the age of twenty-three, his health failing, he entered the private school of T. W. Allis, at Skaneateles, where he remained eighteen months, with the exception of a short period spent in teaching district school. In 1834 he attended one term at Homer academy, and the following spring began the study of medicine, under Joseph H. Skinner, of Plainville, attending his first course of lectures at the medical college, Fairfield, N. Y., in 1835 and 1836. His final course was taken at Geneva college, where he graduated Feb. 10, 1838. The same year he began practice in Plainville. In 1844 he united with the Christian church of that place, and four years subsequently was ordained a minister by a conference of that body, and continued to preach till 1852. The conference that year, on account of his literal interpretation of the Scriptures, declared him "out of harmony with the church."

Meanwhile he had commenced an examination of homoeopathy, by reading Hahnemann's "Organon," and Hartmann's

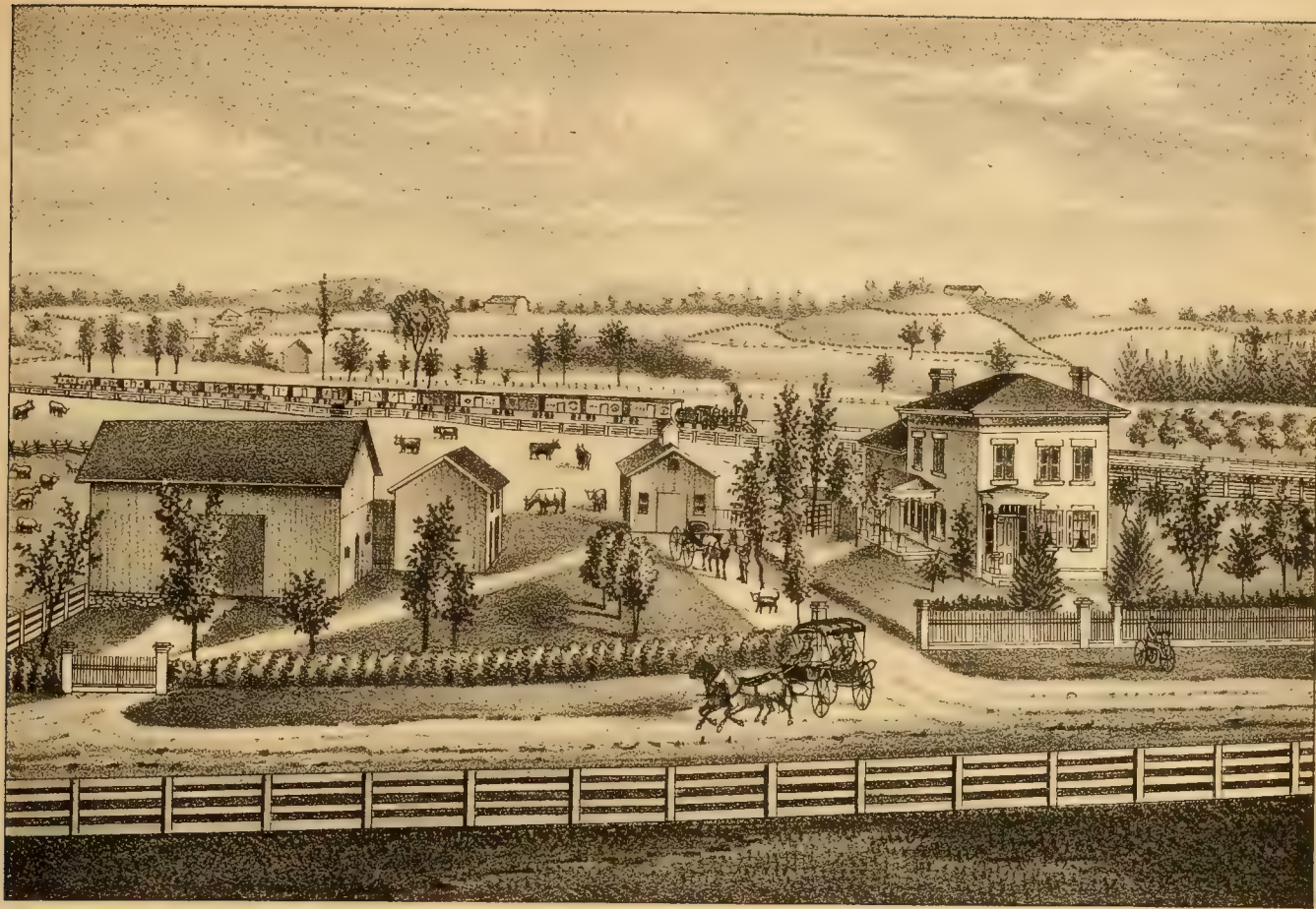
"Acute and Chronic Diseases." Continuing his investigations patiently through 1849 and 1850, he, early in 1851, adopted homoeopathy as his mode of practice, carrying with him into the new school all but two of his former patrons. In 1852 he took his brother-in-law, who for three years had been his student, into partnership with him, and in two years resigned in his favor.

Dr. Schenck then entered into mercantile business, but the crash of 1857 and the war of the rebellion seriously embarrassed him, so that he was induced to renew his practice, which since then has steadily increased.

In June, 1838, he married Harriet, daughter of Capt. R. Sullivan, of Seneca county. He held a lieutenant's commission in the State militia four years, and a captain's seven years, and was honorably discharged.

In 1849 he was appointed postmaster at Plainville, held the office till 1853, was reappointed in 1863, and still holds the office.

When young the doctor was prominent in church music, and only left the choir when he entered the pulpit, in June, 1846. He has had an unbroken residence in the school district where he resides since 1815, and was the first to start and teach a select school in the place.



RESIDENCE OF SETH G. PALMITER, DE WITT, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF DR. B. B. SCHENCK, PLAINVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

BALDWINSVILLE STATE BANK.—Organized at Baldwinsville, N. Y., May, 1875, with a capital of \$50,000. The Directors are George Hawley, Payne Bigelow, D. C. Greenfield, S. S. Quivey, G. A. Bigelow, John T. Skinner and Otis M. Bigelow. George Hawley, President; G. A. Bigelow, Vice-President; S. S. Quivey, Cashier. The following is the quarterly statement, 22d of September, 1877:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$107,521 21 |
| Over Drafts..... | 34 97 |
| U. S. Bonds..... | 5,000 00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | 1,100 00 |
| Taxes Paid..... | 371 80 |
| Premiums Paid..... | 180 00 |
| Due from State and National Banks.. | 4,944 83 |
| Currency and Specie..... | 380 96 |
| Expenses..... | 439 35 |
| Stocks..... | 2,450 00 |

122,423 12

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock..... | \$ 50,000 00 |
| Undivided Profits..... | 4,214 62 |
| Due Depositors..... | 61,172 50 |
| Due State and National Banks..... | 36 00 |
| Due Individuals..... | 2,000 00 |
| Re-Discounts..... | 5,000 00 |

122,423 12

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHWESTERN ONONDAGA, which has for its object the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, the mechanic arts and household industry, was organized April 29, 1873. The officers for 1877 were as follows: Abel H. Toll, President; Hiram Bowman, Vice-President; D. C. Greenfield, Secretary; W. F. Morris, Treasurer. Directors—James Sears, A. Van Alstine, D. C. Toll, E. M. Babcock, Russell Bentley, W. W. Perkins.

THE BALDWINSVILLE GAZETTE.

This weekly newspaper is published at Baldwinsville and is the successor of the Baldwinsville *Republican*, founded in 1844 by Samuel B. West. In October, 1846, it became the property of C. M. Hosmer, who changed the name to the *Onondaga Gazette*. Mr. J. M. Clark succeeded Mr. Hosmer for many years as editor and proprietor, and sold to J. B. Davis. He afterwards repurchased it, and in 1869 sold to X. Haywood, who enlarged the paper. In 1871, Mr. George S. Clark purchased it, and has since remained its editor and proprietor. On the first of January, 1878, Mr. Clark changed it to the *Baldwinsville Gazette*. It is a well conducted paper, enjoying a reputation for

local matter unsurpassed by any weekly publication in the State.

BALDWINSVILLE UNION FREE SCHOOL.

By act of the Legislature, (Chapter 94, Laws of 1864) District No. 2 in Lysander, and District No. 18 in Van Buren, were consolidated into one district under the corporate name of the Baldwinsville Union Free School District. The act appointed the first Board of Education in the words following:

"The following named persons, to-wit: James Frazee, John P. Shumway, Abel H. Toll, Henry Y. Allen, Silas H. Nichols, Payne Bigelow, and their successors, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the Board of Education for the Baldwinsville Academy and Union Free School."

The schools organized under this charter are three—two primary and one academic, the latter the Baldwinsville Free Academy. It is subject to the visitation of the Regents of the State University, and draws its annual proportion of the Literature Fund. There are three buildings, two of brick and one of wood, the Academy building being a fine structure, occupying sightly and well ornamented grounds. It was erected in 1865, and cost, including site, about \$25,000. The lot contains 800 square rods. The lots of the three schools are valued at \$10,000, and the buildings at \$21,000.

There are eleven teachers located as follows: R. J. Round, A. M., Principal; Miss J. L. Wright, Miss Olivia Bigelow and Miss Sarah A. Barber, teachers in the Academy; Miss Mary Hannan, Miss Mary Wetherby and Miss Hattie Peet, teachers on the north side; Miss Marian McClenthen, Miss Ellen Lusk and Miss Jennie Frazee, teachers on the south side. The aggregate teachers' salaries for the year ending October 1, 1877, were \$5,267; the highest salary, \$140 per month; the lowest, \$24. Average attendance, 444; money expended during the school year, \$8,304.84.

Board of Education: S. C. Suydam, President; W. F. Morris, C. N. Bliss, William L. Wilkins, A. K. Clark, M. Donovan.

CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BALDWINSVILLE.

—Religious meetings were first held in the town of Lysander under the auspices of an Eastern Association of the Presbyterian Church, which sent out as a missionary Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle. Mr. Lazelle held his first service in a barn near Squire Munro's corner, July 13, 1813. A hogshead was made to answer for a pulpit, while the hay and rough boards served for seats. The Red School

House was built soon after, where the gravel bed now is on West Oneida street, and furnished the only place of worship for many years.

The church was organized by Rev. Mr. Lazelle July 13, 1813, and consisted of the following fourteen members, most of whom were from the region towards New Bridge: Cyrus and Susan Baldwin; Thomas and Betsey Farrington; George and Mary White; Eunice, Sarah and Lucy Porter; Levi Manasseh and Levi Manasseh, Jr.; Mary Calkins and William VanFleet. Cyrus Baldwin, Thomas Farrington and George White were elected Elders, November 12, 1813.

The first church edifice was a wooden building erected at a cost of \$3,000 in 1830. In 1865 the present brick church on the corner of Oswego and Elizabeth streets was built, costing about \$20,000. The Pastors of this church have been as follows:

Rev. John Davenport, first Moderator of Onondaga Presbytery in 1810, pastor five years—died here in 1821; Rev. E. C. Beach, afterwards at Lysander Church; Rev. Dr. Kellogg, afterwards President of Knox College; Rev. Townsend Walker, 184—'51; Rev. J. R. Young, 1852-'57; Rev. J. F. Kendall, D. D., 1859-'68; Rev. E. B. Parsons, present pastor since 1868.

Rev. Rollin Porter, missionary to Africa; Rev. Edwin Adams, missionary to Wisconsin at an early day, and Rev. E. R. Davis, city missionary in Chicago, were from this church.

Present membership, three hundred and thirty-five; Sunday School, three hundred and fifteen.

Present officers of the church and society: Rev. Eben Burt Parsons, Pastor; Hezekiah R. Dow, Isaac Harrington, Warner D. Wells, James Frazee, E. Kirby West, Warren S. White, James Selleck, James G. Smith and Edwin E. Wells, Elders; George M. Angier, Hiram Bowman, D. B. Giddings and John T. Skinner, Deacons; James G. Smith, Jonas M. Talmage, James L. Voorhees, Payne Bigelow, Garrett H. Hotaling, DeW. C. Turner, Charles N. Bliss, Hiram Bowman and John T. Skinner, Trustees.

BALDWINVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—In 1815 meetings were held by Rev. Dudley Lamb in the Cold Spring settlement, town of Lysander. As a result of his labors three were baptized November 19, 1815, and two December 17, 1815. In June, 1818, six more were added, and on the 23d of the month, after the consent of a neighboring Baptist Church had been obtained, the eleven were organized under the name of the "Second Baptist Church of Christ in Lysander." Services were held occasionally in a school house, but little progress was made as a church for several years. In 1840 the

church was removed to Baldwinsville, and on the 3d of October of that year its name was changed to "Baldwinsville Baptist Church."

The first church edifice was built in Baldwinsville and dedicated January 31, 1841. The present church is a handsome brick structure costing \$18,000, and was dedicated in December, 1871.

The following have been pastors of the church for the years named:

Dudley Lamb, 1815; Peter Witt, 1823-'33; Augustus Warren, 1833; Peter Witt, 1833-'39; S. Davidson, 1839-'41; I. Butterfield, 1841-'42; O. Beckwith, 1842-'43; H. Stillwell, 1843-'44; Ira Bennet, 1845-'48; Ira Dudley, 1848-'49; A. Wells, 1849-'50; R. Winegar, 1851-'52; C. E. Elliot, 1853-'54; A. Hall, Jr., 1855-'56; J. P. Simmons, 1857-'61; J. S. Goodell, 1861-'64; S. P. Merrill, 1864-'69; B. O. True, 1870-'72; J. N. Tolman, 1872-'73; Charles Ayer, 1874-'75; J. F. Genung, 1875-'78.

Present membership one hundred and six.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) BALDWINVILLE.

—Organized July 27, 1835, Rev. Richard Salmon, of Geddes, presiding. James D. Wallace and Norman Kellogg were elected Wardens; Stephen W. Baldwin, Clarence S. Bayley, Nehemiah B. Northrop, Benjamin C. Jeffries, Isaac T. Minard, Horace Baldwin, E. Austin Baldwin and Walter D. Herrick, Vestrymen. The first services were held in the latter part of 1833, by Rev. R. Salmon, of Geddes, and were continued by him on the third Sunday of each month in the Union Church, now Herrick's Hall. Mr. Salmon's removal interrupted the services which were almost given up for three years. Rev. George B. Engle became missionary in 1838, holding services on alternate Sundays. There were then but three communicants, one of them Mrs. Eliza M. Baldwin, to whom the parish afterwards was very much indebted. Services were held in a small school house belonging to her, which now forms part of Mr. Isaac M. Baldwin's house. Here her five children, together with three of Morgan J. Trowbridge's, were baptized May 19, 1839. This is the first baptism on the parish register. Rev. Mr. Engle removed to Indiana in 1841 and there was no more service for five years. Rev. Samuel G. Appleton officiated for a little while in 1846, and then the only services till 1850 were three visitations by Bishop DeLancy. That year Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, of Fulton, held frequent Sunday afternoon services in a hall on the south side of the river and continued them till 1854.

The corner stone of the present church edifice was laid in August, 1853, but owing to the blowing down of the frame and other discouragements, the



RESIDENCE OF LYMAN NORTON

RESIDENCE OF J. H. NORTON, PLAINVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

STORE OF J. H. NORTON, SUCCESSOR TO LYMAN NORTON



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

LYMAN NORTON.

Lyman Norton was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1809. His father was Jabez Norton, and his mother's maiden name Abigail Buck. The Norton family came originally from France, in September, 1006, and settled in England; their descendants emigrated to America about the year 1630, and settled on Martha's Vineyard, in Maine, and near Boston, Mass. His great-grandfather, Jabez Norton, born on Martha's Vineyard, was a farmer, and died at Mattapoisett; his wife was Elizabeth Allen, of Salisbury, a near relative of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory. His grandfather, Aaron Norton, of Martha's Vineyard, married Abigail Norton (of the Maine branch). Jabez Norton, father of Lyman Norton, was born July 11, 1777, and married Abigail Buck, daughter of Col. John Buck and Abigail Arnold, of New Haven, Conn. Col. Buck was an ardent patriot, serving in the Revolutionary army from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

The family consisted of five children,—three sons and two daughters. Lyman received a common-school education, and in 1826 entered the store of Harlow C. Wetherell, at Hartford, as clerk. He engaged to go with his uncle, John Buck, at Snow's Bridge, near Jack's Reef; he arrived at that place Oct. 10, 1826, and was employed as clerk and assistant, superintending disbursements attending the work of excavating the State drain at Jack's Reef, then in course of construction. In 1830, in company with his uncle, John Buck, he built a store at Plainville, which was occupied by them Nov. 1, 1830, in conducting a mercantile business.

Jan. 20, 1836, he married Ann Maria, daughter of Aaron F. Vedder and Nancy Allen, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y. They have a family of three children, all of whom are living,

viz., Jabez H., who succeeded to the business, and is by profession an attorney-at-law; he is now justice of the peace, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1876. John V., who resides at Memphis, N. Y., a graduate of Union college, and a civil engineer by profession; he has been engaged on important works in Peru, South America, and in New York. Sarah Ella, now residing with her father.

In 1830 he was elected school inspector; in 1836 justice of the peace, and for twenty-four consecutive years held that position; for several terms he was supervisor of his town. In 1851 he was elected member of the assembly. For many years he was postmaster, and filled other local offices. He was one of the first inspectors of the Onondaga County penitentiary, which position he held five years, and organized the workings of the prison. In politics he is a Democrat, of the Jefferson and Jackson school.

He was a skillful marksman, a keen hunter, a favorite, and held in high estimation among the hardy backwoodsmen of the county.

From his early savings he located land warrants in the west, the proceeds of which constitute his property.

As a merchant he was lenient in business; the poor man was never forced for payment, but was often assisted, and his books show hundreds of outlawed and unpaid debts standing in the name of men whose descendants are now flourishing business men of the west.

As a public officer he was found never to encourage litigation, but his efforts were directed to settle legal difficulties. A large portion of his time was devoted to settling up the estates of his neighbors.



Photo by W. A. Banger. Syracuse.

DR. J. E. HILTS.

Dr. J. E. Hilts was born in Jamesville, Onondaga County, December 2, 1813, the fourth child of James and Margaret Hilts. The father died in 1874; the mother is still living, in Brandon, Wisconsin. Their children were as follows: Emily, Hiram G., Caroline C., James Edward, subject of this sketch, and Ada M. The sisters are all married. Hiram G., the brother, was born December 31, 1835, in De Wittville. Volunteered as a private in Co. C, 122d Regiment New York Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Dr. Hilts received his early education in the district schools of his native town. At about eighteen years of age he began to learn the sash-making trade, and followed the business two years in Jamesville. For the next three years, or thereabouts, he engaged in jobbing in gypsum quarries. Went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where for two or three years he was foreman in a sash and blind factory. On the 24th of September, 1868,

he commenced the study of dentistry in Berlin, Wisconsin, under the instructions of Dr. P. B. Wightman, a celebrated dentist of that place, and continued with him for two years up to 1870. After practice and study of the profession for a period of five years, he took a course of study in the Philadelphia dental college, from which he took a diploma, February 28, 1874. In the fall of the same year he located in Baldwinsville, and has since followed his chosen profession in that place. A thorough student, a skillful operator, though young comparatively in years, few have attained a higher standing in his profession than has Dr. Hilts.

He was married, April 2, 1871, to Ellen F. Weller, daughter of Thomas and Susan Weller, of Lafayette, Onondaga County. They have one son, Hiram E., born January 24, 1872. In politics he is a Republican. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Past Master of Seneca River Lodge, No. 160.

building was not finished till 1860. It was consecrated November 13, 1860. Till 1864, services were held by Rev. Henry Gregory, D. D., of Syracuse. On the first of July, 1865, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp became Rector and has continued such up to the present time. In 1860, there were twenty-three communicants; the present number is one hundred and seventeen. The church lot was a gift of Mrs. Eliza M. Baldwin, who died August 8, 1871. Her worth and services are commemorated by a beautiful memorial window in the church.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH, BALDWINSVILLE.—Prior to the erection of St. Mary's Church, Rev. Michael Hackett and Rev. Joseph Guerdet had labored as missionaries in Baldwinsville. But chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Samuel Mulloy, the church was built and consecrated in 1851. The church property is valued at \$10,000, and about four hundred families are connected with the parish.

The regular pastors here have been as follows, in the order named:

Rev. Samuel Mulloy, Rev. William McCallian, Rev. James Smith, Rev. P. F. Smith, Rev. P. B. McNulty, Rev. Mr. O'Keiffe, Rev. G. S. Lynch, and Rev. F. Fransus, the present pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—From data furnished by the late Rev. A. B. Gregg, we trace the history of Methodism in Baldwinsville back to the year 1821, when James Baldwin, an exhorter, held meetings in a log school house nearly a mile out of the village on the south side of the river. He soon formed a class of seven members, viz; James Baldwin, Eliza Lindsay, Miriam Lindsay, Abraham Gillett, Polly Gillett, Samuel Wigent and Cynthia Wigent. Through the active labors of this class an extensive revival ensued. The first traveling preachers were Manly Tooker and Nathaniel Salisbury.

Baldwinsville was then a part of Marcellus Circuit and Chenango District in the Old Genesee Conference. In 1828, Baldwinsville was transferred to the old Cayuga District and included in Lysander Circuit. Rev. George Gary was Presiding Elder of the district.

In 1829 Baldwinsville and Lysander Circuit were transferred to Oneida Conference, Rev. John Dempster, Presiding Elder. In 1836, Baldwinsville and Lysander appear in the Oswego District of said Conference.

In 1838 there were twenty-five members in the Baldwinsville class. In 1839 meetings were held in a school house on the north side of the river. In 1840 Baldwinsville was transferred from Lysander

to Clay Circuit, and in 1843 became a station with forty-five members, but without a dollar of church property. Worship was then held in the old red school house, now a dwelling house. August 29, 1843, at a meeting called for the purpose, E. Hickok, A. Dayton, B. Nichols, T. Nichols and D. Derbyshire were elected Trustees of the First Methodist Church. A lot was bought of the Baldwin estate and a neat wooden church edifice erected, which was dedicated by Rev. Gardner Baker in December, 1844. In June, 1869, a resolution was passed for the erection of a new church, the society having outgrown the capacity of the old one. The new building was finished and dedicated October 20, 1870. It has a seating capacity for about 650, and cost, including lot and furniture, \$32,500. It is a fine brick structure and occupies a very central and beautiful site in the village. The present membership is three hundred and thirty and the Sunday School about two hundred.

The pastors of this church have served in the following order: Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, two years; Rev. H. E. Chapin, one year; Rev. R. M. West, one year; Rev. B. Phillips, one year; Rev. B. Alden, two years; Rev. L. D. White, two years; Rev. A. S. Wightman, one year; Rev. R. N. Barber, one year; Rev. E. W. Jones, one year; Rev. W. A. Nichols, one year; Rev. H. Skeel, two years; Rev. W. Jones, two years; Rev. A. T. Copeland, one year; Rev. R. Redhead, two years; Rev. D. W. Rooney, two years; Rev. H. M. Church, Rev. A. Rowe, two years; Rev. O. H. Warren, Rev. William Manning, two years; Rev. O. A. Houghton, one year; Rev. A. B. Gregg, (died March 31, 1878,) two years.

MASONIC.

The petition for a lodge at Lysander, Onondaga Co., by the name of Pleiades No. 354, was dated October 18, 1822, and is signed by Silas Wallace and others. December 4, 1822, the prayer was granted and warrant issued December 7, 1822. Zadock Washburn, M.; Asa Preston, S. W.; and James Wells, J. W.

No return of any kind was ever subsequently made to Grand Lodge, either for payment of dues or election of officers; nor was the warrant, subsequently forfeited, ever returned to the Grand Lodge.

SENECA RIVER LODGE, No. 160, was formed by dispensation February 12, 1850, on the petition of the following named brethren, viz: Sanford C. Parker, M.; Heber Wetherby, S. W.; John Lakin, J. W.; Squire Munro, Wm. A. Wilson, Joseph Tyler, Elida Wilson, Elisha Clark, Wilson Bates, John Buck, L. L. Worcester, Zadock Washburn, Asahel Dolbar, J. L. Fenner, Horace J. Shumway. The warrant was issued June 6, 1850.

The following have been Masters of the Lodge :

Sanford C. Parker, 1851; Heber Wetherby, 1852; Sanford C. Parker, 1853; Payne Bigelow, 1854; J. Barker Frisbie, 1855; I. M. Baldwin, 1856; J. Barker Frisbie, 1857-'58; Wm. H. Slau-son, 1859; John H. Morgan, 1860; Henry Y. Allen, 1861-'66; J. P. Shumway, 1867-'71; Horace J. Frazee, 1872-'75; H. B. Allen, 1876; J. E. Hiltz, 1877.

Present membership, one hundred and twenty-five.

On the 29th of March, 1873, the lodge room and furniture were consumed by fire, involving an entire loss, except \$600 insurance. The lodge charter was renewed after the fire.

Hon. Payne Bigelow was the first member initiated in the Seneca River Lodge in 1850.

Mr. George Hawley is the oldest mason in this part of the county, he having been initiated in Washington Lodge in 1820.

RIVERSIDE CHAPTER No. 260 was organized in February, 1871, under a dispensation from the Grand Chapter of the State of New York. Charter Members—D. M. Rankin, H. F. Hawley, N. H. Husted, D. Gould, H. Y. Allen, J. B. Frisbie, John Harvey, Lewis Smith, John S. Kenyon and T. Chase. A charter was granted in February, 1872. March 29, 1873, the lodge rooms were burned, involving a complete loss of furniture and fixtures. The present membership is 84.

High Priests since the organization :

D. M. Rankin, 1871-'72; H. F. Hawley, 1873-'75; S. C. Suydam, 1876; James L. Voorhees, 1877; F. A. Marvin, 1878.

After the fire the Chapter was rechartered at the same time as Seneca River Lodge.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

In the year 1845, Hon. Daniel T. Jones, O. B. Herrick, Charles H. Weed, John W. Smith and William A. Wilson, qualified themselves to organize Mohegan Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F. The lodge was organized with the following officers :

Daniel T. Jones, N. G.; Charles H. Weed, V. G.; John W. Smith, Secretary; William A. Wilson, Treasurer.

The first meetings were held in a room in the old Seneca Hotel; afterwards suitable rooms were fitted up in the "old brick store," which were occupied till 1874, in which year the hall in the Union Hall Block was fitted up. The new lodge room was dedicated by the Rt. Worthy Grand Master, John W. Stebbins, assisted by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

In 1850, the Lodge was renumbered 33. Later the Lodge received its present number, 29. The

original Lodge consisted of six, who were all charter members. There have been received by initiations and otherwise 433 members, and its present membership is 95.

The names of the present officers are as follows :

John McGonegal, N. G.; Miles Smith, V. G.; R. Richardson, Treas.; John F. Genung, Sec'y; James Bolton, Perm. Secy.

JUDGE OTIS BIGELOW was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1785. His father, Asahel Bigelow, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Judge Bigelow graduated at Balston Spa Academy, in Saratoga County, at an early age, and soon after commenced the study of law. At the breaking out of the last war with England in 1812, young Bigelow joined the volunteer militia of Saratoga county and vicinity, and marched to Sackett's Harbor and served one year. In the spring of 1813 he came from there to Baldwinsville and commenced the business of a merchant, and continued in that business successfully until 1863. At that time and for a number of years previous, he was the oldest merchant in the county.

On the 27th of December, 1813, he was married to Miss Mary Payne, of Fort Miller, by whom he had ten children, five of whom survive him. Judge Bigelow was appointed a Justice of the Peace in March, 1821, and acted as such for many years. He had a clear knowledge of the principles of law—as a proof of which, his opinions and advice were, until within the last ten years previous to his death, very often sought by persons involved, or about to be involved in litigation.

He was the third Postmaster at Baldwinsville, appointed in 1828, and remained such for twelve successive years, under the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. In 1828 he was appointed Judge of Onondaga County, and held that office ten years. In 1831, he was elected a member of the Assembly for this county.

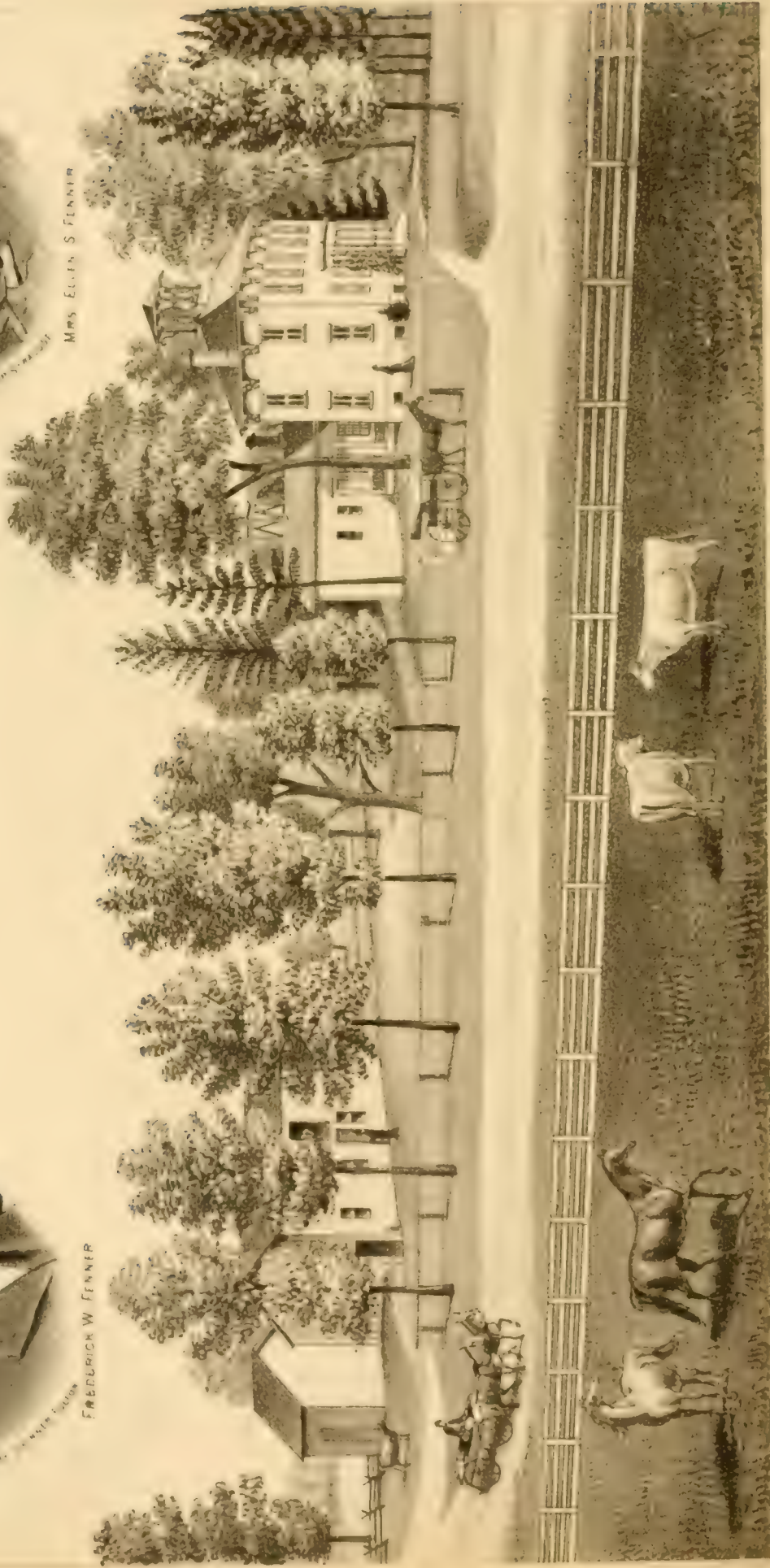
His *golden wedding* was duly celebrated December 27, 1863. His religious views were those of the Presbyterian order, and he was a regular attendant of that church, although not a member, from its organization in Baldwinsville, until disabled by his final sickness, and died in the faith of the Gospel. As a merchant and man of business, he was remarkably shrewd and successful, and was at the time of his decease one of the wealthiest men in the county. No man was more energetic, untiring and systematic in business. He was a good financier, of sound judgment in matters of business and of strong common sense; true, he was strict in exacting what was his due, but exceedingly lenient toward those



FREDERICK W. FENNER



MRS. EDWIN S. FENNER



RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. W. FENNER, LYSANDER, ONONDAGA CO., NEW YORK

who were unfortunate and unable to pay. His fortune was not acquired by speculation, nor any sudden investment; his gains were sure and constant. In short, he was an honorable man, and honored, respected and esteemed by those who knew him best.

PLAINVILLE,

Originally called Wilson's Corners, is a small village in the western part of the town of Lysander. William Wilson, Sen., was the first settler in 1806. Around him were settled A. B. Scofield, Silas Scofield, Simon Town and David Carroll, in 1810. In 1813, came Peter Voorhees, who died in 1816, and his son, Col. J. L. Voorhees, who became prominent in the neighborhood, and noted as a man of large business enterprises in Baldwinsville and Syracuse. Abram Daily, Marvin Adams, and Ruleph Schenck, father of Dr. B. B. Schenck, settled in the neighborhood in 1815, or near that date, and John Bratt, in 1816.

A postoffice was established here in 1821. At that time the settlers suggested the name of "Farmersville," but there being a postoffice already of that name, Plainville was given by the Department. A weekly mail was received at that time, passing from the village of Camillus to Lysander and back. The office was at first kept by Mr. Stoddard a mile and a half south of Plainville. Following him as Postmasters were Simon Town, John Buck, Dr. B. B. Schenck, Lyman Norton, Esq., and Dr. B. B. Schenck, again, in 1862, who is present Postmaster.

The first schools were taught in log houses in the vicinity; the first school house being erected in 1819, in which Amos Adams was the first teacher, and Samuel Richards his successor. The school is District No. 5, town of Lysander. It has now two departments, employing one teacher in each, and a brick school house which was erected in 1874. A second frame school house was also built for the district in 1841, but gave place to the new brick building.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Plainville, originated in the labors of Eld. Obediah E. Morrill, and was organized in 1820. Elder Morrill continued about twenty years to minister to his flock and was succeeded by Eld. E. J. Reynolds for about seven or eight years, who was followed by Elders A. E. Doty and John C. Waggoner; the latter died in 1852. The church edifice (frame) was built in 1831; burnt April, 1852; replaced in 1854 by present brick structure. For the past nine years services have continued uninterruptedly. Present pastor Rev. Ezra McAlpine.

Dr. B. B. Schenck has controlled the medical practice here for thirty-nine years, up to June, 1876, when he gave place to Richard B. Sullivan, M. D., a graduate of New York Homeopathic Medical College.

Plainville has one dry goods store (started in 1830,) one blacksmith and wagon shop (1833) and one shoemaker's shop.

MEMORANDA OF THE WILSON FAMILY.—The present William Wilson belongs to the third generation of William Wilsons, who have lived at "Wilson's Corners," now Plainville. William Wilson, the grandfather, who was a Christian preacher, came here from Vermont in 1806, when his son, who was known as William Wilson, Sen., was ten years of age. The latter was married twice—first, April 14, 1816, to Polly Shepherd, by whom he had three children who lived to maturity, two of whom are still living. His first wife died December, 1825, and he married July 4, 1826, Hannah Clyne, for his second wife, by whom he had eight children, his oldest son and name-sake, William, is his successor on the old homestead, where he was born July 3, 1828, and has acquired the reputation of one of the most energetic and successful farmers in this section of country.

FREDERICK W. FENNER.—Born in Pompey, N. Y., in 1811; came to Lysander with his father's family when six years of age; married June 26, 1834, to Miss Ellen S. Schenck, of Lysander, daughter of Ruleph and Elisie Schenck, and sister of B. B. Schenck, M. D., of Plainville. The fruit of this marriage was six children, four of whom survive, and two are deceased—the oldest and the youngest child. The youngest son living remains on the place with his mother. One daughter is engaged in teaching in the public schools in Carrollton, Ill. Sarah E. Fenner, another daughter, married S. A. Vedder, and resides in the same city. Mr. Fenner died February 24, 1875, suddenly of pneumonia which was epidemic at that time. He purchased a farm in the town of Lysander where he built a fine residence, and added largely to the amount of land and improvements, leaving behind him at his death one of the finest farm properties in this region of country, as a lasting monument to his industry and excellent taste. He has also left evidences of his moral worth, having been a prominent temperance man, and largely identified with the educational interests of his town. He was its first School Superintendent, appointed by the Governor, and also held the office of Town Clerk for one term. As a devoted, earnest advocate of reform and friend to the poor, Mr. Fenner had few superiors,

and he has left behind him a record eminently worthy of emulation.

Their eldest son, James B., resides in Delphi, in this county, where he is engaged in mercantile business

LYSANDER.

Lysander, a small unincorporated village situated on lots 43 and 44, eight miles northwest of Baldwinsville, and four and one-half miles west of Lamson's Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It was first settled about the year 1810-'11, and went by the name of Vickery's Settlement, a family or two by that name having located here. About the year 1817, Chauncey Betts, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Skinner, located here and set up a store and built and carried on a small distillery, and a potash manufactory. A few years later his brother, Jared Betts, moved in, and their father, Nathan Betts, a Revolutionary pensioner, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. At this time it began to be called Bett's Corners, and went by that name until a post-office was established; they then gave it the name of Lysander, which name it retains to the present day.

The village now contains about seventy dwelling houses, two churches, Methodist and Congregational, two stores, general merchandise, kept by L. W. & I. E. Connell and W. C. Winchel & Co., a hardware store and tin shop combined, kept by Britton & Wooster, a blacksmith shop, two wagon shops, a hotel kept by Elijah Lake, a shoe shop, harness shop, two millinery shops, two physicians, (George McCarthy, located in 1846; Leslie Martin, located in 1867;) a foundry and a churn factory.

Among the earlier merchants was Chas. Royce, who held the office of Justice of the Peace; Dr. George Morley, who was also a Justice of the Peace, later was succeeded by John Halsted; also Jos. P. Bunn, Clark Berry and Richard L. Smith, who was elected about 1857, and has continued in office to the present time. Cornelius C. Hubbard moved in from Montgomery County at an early day, set up a store, and held the office of Postmaster. Among those that have held the office since were Chauncey Betts, Willard P. Bump, George A. Allen, Barclay Wooster, H. W. Andrews, William Culun, Richard L. Smith, Sara C. Winchel, who holds the office at the present time.

Others of the earlier settlers were Richard Smith, Richard Lusk, Grover Buel, Abram Van Doren, John Slauson, George W. Brown, Isaac and Alfred Smith, who were successful farmers.

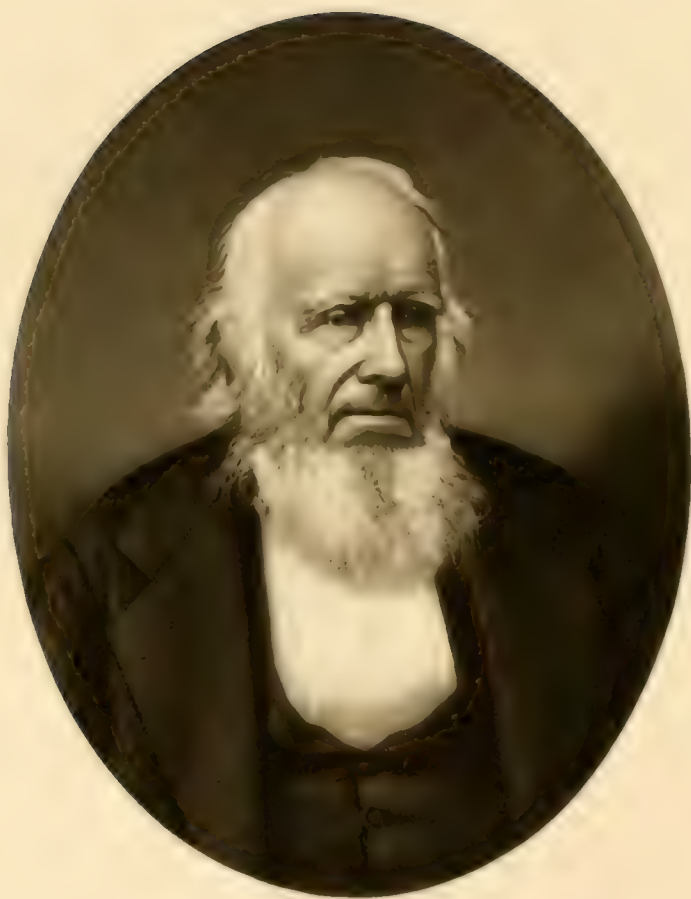
THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LYSANDER.
The first church was organized here on the 19th of October, 1820, by the Rev. John Davenport, and called "The Second Presbyterian Church of Lysander." It then consisted of nine members: Wm. Townsend, Aaron F. Vedder, Margaret Safford, Harvey Smith, Altie Voorhees, Thos. Ambler, Catherine Ambler, Henry Perine and Charlotte Smith. Meetings were held in the school house and at the residences of individuals in the neighborhood. The ministers that officiated at that time were Rev. S. V. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Cushman, Rev. Horatio Lombard, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Bogue, Rev. Asabel Bronson and Rev. E. C. Beach.

On the first of March, 1828, the "First Protestant Reformed Dutch Church" was organized by the Rev. James Stevenson. Aaron F. Vedder and David L. Relyea were chosen Elders, and Alonzo North and George Curtis, Deacons. They, together with the Presbyterian Church, erected a church for their joint use and occupancy, which was the first church erected in this vicinity. This jointure did not work smoothly, and was not productive of the results anticipated by its founders, and in the year 1833, the Presbyterians erected a house of worship of their own, and the Rev. Ebenezer C. Beach was settled as pastor Jan. 1, 1834, and went at the work zealously and effectually, until the eleventh of April, 1858, when he was, through infirmity, compelled to resign, having become very deaf and totally blind. The church was very successful under his ministrations, and reached during the time a membership of upwards of three hundred. He was succeeded by Rev. Joshua B. Hall, 1859-'64. Rev. Wm. R. Powers settled in 1865; Rev. Samuel L. Merrell 1867-'75. Among the prominent members of the church were Chauncey Betts, Wm. Townsend, Justus Townsend, Sperry Bouton, Asa Benedict, Henry Perine, Benjamin F. Davis and Noadiah Hart, the latter two of whom are still living.

During this time the *Protestant Reformed Dutch Church* continued and was very successful. Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, first pastor, 1830-'31; Rev. Melancthon B. Williams, 1834-'37; Rev. William J. Bradford, 1849-'56; Rev. F. V. Van Vranken, 1861-'65; Rev. J. Henry Endus, 1866-'69; Rev. J. F. Shaw, 1869-'70; Rev. Wm. A. Wurts, 1872-'76. Deaths and removals had so reduced the membership of both of these churches, and differing only in the non-essential particular of church government, on the third of May, 1877, His Honor, Geo. A. Hardin, carried an order to be entered uniting and consolidating the two corporations into one, under the name and title of "The Congregational



RESIDENCE AND TOBACCO BARN OF WM. WILSON, PLAINVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



Church and Society of Lysander." On the 18th of December following, Henry T. Sell, a young man, graduate of Wesleyan University, class of 1873, Yale Theological Seminary 1877, was ordained and installed as pastor, and the new church now numbers about one hundred and twenty-five families; one hundred and sixty communicants, and a membership of two hundred and fifty. Sunday School upwards of three hundred.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LYSANDER.

—In 1830 or 1831, Rev. Elijah Barnes and Rev. Benjamin Rider were appointed to the Lysander circuit which at that time embraced Amboy, Warner Settlement, Cold Spring, New Bridge, Ira, Hardscrabble Wellington, State Road, Palmertown, Horton Settlement and Oswego Bitter. Through the united labors of these two men a "class" was organized at Betts Corners, now Lysander P. O., which has since grown into the present flourishing society. Obedient Slauson and wife, John Slauson and wife, and G. W. Brown and wife are thought to be the members of the first class organized. In later years this circuit was reduced to Lysander, Little Utica, Hull's Corners, Bowen's Corners and Coday's School House, but at present it embraces only Lysander and Little Utica. Previous to Anson Fuller's pastorate in 1844, the society held their religious services in private houses and school houses, but in this year a very comfortable church was erected which was completed and dedicated the following year. In 1849, a parsonage was purchased. In 1855, the church was repaired and enlarged, and in 1872 was again repaired and is now an ornament to the society.

The following named ministers have served the church at different times :

Rev. Elijah Barnes, Rev. Benj. Rider, Rev. Wm. Mekoon, Rev. Miles H. Gaylord, Rev. Burrows Holmes, Rev. J. C. Steward, Rev. L. L. Adkins, Rev. Turner Van Tassel, Rev. Allen H. Tilton, Rev. Rowland Soule, Rev. J. Kilpatrick, Rev. Moses Lyon, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, Rev. F. Hancock, Rev. L. L. Adkins, Rev. Josiah Arnold, Rev. J. T. Alden, Rev. Anson Fuller, Rev. Joseph Lamb, Rev. R. M. West, Rev. Almon Chapin, Rev. Royal Houghton, Rev. Harris Kinsley, Rev. John R. Lewis, Rev. K. M. Roe, Rev. David Stone, Rev. Wm. Morse, Rev. H. Skeel, Rev. I. Turney, Rev. Joseph Smidley, Rev. S. B. Crozier, Rev. Geo. C. Wood, Rev. G. W. Foster, Rev. Wm. C. McDonald, Rev. P. H. Wiles, Rev. E. J. Bush, Rev. J. Hond, Rev. Fred. Devit and Rev. H. B. Smith.

The above seemingly large list of pastors is accounted for by the fact that in the early days of the Methodist church, it was customary for two preachers to travel together as colleagues, and this plan

was continued in this circuit during the first twelve years.

The present membership of this society is about one hundred.

JOHN HALSTED, ESQ., son of Jonas Halsted, was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1800. He was brought to this county the same year on horseback in his mother's arms in the dead of winter. His father located at Geddes with the design of making salt; remained till spring, and moved to Aurelius, Cayuga County; thence in the spring of 1804 to Ohio, where he died, and the subject of this sketch began living with his grandfather, in the town of Lysander, whom he assisted in clearing up his farm from a wilderness, and with whom he remained till his death, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Halsted then purchased a farm, Lot No. 53, town of Lysander, where he lived in a log cabin, and began a career which has resulted in the most eminent success. By industry and economy he has accumulated a handsome property, and was successively elected Town Assessor and Justice of the Peace. In 1869 he sold his farm, and has since made his residence with Mrs. Van Derveer in Lysander. Although retired from active business, his mental faculties are still unimpaired, and he is living in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and economy.

JOHN VAN DERVEER was born in Montgomery County in 1803, and came to this county in 1825. In 1839 he married Electa Cole, and took up a new farm where his widow, Mrs. Electa Van Derveer, now resides. He died in 1867, aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Van Derveer was born in Cayuga County in 1810, and came to Lysander in 1815. Since the decease of her husband she has conducted her home farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, on which she has made valuable improvements, and has also a farm in Cayuga County.

HARVEY H. RUSS was born in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga County, N. Y., April 15, 1833, and was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1858, he married Miss Ruth Betts, of Lysander, and has one child living. In 1865, he purchased the place where he now resides—one hundred acres of rich alluvial land, as fine as can be found in the county—on which, in 1867, he began experimenting in hop raising; planting sixteen acres. Under his judicious management the business has proved quite successful.

Mr. Russ, by both his paternal and maternal ancestors, is a descendant of some of the oldest families of Pompey. His grandfather was one of

the first settlers in that town. Polly Russ, his aunt, was born in Pompey in 1793. John Hatch, his maternal grandfather, was one of the first settlers at "Indian Hill," in the town of Pompey, and moved there from Vermont in an ox cart.

Mr. Russ's father, Ralph Russ, settled in the town of Van Buren in 1827.

LITTLE UTICA.

The first settlers of this place were Reuben Coffin, John Butler, Benjamin Rathbun, Sanford Dunham, John H. Lamson, James Ends, who was Justice of the Peace; Elijah Fairbanks, who kept the first store in the place; Peter Earll, Samuel White, Lucius Gunn, B. M. Ells, Nicholas and Carmi Harrington, Ezra Baker, who was a physician living one mile from the place. Dunham & Baker built a saw-mill on the outlet of Beaver Lake in 1825, and a saw-mill standing on the same site is now doing business. A postoffice was established in 1832, then called Paynesville; Noah Payne, who then kept a store, was postmaster. Some ten or fifteen years after, the name of the postoffice was changed to Little Utica.

Little Utica has one store, two blacksmith shops, a hotel, a cigar factory, saw-mill, cheese factory, and some very good dwelling houses.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LITTLE UTICA.

—The first Methodist class of this place originated in the conversion of Mr. George Kellogg, through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Rundall, of Fulton, who paid the former a visit during an attack of illness, and preached several times in the neighborhood. Mr. Kellogg and several others were converted; a great revival ensued at the village of Lysander, in which the people of Little Utica took a part; a class was formed, September 24, 1832, called the "Palmertown Class," of which George Kellogg was appointed leader. The names of the more prominent members are as follows: George Kellogg and wife, Sally Coffin, Ransom Foster and wife, Asabel Fuller and wife, William Fancher and wife, Jonathan Palmer and wife, Zenas Curtiss and wife, and John Bogardus and wife. (For names of ministers, see Lysander M. E. Church.)

The conversion of William Fancher, about the time of the organization of this class, was an event of no little importance to the church. Mr. Fancher

was a young man of promise, the son of a local preacher, and began at once to exercise his gifts in public services. He soon became class-leader, holding class and prayer meetings in which many were converted, and has continued an earnest worker ever since.

The church edifice was erected in 1834, and was repaired in 1857, and again in 1875. It is now a plain, neat and comfortable church, with large and interested congregations and a membership of one hundred and twenty. Present pastor, Rev. H. B. Smith.

JACKSONVILLE,

Originally called "Palmertown," became the seat of a postoffice under the administration of Jas. K. Polk. It was then called "Polkville P. O." During the last administration of President Lincoln the postoffice was removed to Little Utica. It is a small hamlet at the cross-roads west of Little Utica, containing a carriage, joiner and undertaker's establishment, conducted by Alanson Fancher & Son, a country store, Allen & Lewis, proprietors, a cider mill, boot and shoe shop of W. A. Wright, and tannery, by B. Hazard.

Jonathan Palmer was the first settler, and built the first house in the place on Lot 36, which he drew as a bounty for his services in the Revolutionary war. He served through the war with six brothers, and was a pioneer in Lysander when the country was a wilderness. His brother, Nathaniel, now settled on part of his original land, while stationed on the Hudson during the Revolution, assisted in drawing a chain across that river to intercept the progress of the British.

WHITE CHAPEL OF THE M. E. CHURCH, Cold Spring.—Mr. George White and others were the founders of the society about the time of the first settlement of the town of Lysander. Religious services were held here the earliest in the town, in a school house where the church now stands.

The present edifice was erected in 1861, being built by Silas Nichols, of Baldwinsville, and costing \$1,400. The present membership is about one hundred; Sunday school in summer of about fifty scholars.

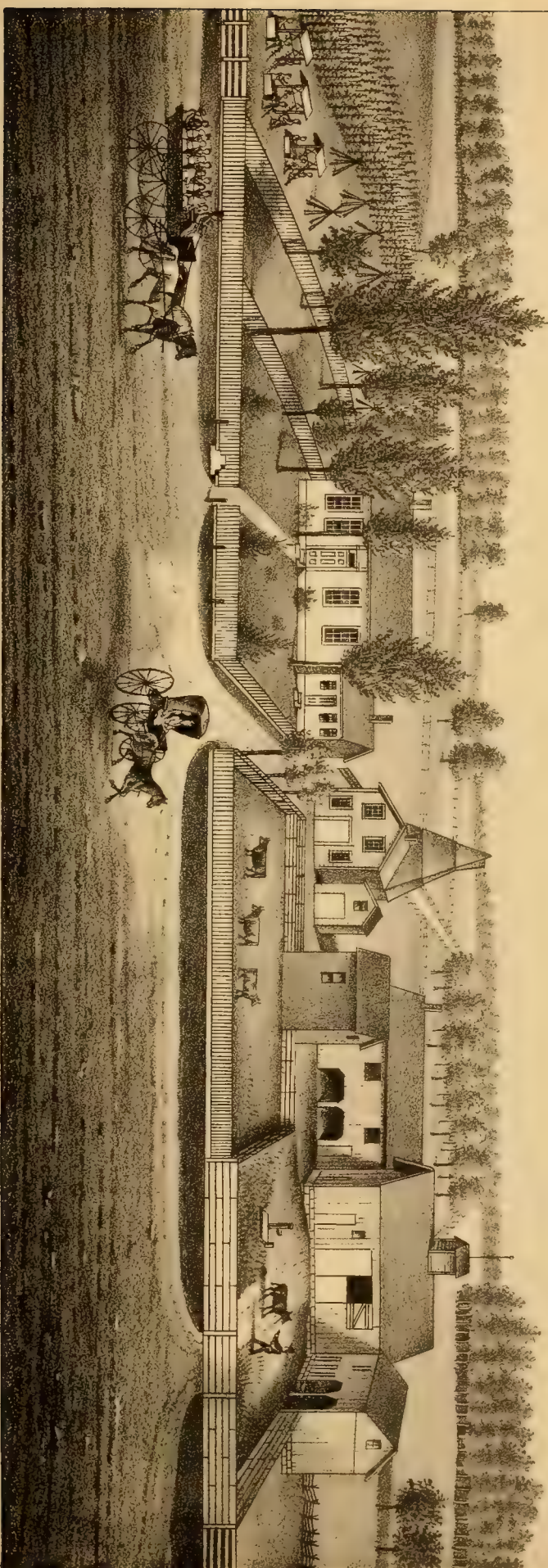
The present pastor, Rev. Frank Andrews, resides in Liverpool, with which charge White Chapel is connected.



Mrs. H. H. Russ.



H. H. Russ.



Russ & Hop Farm of H. H. Russ, Lyander, Onondaga County, New York.

VAN BUREN.

VAN BUREN was organized in 1829, and received its name from Hon. Martin Van Buren, then newly elected Governor of the State of New York. The territory embraced in it was originally part of the township of Camillus, of the Military Tract, and included in the town of Marcellus from the organization of the county in 1794 to the organization of the town of Camillus in 1799. On the 26th of March, 1829, it was taken from the northern part of Camillus and organized into the town of Van Buren. Gabriel Tappan was one of the Commissioners appointed to effect the formation of the new town.

The surface of the town is somewhat level compared with the southern portions of the county, yet it is in many places beautifully undulating, and the land, especially the valleys of the small streams, rich and productive. Perhaps there is no section of the county, of an equal number of square miles, better adapted to agricultural purposes or containing less waste land. The sandy loam chiefly prevails, alternating with clay loam, some muck and beds of marl and calcarious tufa, and affording a wide range of productions, among which wheat, corn, fruit and tobacco take the lead. The town has long been noted for its excellent crops of wheat and corn. The best land, perhaps, for the production of the latter crop is that in the vicinity of Jack's Reefs, while the best wheat land is that characterized by an outcrop of the red clay shales in the northwest part of the town. The proportion of clay soil as compared with the sandy and gravelly loam is very small. In the immediate vicinity of Baldwinsville the soil is chiefly sandy, while in the more eastern portion it is gravelly loam intermixed with small stones and boulders.

A ride through the town of Van Buren will show a finely improved country both in respect to lands and buildings, the houses being neat and substantial, and the barns capacious, well underpinned with stone, finished outside with clapboards, painted, and often surmounted with cupolas or towers, which render them sightly and attractive.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first temporary settlement was made in the

town by John Dunn, who settled on Lot No. 12, about one mile south of Baldwinsville in 1789. He made a small clearing, and subsequently, after the death of his wife, left the country. John McHarrie, Sen., came from the State of Maryland and settled on the south bank of the Seneca River, (Lot No. 7) in the latter part of 1789. John McHarrie, Jr., became a resident of the town (then included in Camillus) in 1794, and Mary and Lydia McHarrie soon after. They all rest in the Baldwinsville Cemetery, and were the first persons buried in that ground.

David Haynes and Joseph Wilson were early settlers in the town, probably as early as 1790, or soon after. David Haynes came from Salina. His son, Col. Thaddeus Haynes, still lives on almost the same spot occupied by his father, and is now (1878) one of the oldest residents of Van Buren.

Col. Gabriel Tappan settled in Van Buren February 18, 1796. He was a prominent citizen and father of Wallace Tappan, Esq., of Baldwinsville. William Lindsay, 1795; Jacob and Chester Molby, the Delanos; Asher, John, Stephen, Abraham and William Tappan, about 1797; Reuben Smith, 1800; John and William Lakin, James and John Williams, and Ira Barnes, soon after 1800; James Wells, 1803.

In about 1800, or soon after, Eleazer Dunham, Amos, Seth and Heman Warner founded Warner's Settlement, and Benjamin Bolton located at Jack's Reefs. The latter place, we are informed, took its name from a colored man known as "Jack," who lived near the rapids at an early day and assisted boatmen in transferring their freight. Gilbert Totten settled at Jack's Reefs, in the town of Van Buren, in 1810. He subsequently owned considerable land at the Reefs, and raised a large family.

Charles H. Toll, Phineas Barnes, Isaac Earl and Jonathan Skinner, also settled in town about the year 1810, and about 1812 Nicholas Vader, Cyrus H. Kingsley and Nathaniel Cornell.

At this period the country was entirely new and presented few attractions for settlers, most of the people preferring the higher grounds of the towns of Camillus and Marcellus. The farmers who had

flocks were often obliged to fold them in high enclosures during the night for their protection against the wolves which prowled around in the forests in great numbers, and whose savage propensities, whetted by hunger, made them very destructive. Bears were common and deer very plenty, having been driven from the higher grounds south by the clearing up of the lands.

The first village or hamlet founded in the town was at the point now called Ionia, the name being given it by the postoffice established here in 1816—the first postoffice in the town, Charles H. Toll, Postmaster. Phineas Barnes erected the first frame house here in 1808, and Isaac Earll and Charles H. Toll soon after erected others. Oliver and Job Nichols were afterwards Postmasters. The building of the Erie Canal attracted business to Canton (now Memphis) and destroyed the prospects of Ionia.

The first town meeting for VanBuren was held at the house of Eleazer Dunham, March 26, 1829, at which Gabriel Tappan was elected Supervisor, and Abel Tryon, Town Clerk.

The first lawyer was Theodore Popell, in 1818; the second, Medad Curtis, in 1829. The first physician, Dr. Jonathan S. Buell, settled at Ionia in 1812; the second, Dr. William Laughlin, at Canton, (now Memphis) in 1815.

In this town, a mile and a half south of the river at Baldwinsville and on the left side of the road to Warner's, is the site of an old stockade fort. It is on a low, oval hill, which rises on the south side of a small stream flowing into Crooked Brook. Col. Thaddeus Haynes, Mr. J. Wells, and others, describe the circular line of post-holes, which were so close together as almost to form a ditch, until the ground was cleared and plowed. The palisades had fallen outward, and the bark of many still remained. The circle had an opening on the north, with a path down the steep bank to the water. Charred corn, arrow-heads, stone and clay pipes, and pottery, were plowed up. In 1878, every lodge could yet be traced.

Generally the Indians frequented rapids which were important as fords and fishing stations. Hence the rapids along the Oneida, Oswego and Seneca Rivers are marked with the remains of Indian town sites. There are several about the village of Baldwinsville: one at Float Bridge; another on the hill north of the village; one at the lock, and another a mile west, on the farm of C. H. Emerick, Lot No. 78, in Lysander. On the Van Buren side, there was one where several skeletons have been found, between Seneca

and McHarrie streets; another was far up Syracuse street towards the river; and a large village may be traced at the water's edge on the southwest corporation line, exhibiting a few traces of European intercourse.

On the west side of Dead Creek, formerly called Camp Creek, from the Indian's camps, was a small settlement, and there are evidences of a grave-yard near the Indian orchard, farther west. This orchard was in a ravine near the river on Lot No. 3, Van Buren, and the last trees were cut down about 1873.

Above the latter spot, at the foot of Bishop's Reefs is a curious pre-historic work, which has been overflowed ever since the building of the Baldwinsville dam. It is a stone fish-weir, on the Van Buren side, and opposite U. M. Kelley's, Lot No. 75, Lysander. It runs down stream on the south shore two hundred and five feet, with a depth of two feet; then returns at a sharp angle, three hundred and twenty-five feet up the river, forming an angle like the letter V. To this must be added twenty-five feet more, making an obtuse angle to the south. North of this begins another wall, running down one hundred and forty-five feet, and returning one hundred and sixty feet. These are rough measurements made from a boat in 1877. The walls are well laid, of large and small stones, and the south one reaches the surface only in extremely low water; the north one is even then a foot beneath the surface. The total length is about eight hundred and sixty feet. Several others, partly destroyed, are to be seen some miles above.

The valley of the Seneca is rich in relics of the stone age. Many beautiful and characteristic pipes have been found, formed in many ages and of varying forms and materials. Many fine articles might be described from the valuable collections of Messrs. Bigelow and Perkins, of Baldwinsville, and those now in the Connecticut Historical Rooms. With a view to fuller preservation, about seven hundred articles have been drawn and described by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, of Baldwinsville, with their history as far as it could be ascertained.

We may add to this general enumeration, stone plummets and cups, sinkers, pestles, hammers, gouges with a cross groove on the back, pierced tablets of many forms, stone clubs, and other massive things as yet unnamed. Two copper arrows have been found in the west part of Lysander, both having hafts instead of sockets. The last, which is very fine, was hoed up in 1876, on Judge Voorhees'



Photo. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

A. W. BINGHAM.



Photo by W. A. Hanger, Syracuse.

Henry Daboll

This gentleman is a lineal descendant of the Daboll family of Connecticut, who have been noted for over a century as mathematicians and scholars. All of us who have lived to fifty years of age remember Daboll's Arithmetic as among the standard school books of our boyhood days. Nathan Daboll, the author of this arithmetic, was a brother of the grandfather of the subject of this record. The book was revised and republished by Nathan Daboll, A.M., son of the author, and is still in use in eastern Connecticut. The descendants of Nathan Daboll have for more than a century kept a nautical academy, for instruction in navigation and kindred sciences, at Groton, Conn., and have published a series of almanacs for the last hundred years or more.

Henry Daboll is the oldest son of Jonathan and Betsey (Thomas) Daboll, and was born in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 6, 1812. His father and mother died in Connecticut, the former Aug. 21, 1856, the latter Oct. 18, 1855, and were buried in the town of Canaan, Litchfield county. In early life Henry was bred to the occupation of a mechanic, and divided his time between that and teaching school till thirty years of age. He has been from boyhood of a studious and inquiring turn of mind, and most of his education has been acquired in the school of experience and self-culture.

On Nov. 9, 1841, he married Miss Charlotte Goodwin, of Salisbury, Conn., and the following year came to the town of Van Buren, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He had visited the place and purchased the farm prior to his marriage. The enterprise of Mr. Daboll in ridding this farm of the pine stumps which covered it at the time of his settlement here is well known in the neighborhood, which was generally benefited by his example. He led the way to this improvement, being the first to inaugurate the use of the stumping-machine, that important benefactor of the farmers on the pine lands.

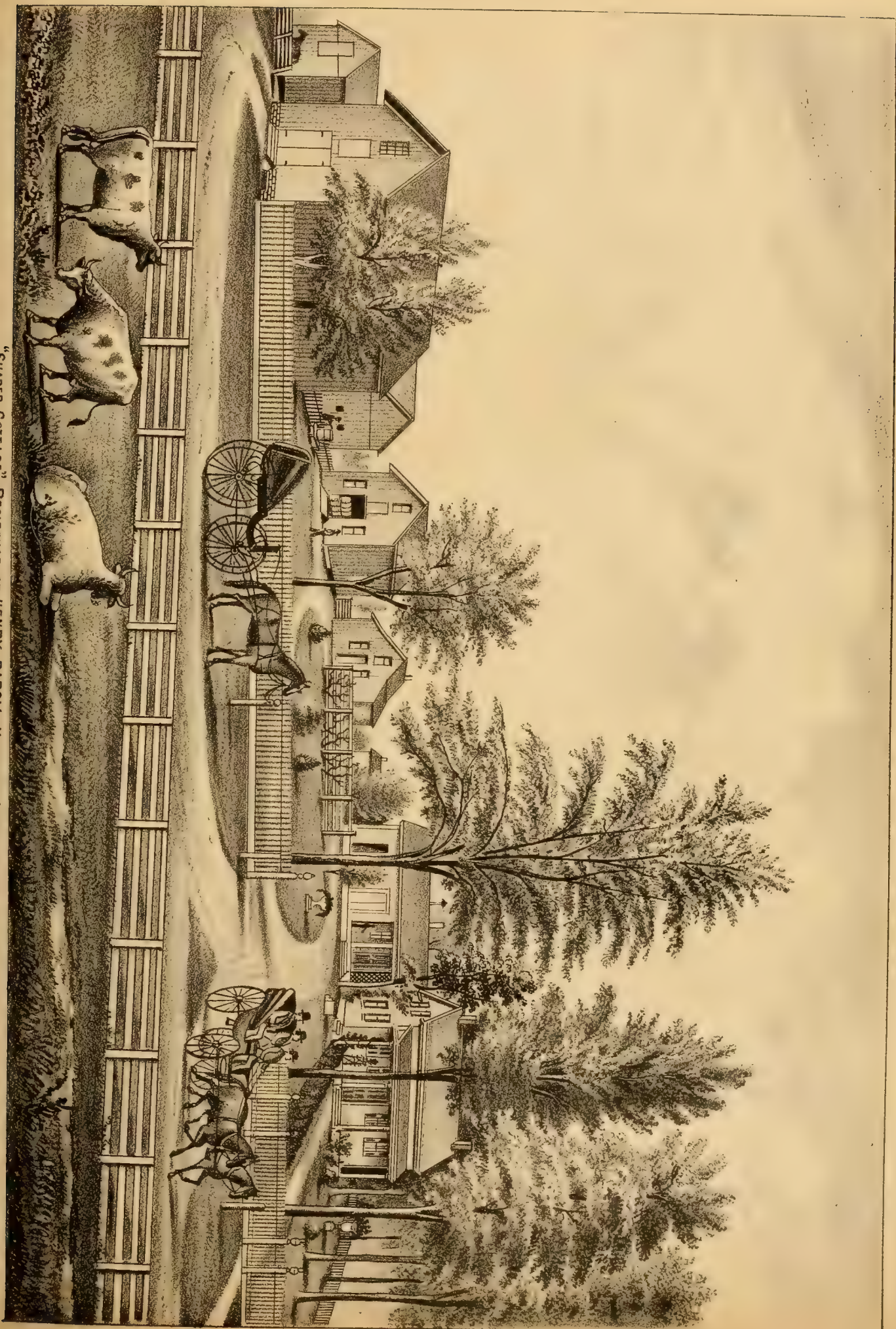
In 1862, Mr. Daboll was elected justice of the peace, and held the office one term. He was connected with the Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company, of Meridian, N. Y., in the capacity of president and director, during the period of its existence. It was discontinued in April, 1877. He has also held the office of notary public for the last ten or twelve years, and has been active in educational and church matters, having been for thirty years a warden of Christ church, Jordan, and assisted in building two churches in that parish.

Mr. and Mrs. Daboll have had a family of five children,—two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Henry H. Daboll, is married, and lives on a farm adjoining the homestead; the eldest daughter, Mary, married Isaac E. Burdick, principal of the Prescott school, Syracuse.

MRS. DABOLL is of the ancient Goodwin family, of Saxon origin, who trace their lineage back to Harold Godwin, the Saxon king of England. The family are quite numerous in this country and considerably noted for their literary talents. Mrs. Daboll is a poet, a religious sentimentalist, and at heart a practical Christian philanthropist, delighting in affording sympathy, comfort, and aid to the poor and sorrowing. She writes much, many of her pieces having been published in magazines and newspapers, and she will probably yet be known more widely by her literary works. The writer of this, from his knowledge of the writings of Mrs. Daboll, is pleased to bear this testimony to her literary talents and Christian character, while at the same time she is eminently devoted to domestic duties and the affairs of her household.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Daboll have kept a record of each day's events, of things which have transpired within their knowledge and observation, and it has proven, in many instances, to be a collection of useful memoranda.

"SHADED COTTAGE," RESIDENCE OF HENRY DABOLL, MEMPHIS, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.





HORACE B. BINGHAM.



EMELINE J. BINGHAM.

Photos by W. V. Rogers, Syracuse.

HORACE B. BINGHAM

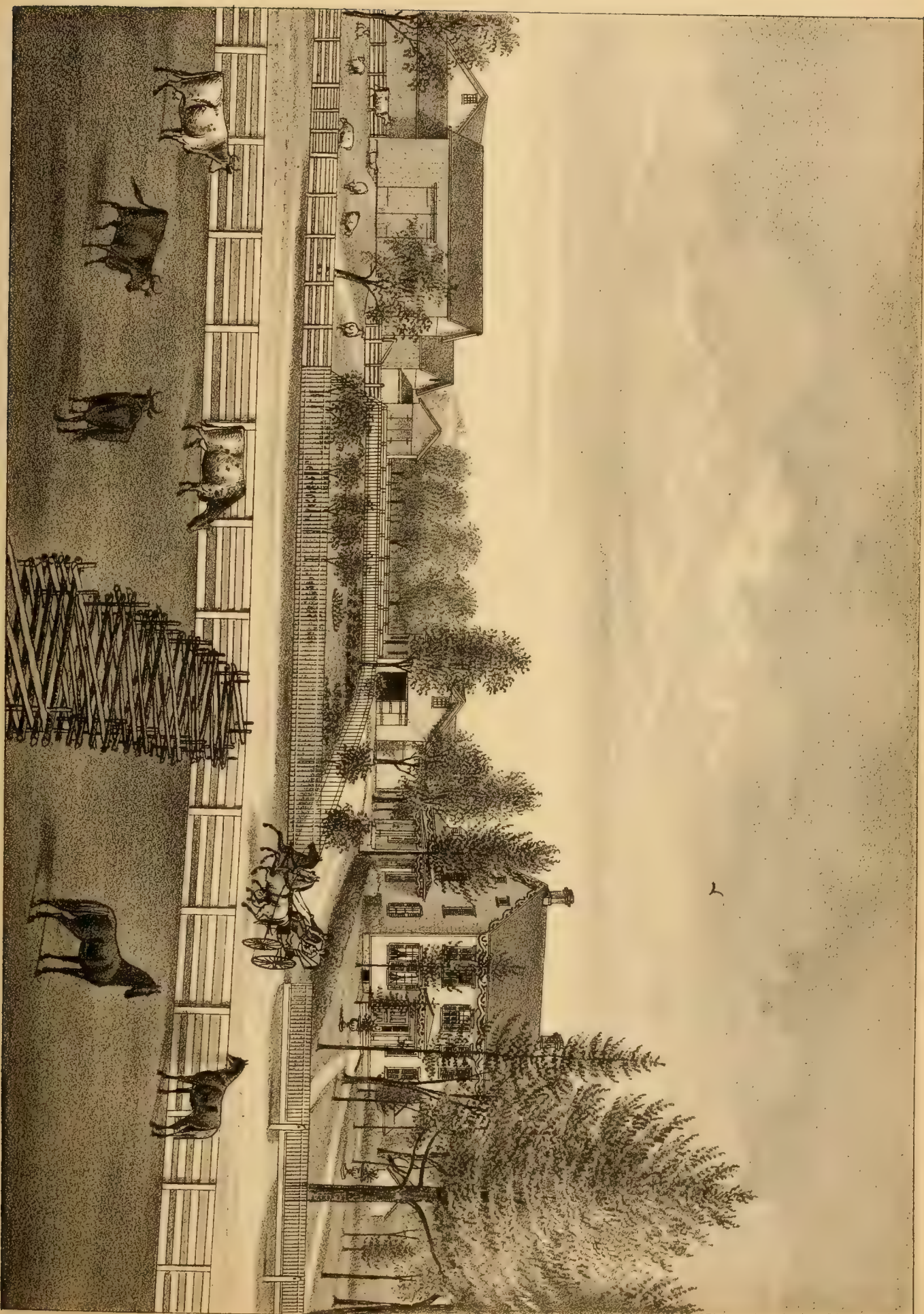
Horace B. Bingham was born in North Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., April 10, 1799. His early life was spent in alternately attending school and assisting his father. He married, March 10, 1824, Miss Emeline Jones, of Adrian, Tolland Co., Conn. In 1836 Mr. Bingham left his eastern home and moved with his family to Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and in the following year purchased the farm upon which he spent the thirty remaining years of his life.

Descended from New England ancestors, he possessed in a high degree the industry and rigid moral characteristics of that people. Upright and circumspect in all his business transactions, he earned the esteem and confidence of his associates. He passed away Nov. 19, 1867, leaving to his children the legacy of a spotless character and holy life. Mrs. Bingham, now in her seventy-fifth year, is living with her only son, A. W. Bingham, the eldest of three children, who resides upon

the old homestead. He received the advantages of a good common-school education, and was at an early age called into public life.

He has held a prominent position in the Odd Fellow and Grand Lodges in the districts of Onondaga and Cayuga, and has been connected with the lodge at Baldwinsville for twenty-five years.

December 18, 1877, he was appointed inspector of the Onondaga County penitentiary for a term of three years, and in that capacity proves to be one of the ablest and most conscientious officials that could have been appointed. He has held many other important public positions, the duties of which he discharged with equal acceptance. In all his business transactions he endeavors to do that which is strictly just, and thus far has had the good fortune to pass through life without a stain resting upon his character.



RESIDENCE OF A. W. BINGHAM, VANBUREN, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

farm, lot 74. The occasional polished slate arrows are of great interest, and seem peculiar to this region. Broken pottery, highly ornamented, is abundant, but perfect vessels are rare. Some were fourteen inches in diameter, and often very thin. Others were of curious forms. The flint implements are of the usual types, mixed with some forms new to science. They comprise arrows of the finest and coarsest finish and material, lance-heads, knives, scrapers, drills, &c., many of which are made of the hornstone so abundant in our corniferous limestone.

In 1878, Mr. Justice Stephens, of Van Buren, in working up a hemlock log, came to the marks of a cutting tool, outside of which were two hundred and fifty-four rings of growth. This would date back to 1624, a little over thirty years before the Onondagas are known to have received steel axes from the French. The wood is charred, according to the Indian custom, and the several marks correspond with those of stone axes. This was on Lot 2, Van Buren, not far from the old stone fish-weir. About the same time a similar cut was found in a tree in Lysander overgrown with two hundred and forty rings.*

That part of the village of Baldwinsville which lies on the south side of the Seneca River, is included in the town of Van Buren. It was originally called "*Macksville*" from the McHarries, the first settlers. Both "*Macksville*" and "*Columbia*," (the original village on the Lysander side of the river,) have long since been absorbed in the flourishing village of Baldwinsville. That portion of the village situated in Van Buren is well laid out, occupies a beautiful site, and contains some of the most desirable residence property within the corporation.

MEMPHIS.

This village was formerly called Canton. It is near the southern line of the town of Van Buren, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. It has two churches, two hotels, one dry goods and grocery store, one canal grocery, two wagon and three blacksmith shops, four millinery shops or stores, a postoffice and American Express office.

The postoffice was removed here from Ionia in 1828. The name Canton was rejected by the department on account of there being another Canton in St. Lawrence county, and gradually it was dropped as the name of the place, Memphis being now generally substituted in its stead.

The Hotels are: Headquarters, by T. H. Wilkes, and Memphis House, by Lindsay & Johnson.

William Lakin was an old resident of the village, and resided here till his death in 1864. He was the father of John Lakin, one of the first merchants of the village, and for many years a prominent man. William Lakin was Deputy Sheriff, member of Assembly, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for a long time.

Others of the early merchants were David Lytle and Isaac Hill, and of a later date, John D. Norton, Joseph Glass, Barrett & Brown, and Toll, Lusk & Co.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF MEMPHIS.—This society was first organized at Warners in 1815, with a membership of about twenty, and known as the Second Baptist Church of Camillus. At that time a large territory was embraced under this organization, and from 1815 to until 1834 meetings were held at the school houses and private houses in various places within the boundaries of the church. The earliest meetings, however, were held in the Warner Settlement school house. Among the original members may be mentioned the Warners, Benteleys, Weavers, Tabors and Marshalls. In 1834 a church edifice was built at a cost of \$2,500 in Canton, now Memphis, and for a long period this society enjoyed a prosperous and flourishing condition. Among the most prominent and influential members who were added to the society at this time were the Hills, Halsteds, Auyers, Glasses and many others whose names we are unable to ascertain.

The following pastors have served this church at different times:

Rev. B. Dowsit, Rev. J. P. Parsons, Rev. Ira Dudley, Rev. T. Brown, Rev. Erastus Miner, Rev. John Roscoe, Rev. L. C. Bates, Rev. — Johnston, Rev. J. J. Fuller, Rev. N. Camp, Rev. M. H. DeWitt, Rev. Wm. A. Wells, Rev. B. Newton, Rev. J. Smith. Present pastor Rev. Wm. A. Wells.

The present membership numbers twenty-seven; the average attendance at Sunday School, thirty.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT MEMPHIS was organized in 1818 in the town of Camillus, which then embraced Van Buren, Elbridge, &c. It was formerly located at "*Ionia*," but was removed to Memphis in 1868. The number of original members was thirty-five, among whom Elder Elijah Shaw, Abraham Wood, Daniel Godfrey, John Cox and Stephen Daniels were prominent. The first house of worship was built at "*Ionia*," a half mile or near that distance north of Memphis, in 1829, at a cost of \$1,200. The second edifice was erected in Memphis in 1868, and cost \$2,500.

The following named clergymen have officiated as pastors:

* Notes by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Baldwinsville, N. Y.



MOSES WORMUTH



MRS. MARY F. WORMUTH



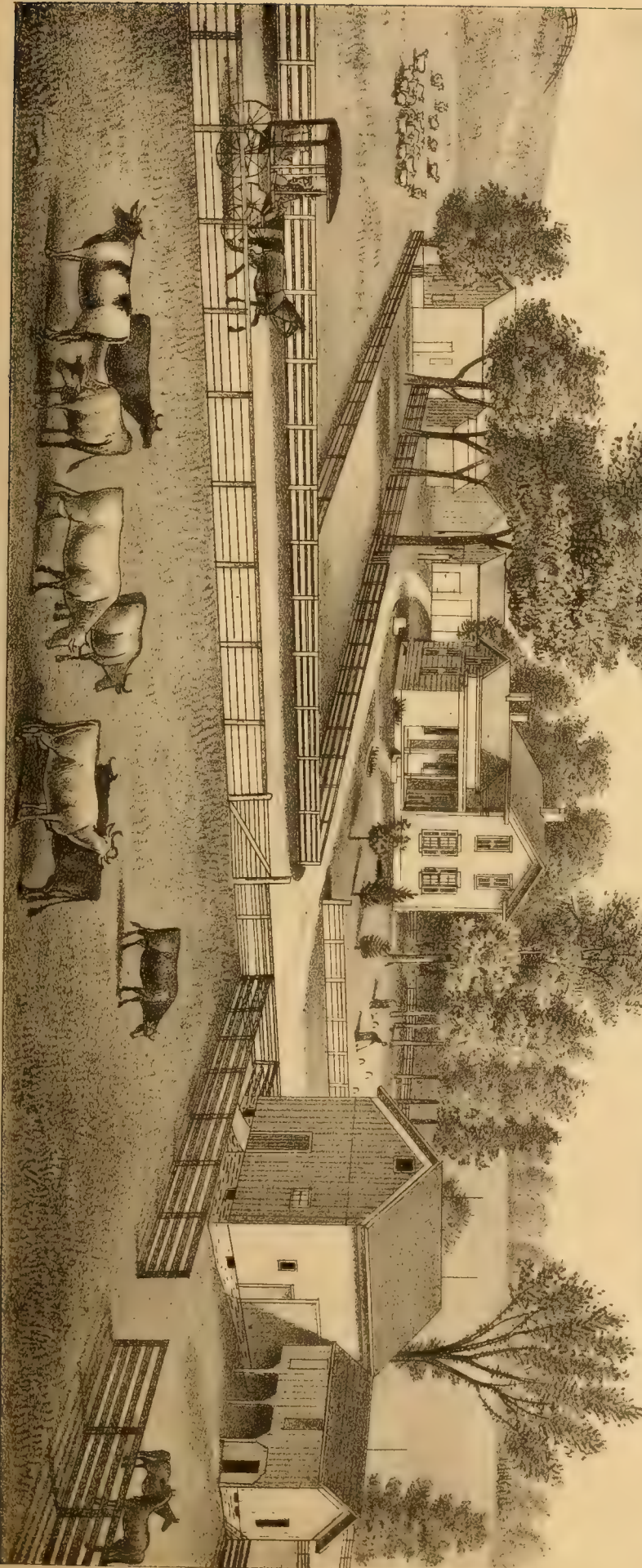
RES. OF THE LATE MOSES WORMUTH, NOW OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY GEORGE B. WORMUTH, VAN BUREN, ONONDAGA CO. N. Y.



GEORGE ECKER.



MRS. GEORGE ECKER.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE ECKER, VAN BUREN, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF RUSSEL FOSTER, VAN RUPEN, INDIANA (U.S.M.)

took various jobs of chopping cord wood, felling timber, &c., up to about the time of his marriage, being married December 28, 1817, to Martha, daughter of Elihu Peck, of Van Buren. He has had nine children, three sons and six daughters, seven of whom (three sons and four daughters) are now living.

The story of Mr. Cornell's life may be briefly told. He has been a hard working, industrious, persevering man, having begun life without capital, supported and raised a large and respectable family, endured and overcome the privations and hardships of pioneer life, and through all this has maintained a character for honesty and integrity eminently worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He has been for many years a prominent member of the Christian Church.

He moved upon his farm in 1820, having then but twenty acres; adding to this from time to time, he had finally a farm of one hundred and forty acres. Mrs. Cornell died in 1873. His health becoming impaired, and being no longer able to work his farm, he purchased a residence in the village of Baldwinsville, to which he removed in 1875, and the year following sold his farm, thus freeing himself from the cares and responsibilities of active business.

RUSSEL FOSTER was born in the town of Pompey, July 24, 1806, and remained in that town about three years, removing to the town of Van Buren (then Camillus) with his parents, who settled a little east of where he now resides. Here he remained on his father's farm till twenty-one years of age, when feeling a desire to procure a home and enter upon a career for himself, he purchased jointly with his brother Heman 220 acres of land, including the present homestead, then a dense forest. He and his brother set to work to clear the land, which was an undertaking of no small magnitude, requiring energy, perseverance and physical endurance, such as marked in an eminent degree the pioneers of the country. The training which Mr. Foster had received during his minority on his father's farm, and his natural energy and determination, admirably fitted him for the work of carving out of the unimproved wilderness the beautiful and comfortable home which now in his old age rewards his toil and industry. The two brothers worked together with a common purpose and interest for nine years, when they divided the farm, each taking one hundred and ten acres.

In December, 1827, Mr. Foster was married to Margaret Hall, who lived only sixteen months. He married Miss Lucinda Vanyea, his present wife, in October, 1830.

Mr. Foster has been more successful than many, for by his industry and economy he has added largely to his original purchase of lands and erected fine buildings, having one of the finest grain-producing farms in this section of the country. He has held the office of Overseer of the Poor four years in his town, and enjoys in a large degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, among whom he has lived an upright and exemplary life from boyhood, and is now in the quiet enjoyment of a home in which he has spent fifty-two years of his life.

COL. GABRIEL TAPPAN was born in Morristown, New Jersey, June 20th, 1783. He died August 4, 1865. He came into the county February 18, 1796. His life covered a period verging on eighty-three years. He early immigrated to Onondaga County and was one of its first pioneer settlers, having lived nearly seventy years within its limits. He was the first Supervisor of the town of Van Buren. In after years he was many times reelected by his neighbors to fill that position. He was appointed one of the commissioners (1829) to set off the town of Van Buren from the then large town of Camillus. He was appointed by the Legislature as commissioner to carry out many important trusts. He acted as arbitrator in numerous cases to adjust difficulties among men. He did much for the improvement of Onondaga County in ameliorating the condition of its roads, building anew many bridges, and urging on new settlements in Van Buren, which to-day are the gardens of the great State of New York. He conceived the idea which was most satisfactorily carried out of building the bridge across "Dead Creek" flats towards the northern part of the town, which in after years became of inestimable value to the farmers of the western portion of Van Buren. He did perhaps as much as any other man in building up the interests and improving the condition of the now thriving village of Baldwinsville. He was foremost in securing and putting to good use the valuable water privileges which Baldwinsville now enjoys, he having constructed, through the assistance of John McHarrie and Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin, the dam across the Seneca River at an early day. With his own ax he opened nearly fifty miles of road through a dense wilderness, many places through swamps and over other barriers. In 1833, he represented the First Assembly District of Onondaga County in the Assembly; and his record as a legislator was eminently satisfactory to his constituents. He took a very active part in the military affairs of the country. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Two hundred of his fellow-men called him out to serve as their Captain in the war of 1812 and '13. He served his country faithfully at Oswego and elsewhere as Captain of the militia. Subsequently he received the title of Colonel, and for many years was the head of a militia regiment in the county. His familiarity with military matters was most creditable, he having received a very good military education for the times. For a period of sixty-five years he was an active business man.

He married Lydia McHarrie in about the year 1805, by whom he had twelve children, seven of whom are now living. When he first came to Van-Buren, he located on "Dead Creek," and occupied for his wilderness home a rude brush tent, and his bed was made of hemlock boughs laid on the ground. His food was salted raw pork and bread.

His companion was his ax. His night visitors were howling wolves, varied by the frequent visitations of panthers, bears, &c. He lived to see the close of the great rebellion, and no man was more gratified than he when Abraham Lincoln read his famous Emancipation Proclamation, announcing to forty millions of people that slavery was forever abolished in the United States. He was liberal, kind to the poor; and it can be said of him that "he made the wilderness blossom as the rose," and kept pace with the foremost men of his time in agricultural improvements, valuable to himself and to his neighbors as well.

He gave to the orphans, and his home was always thrown open to the distressed and needy. He died in Syracuse, and his remains are interred in the Baldwinsville Cemetery—the very ground he had given to the village many years before.

CLAY.

CLAY was formed from Cicero April 16, 1827, and named in honor of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. It is the central town upon the northern border of the county. Its surface is quite flat, but little elevated above the level of Oneida Lake. Oneida River forms the northern, and Seneca River the western boundary. The soil is chiefly clay and light, sandy loam, with the exception of the swampy portion, which is covered with decayed vegetable matter and peat beds, the latter being to a considerable extent worked for fuel. (See Geology of the County.)

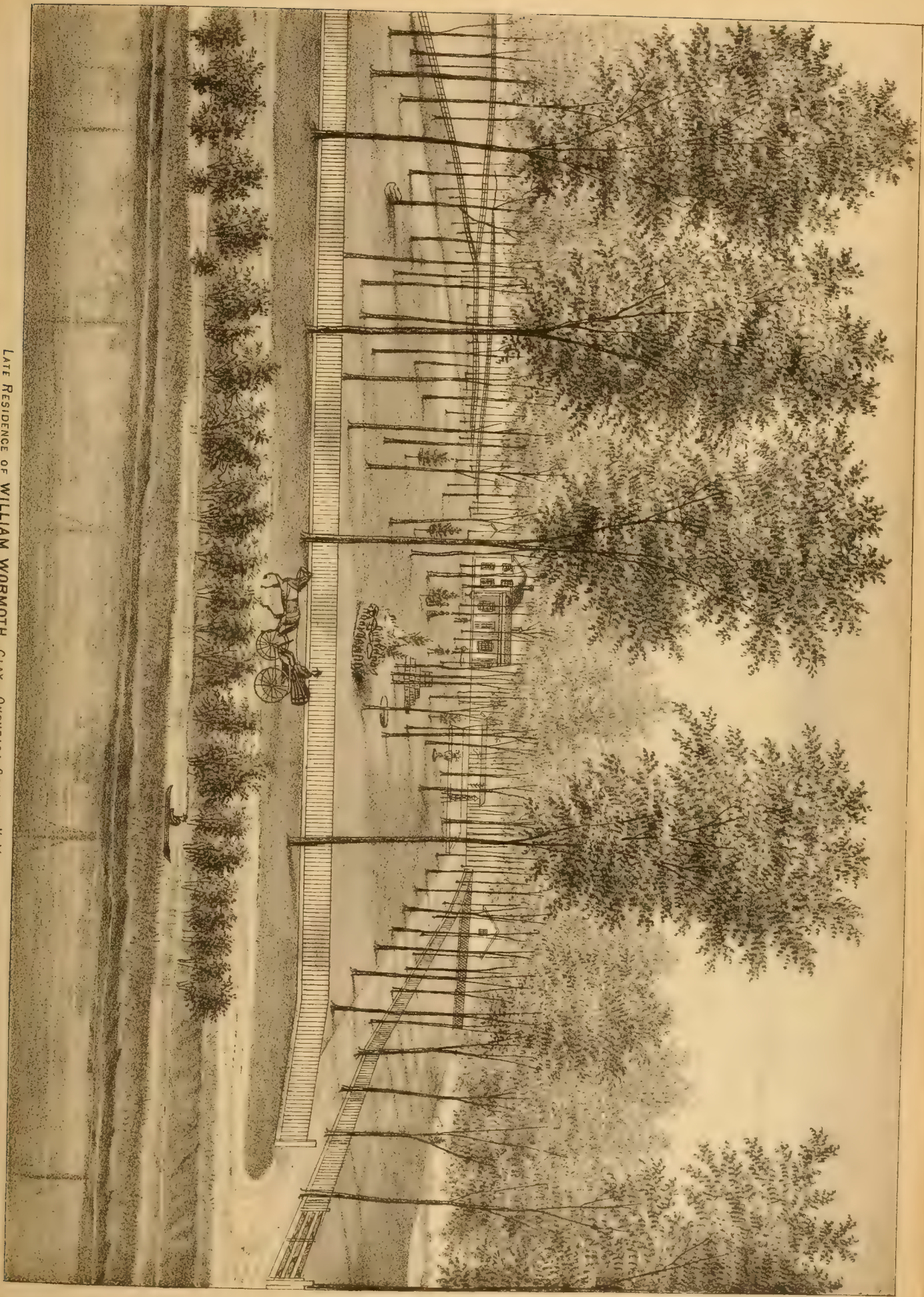
Much of the early history of this town is comprehended in the town of Cicero. At the time of its separate organization it contained less than seven hundred inhabitants. The first white settler in the town (then included in Lysander,) was Patrick McGee, at Three River Point, in 1793. In 1798 Adam Coon settled in the northeast corner of the town; Simeon Baker on the Seneca River, in 1799; John Lynn near the center of the town, in 1808. Since that the town has settled somewhat rapidly. Joshua Kinne and family settled in the town in 1807; Elijah Pinckney and others the same year.

In 1793, Patrick McGee erected a log cabin, (the first house in town,) at Three River Point. The place had been selected by him in 1780, while a prisoner in the hands of the British, and on his way to Canada. They camped here all night, and Mr. McGee was very much charmed by the beauty of the place. It is said that he selected it while tied to a

tree, for so the British had secured their prisoners. After the Revolutionary war he came here and spent his life, and was buried on the spot. When Mr. McGee first visited this place in 1780, there was a clearing without a shrub or tree, handsomely covered with grass, for a distance of more than a mile along the banks of the rivers. The spot had often been appropriated to the great councils of the Iroquois Confederacy, and here Dekanissora, Sade-kanaghte and Garangula often addressed the braves of the Hurons, Adirondacks and Abenakis, and the French and English met in these distinguished chiefs, orators and diplomatists equal to themselves in all that pertained to sagacity and skill.

Jacob I. Young, Ira Sheffield and his brother, now respectively aged eighty-five to eighty-seven years, were among the early settlers of the town, in 1814.

The first settlers, previous to clearing the lands, procured their breadstuffs from Jackson's mills, near Jamesville. After they had been successful in raising their own grain, they went there to mill, till the mills were erected at Syracuse. It was customary for men to carry a grist of a bushel or a bushel and a half on their backs a distance of twelve or fourteen miles through the woods to these mills, guided only by blazed trees, and they would occupy two or three days in the performance of the journey. After roads were cut through, a neighbor would take the grists of a whole neighborhood upon an ox sled or cart and carry them to the mills. By general



LATE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WORMMOTH, CLAY, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

arrangement and common consent this service was performed by rotation throughout the whole settlement. It never required less than two days to go to mill and back.

Onondaga Hollow was then the postoffice at which letters were received and delivered, and persons visiting the postoffice brought the mail matter for all the neighbors.

The first postoffice was established in the west part of the town and was called "West Cicero," about the year 1825, and Nathan Teall was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by William Hale and James Little. Since the organization of the town it has been named "Clay."

The first and most important article of trade was salt barrels, which were manufactured in large quantities and taken to the salt works. They brought a fair profit and in many instances proved a source of individual wealth. Of late years Clay has greatly improved in agricultural and horticultural development, and may be regarded as one of the richest farming sections of the county.

A log school house, the first in the town, was built at Clay Corners, now Euclid, about 1808, and a teacher named Hall taught the first school. At Clay, near the river, a log school house was erected in 1809, and a frame one in 1812. Moses Kinne taught here, having previously kept a school in his own house.

The first physician in town was Dr. Olcott; the second, Dr. Church; afterwards Dr. Sterling and Dr. Soule.

The first town meeting for Clay was held in April, 1827. Andrew Johnson was chosen the first Supervisor, and Jacob Terrill, Town Clerk.

The first saw mill was erected in the northeast part of the town by Abraham Young, on a small stream which affords sufficient water only in spring and fall. There are no streams in the town of sufficient capacity or fall to afford permanent water-power, except on the Oneida river, which forms the northern boundary, which has two good water-powers—one at Caughdenoy and one at Oak Orchard. The former of these places has been noted for the fish taken there, especially eels in great abundance and superior quality.

At Oak Orchard Reefs, near the bank of the Oneida River, are evidences of an extensive Indian burying ground. These reefs were a common fording place for the Indians and formerly were much resorted to by them for fishing. During the Revolution or the French War, there was a massacre of the Indians at this place. We are informed by a resident of the town, that in 1843 he had a

conversation with an aged Indian who used to visit this burial-place of his ancestors and sit long there in musing silence, and that this Indian related to him the tradition of the massacre of a large number of his tribe. The same gentleman has seen scores of Indian skulls exhumed, many of which were pierced with bullet-holes and marked with sabre-cuts. The Indian graves here have been desecrated and multitudes of relics found and removed.

Hosea Crandall became a resident of the town of Clay in 1822. At a family reunion held at his house on the fourth of September, 1872, many old settlers were present, and some interesting facts were elicited which are worth preserving in our history.

"Ezra Crandall, of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., brother of Hosea, was the oldest of his relatives present, aged eighty-four. The oldest invited guest, not a member of the family, was Jabez Harrison, aged eighty-six.

"The following are the names of residents of Clay, with their respective ages, over fifty, and their time of residing in town:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Resident 32 years, | Dr. Jas. F. Johnson, | age 84. |
| do 59 | do Jacob I. Young, | do 81. |
| do 52 | do Samuel N. Burleigh, | do 80. |
| do 38 | do John Lints, | do 58. |
| do 22 | do Tobias Shaver, | do 52. |
| do 4 | do William Verplank, | do 65. |
| do 40 | do A. J. Soule, | do 54. |
| do 51 | do Cornelius Mogg, | do 51. |
| do 44 | do James Little, | do 73. |
| do 50 | do Hial Crandall, | do 57. |
| do 57 | do Harlow Eno, | do 76. |

"The following are the names of those who were not residents of Clay:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Judge John L. Stevens, | age 71. |
| Resident of Cicero, N. Y., Wm. Gregor, | do 51. |
| do Otsego, N. Y., C. C. Warner, | do 54. |
| do Onondaga, Rev. J. C. Seward, | do 70. |
| do Lysander, P. I. Quackenbush, | do 63. |
| do Baldwinsville, Ira Gilchriss, | do 82. |

"George Crandall, grandfather of Hosea Crandall, was 103 years old when he died. He had two sons that were over 100 years at the time of their death, and one daughter who lived to be 116 years old. Hosea Crandall's mother, sister of the above, was 101 years and six months when she died. Laban Crandall, father of Hosea, came to this State about ninety years ago, and married Esther Crandall. Their children living are Ezra, aged eighty years, Hosea, eighty-three years, Ira, eighty-four years, George, seventy-seven years, Olive, seventy-five years, Tacy, seventy-one years, Sarah, sixty-nine years. Hosea Crandall's posterity numbered (all told) at the time of the first death in the family fifty-two persons. The first death was about ten years ago. Hosea Crandall is the father of eight children, five daughters and three sons. Through

industry and economy he became the owner of three hundred acres of land, all of which he gave to his children, except the homestead."

EUCLID.

This village is situated a little west of the center of the town of Clay; distant from Syracuse eleven miles, six miles from Baldwinsville, and two and a half miles from Clay Station, on the Syracuse Northern Railroad. Among the old settlers still residing here are Hosea Crandall, John Patrie, John Ainsley and Gideon Palmer.

Latin Soule, grandfather of Harvey L. Soule, of the Platt House, in this village, was one of the first settlers. He was the father of Judge Nathan Soule, who came here from Montgomery County in 1831 and was one of the most prominent men for many years. Judge Soule had been Member of Congress from the Montgomery District, Judge of the County Court, and Representative in the Legislature. He represented this county in the Legislature and was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1858.

A postoffice was established at Euclid in 1827. Andrew Thompson was Postmaster till 1832, and was succeeded by Nathan Soule. Jefferson Freeman was the first merchant in 1831, and did the principal mercantile business till 1860, when he removed to Syracuse, where he died about 1868. He was succeeded by his brother, Levi Freeman, for years Supervisor and a leading man in the town. He removed to Syracuse and died about 1870. Other early merchants were E. L. Soule, Blossom & Dyckeman, Stone & Daniels.

The first school at the village was taught by Jared Baker in the old school house south of the hotel. It was the only place of worship at an early day. A Union School has lately been organized by the consolidation of Districts Nos. 4 and 17 of Clay, Principal, Mrs. Botsford. A new building is soon to be erected on the site of the old school house.

J. H. Barrus, Justice of the Peace at Euclid, has held the office for eight years. Cornelius Mogg, Cyrus C. Warner, Andrew Johnson, Wm. Warner, Japheth Kinne and Moses Kinne, were also Justices, the last mentioned one of the first in the town.

Euclid contains two Churches—Baptist and Methodist Episcopal; a cheese factory, one hotel, three blacksmith shops, two stores, a steam mill, union school and postoffice.

J. W. Coughtry, present Supervisor of the town, resides at Cigarville, or Clay Station, where he is Postmaster.

METHODIST CHURCH, EUCLID.—The church edifice was originally built by the Christians or Unitarians about forty years ago. Dr. E. L. Soule, Hosea Crandall, Judge Nathan Soule, Moses Kinne and others being the builders. The church was used as a place of worship for other denominations till about 1850, when the Methodist society purchased it. Rev. William Morse was the first regular pastor and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Adkins, Rev. J. D. Adams, under whose preaching the church became prosperous, and has grown into a large and influential organization. Among the prominent members were the late Daniel Schoolcraft, Jacob Siterley, John Flagler, Cornelius Cronkhite, and, during the latter years of his life, Judge Nathan Soule.

Present pastor, Rev. McKendree Shaw.

There is also connected with the Euclid charge a M. E. Church at Morgan Settlement, three miles south on the Liverpool road. It was founded about 1835, the principal founder being Rev. Abram Morgan. They have a good church edifice and regular services.

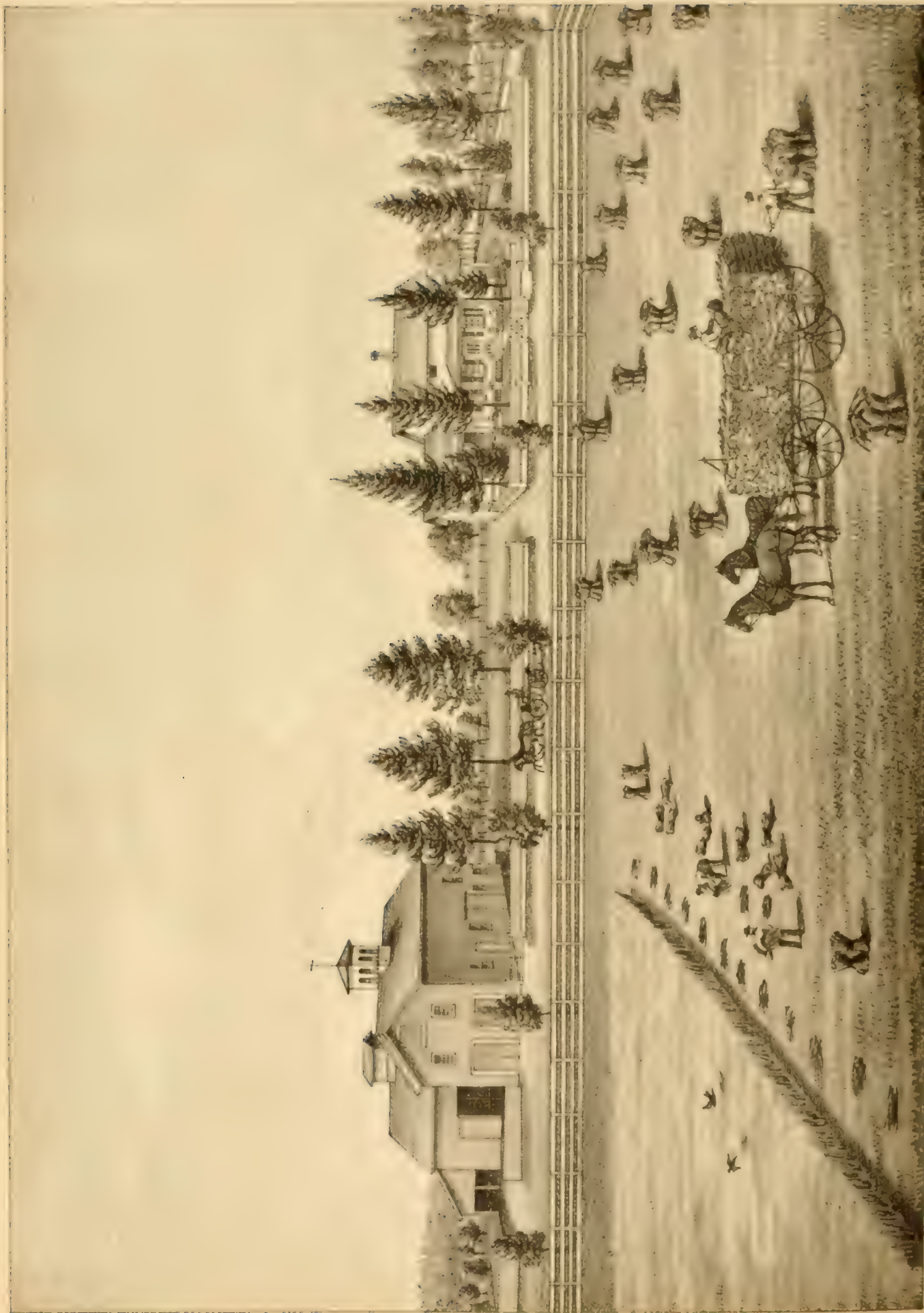
BAPTIST CHURCH AT EUCLID.—Built in 1843, at a cost of about \$3,000. The society was organized about 1845 by Rev. Horatio Warner, and subsequently held service in different school houses and at the Unitarian Church, until they erected their house of worship. Deacon Elijah Carter, Francis Carter, Hiram Leonard, W. H. Eckert, L. Patchin, and others, were among the early members. There is a parsonage connected with the church. Among the recent pastors have been Rev. S. A. Beman, Rev. Mr. Smith. Dr. James F. Johnson was a prominent member in the early organization.

The church at present is being supplied from Syracuse by Rev. J. W. Taggart.

BELGIUM.

The bridge across the Seneca River at this point was first built by the Sodus Bay and Westmoreland Turnpike Company, erected but not completed in 1824. The turnpike was not made, and Colonel J. L. Voorhees obtained a charter in his own name, and finished the bridge, which was a toll bridge till 1843, when it was rebuilt as a free bridge. The State Legislature appropriated \$850 towards defraying the expense, and the towns of Lysander and Clay each \$1,000, the whole cost being \$2,850.

The village is situated on both sides of the Seneca River. There were only four dwelling houses here in 1827. In 1848, there were twenty-eight, and one hundred and sixty inhabitants, three dry



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS H. SCOTT, CLAY ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



(PHOTO BY L. F. REYNARD, SYRACUSE.)

HORACE S. DUNHAM.



HOMER DUNHAM.

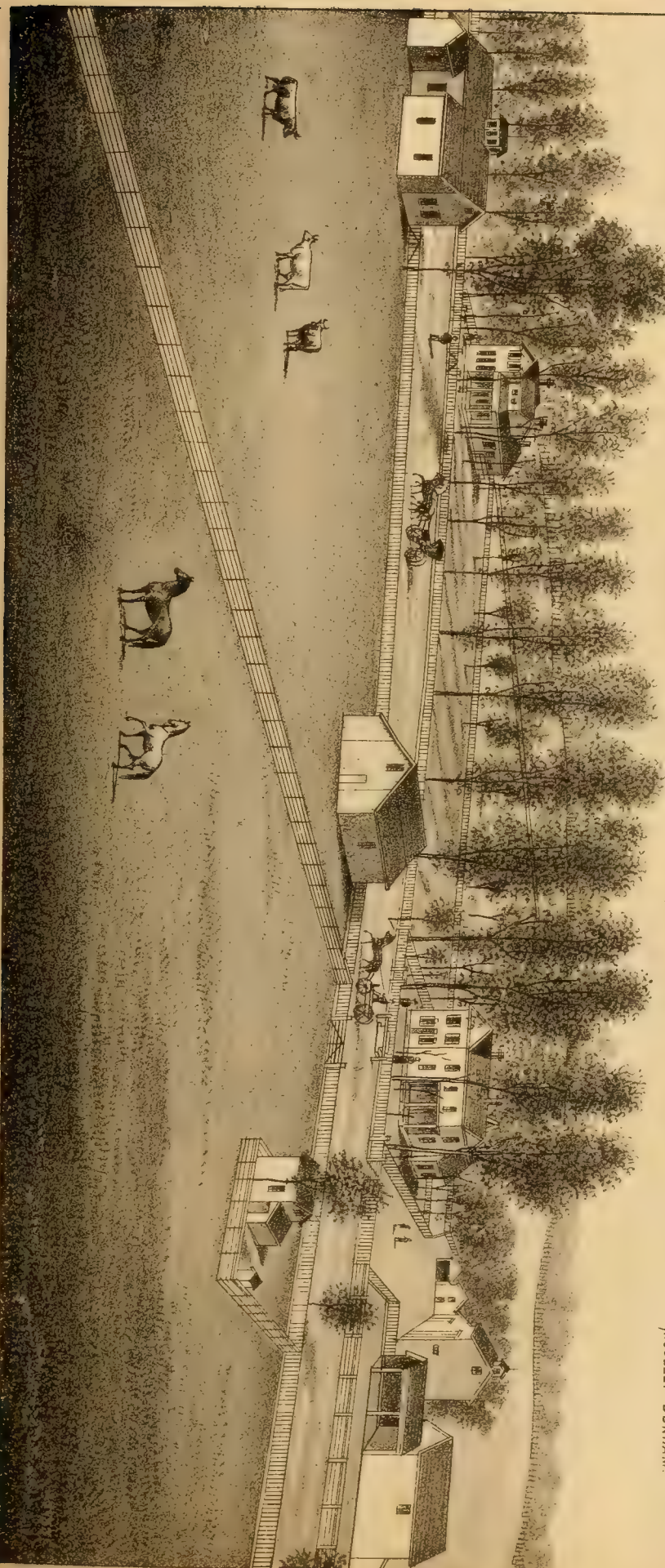


(PHOTO BY W. V. RINGER, SYRACUSE.)

MRS. SARAH DUNHAM.



MOSELEY DUNHAM.



RES. OF MOSELEY DUNHAM.

CLAY, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

RES. OF HORACE S. & HOMER DUNHAM.

goods stores, four grocery and provision stores, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, one tailor and one shoe shop, and the famous "Oriental Balm Pill" manufactory, which employed a great part of the year from thirty to fifty persons. James Little's was the only family in 1828 on the Lysander side, but others settled there about that time, viz., Henry S. McMechan, Oliver Bigsbee, Sylvanus Bigsbee, Garnett C. Sweet, Rev. Wm. M. Willett, a son of Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary renown, who occupied a lot drawn by his father, which was afterwards transferred to John Stevens and others. Dr. Adams had a store here in 1838, and Phillip Farrington in 1831. The first frame building was the Toll House on the east side of the river, erected in 1825. Japheth Kinne erected the first dwelling house in 1825; James Little, the second in 1829. The first school kept here was by Perry Eno in 1827. The first merchant was Martin Luther, in 1828. Sylvanus Bigsbee & Co., also opened a stock of goods in 1828; Jonas C. Brewster, in 1829, and James Little in 1830. The Wesleyan Methodist Society erected their house of worship here in 1832. The early physicians were Dr. A. P. Adams, Dr. Hays McKinley, Dr. James V. Kendall, Dr. Daniel W. Bailey, Botanic physician. The village, we believe, has never had a lawyer.

It has a Union Free School, formed in 1849 from District, No. 10, in Lysander, and No. 11 in Clay; one dry goods and grocery store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one hotel, one harness shop, grocery and postoffice.

Hon. James Little, who represented this county in the Assembly in 1848-'50, settled here in 1830. He was for many years Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Supervisors, and was several times elected Justice of Sessions. He died Jan. 22, 1877.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (English,) is located near the eastern center of the town of Clay, about one mile north of Clay Station, about a quarter of a mile from Young P. O. It is the oldest church in the town. It was organized as early as 1826, in this same neighborhood. The following are a few of the original members, viz.: Jacob I. Young, who is still living, eighty-seven years old; Jacob Ottman, Richard Hiller, John Sammers, John Ainslie, also still living; John Becker, Henry Becker and others.

The church was reorganized in 1832, by Rev. Wm. Ottman, and the house of worship built and dedicated between 1832 and '34. The present valuation of the property is about \$3,000.

Pastors—Rev. William Ottman, Rev. Benjamin

Diefendorf, Rev. William Ottman, Rev. G. W. Hemperly, Rev. Levi Schell, Rev. D. W. Lawrence.

The present membership is ninety-three; attendance at Sunday School one hundred eighteen.

The church was very neatly and tastefully repaired, with modern internal improvements, and is is now one of the neatest and most comfortable country churches in this part of the county.

During the last four years, forty-eight have been added to the membership, and the church is now in a flourishing condition. During two years, between 1866 and 1874, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Emmons, of Syracuse.

CENTERVILLE.

This village is pleasantly situated on the plank road between Syracuse and Cicero. Part of it is in the town of Cicero and part in Clay. The first settler was Eli Myers about 1826. The next was Alfred Tilley, in 1827. John Slosson, now a resident of the First Ward of Syracuse, settled between this place and the Cicero Corners, in 1814.

James Millard settled on the plains west of here in 1810, and burnt tar of pine knots and roots.

Asa H. Stearns kept the "old red hotel" for ten or twelve years. Charles Cotton was also one of the earliest hotel keepers. There are now two hotels in the place—Centreville Hotel, kept by J. H. Miles, and the Clarendon House, by D. Holtenbeck. The place contains two churches, two general stores, three wagon shops, two blacksmith shops and one physician—Dr. C. H. Whiting. Its first physician was L. B. Skinner, M. D. It has also a lodge of free and accepted Masons, a Union Graded School, and a neatly kept rural cemetery. The ground for the cemetery was given by Peter Weaver, and a man by the name of Blewe was the first buried there.

Peter Weaver built the "old red tavern." The postoffice was originally kept at the "Dean Tavern;" James Wallen was the first Postmaster.

Rowland Stafford, who died of cholera at Watertown in 1832, was one of the first settlers.

PLANKROAD BAPTIST CHURCH, Clay.—Meetings were held at the residence of Jabez Grodavent by Elder William H. Delano as early as 1844, and for three years he continued holding meetings in residences, barns and taverns, until 1847, when the covenant was adopted and society organized which comprised the following named persons: Earl P. Saulsbury, James Pierce, Mary C. Smith, Nancy Slocum, Clarissa Delano, Kilburn Ives and Laura Ives.

The church has been under the following pastors :

Rev. William H. Delano, Rev. Cyrus Negus, Rev. Abner Maynard, Rev. Myron Newell, Rev. A. Graham, Rev. S. S. Bidwell; then for some time they were supplied by W. C. Phillips and Rev. I. H. Beman of Clay; then Revs. H. A. Sizer and J. W. Putnam supplied until 1875, when the present pastor Rev. William Steiger was called.

The church edifice was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$1,500, a neat frame building.

The present membership is sixty. Sabbath School attendance one hundred sixteen. Superintendent of Sabbath School, C. N. Taylor.

The church was thoroughly rebuilt in 1876, at an additional expense of \$700, and now they are the occupants of a neat, commodious church. Trustees, John Redhead, C. N. Taylor and Homer Dunham.

CENTREVILLE LODGE NO. 648, F. & A. M.—This lodge was first organized and worked under a dispensation, from January, 1866, to July, 1867, when a charter was received. The charter officers were Isaac Baum, W. M.; C. H. Carpenter, S. W.; Joseph Palmer, J. W. Regular meetings are held in the second story of the building situated on the corner of Plank Road and Church street, every Saturday evening.

Present officers: L. Harris Brown, W. M.; George Stevens, S. W.; Ambrose Howard, J. W.; Hiram W. Bailey, S. D.; Henry D. Randall, J. D.; Hermon Graham, Secretary; Dr. M. H. Blynn, Treasurer; Newton B. Randall, Tyler.

CENTREVILLE UNION SCHOOL, District No. 12, comprising several districts in Clay and part in Cicero, was organized as a Union Graded School, in 1869, upon the completion of the present school building, a frame two-story building erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. There are two departments with an enrollment of ninety-five scholars. Present School Board are A. H. Lawrence, Samuel Ferguson and Stephen Van Heusen—the latter has been Trustee ever since the organization of the Union School. Charles E. Jewell is Principal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEWART SCOTT.

The subject of this sketch was born at Albany, N. Y., April 2d, 1800, of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father, Hugh Scott, being one of the many

Protestant exiles from the vicinity of Londonderry, who sought religious freedom on the soil of America at the close of the last century. Stewart received such educational advantages as the select schools of those days afforded, aided by his parents who had enjoyed superior educational advantages. He early developed an aptitude for mathematics and the sciences, and at the age of sixteen commenced practical engineering and surveying. With his parents he removed to Westerloo, Albany Co., where he married Catherine VanDerwerken, and continued his residence there until 1830, when he removed to Clay, Onondaga County, where he purchased a piece of the wilderness of those days, and by unrelenting toil reared a home for himself and family. Although comparatively poor, his home was always supplied with the best and most useful books and periodicals within his reach, and he continued his studies to the time of his death. Methodical in business and study, he was one of the best read men of his day. Being possessed of a strong will and fine constitution he could devote himself to study during the evening without visibly impairing his health. In politics he was an earnest Whig, but never sought place or office. In social intercourse he was affable and generous, in his religious views he was stern and uncompromising; in work or business he "knew no such word as fail." His sympathies were always on the side of right; and while his hospitable home was open to all who sought it, none were so welcome there as the Ministers of the Gospel and others engaged in the advancement of intelligence and morality. But no one was keener than he to detect insincerity or ignorance, and he who mistook his calling always found a cold reception. Incessant labor and study caused an early breaking down in health, and after a brief illness he died at his home in Clay at the age of fifty. His widow continued her residence upon their farm until her death which occurred in 1877.

MOSELEY DUNHAM.

Deacon Daniel Dunham, the grandfather of Moseley Dunham, emigrated from Windham, Conn., in the year 1795, and established the clothiers' trade at the red mills in Manlius, about a mile south of Manlius Square; he also bought a wild lot of land of about one hundred and thirty acres, three miles southeast of Pompey Hill. Captain Samuel Dunham, his son, was born in Windham, Conn., in the year 1780. When he was seventeen years of age, his father sent him alone to work and clear up



Mary Fairchild





French Fairchild



his new lot of land in Pompey. From where he boarded he went daily for two years by marked trees to his work, one mile south, clearing the land and putting up a log house. Then his two sisters came and kept house for him for five years longer. He then at the age of twenty-five married a Miss Parmarlee of Cazenovia; he continued to reside on his farm up to his death, at the age of sixty-nine years; his wife survived him, and he left a large family of children.

His son Moseley Dunham, was born on the old farm in Pompey, September 17, 1805, and lived with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, working the farm on shares after he was of age.

He then married Sarah Baker of Pompey, by whom they had three children, viz: Daniel Moseley, born November 10, 1831; died from being scalded, September 24, 1834. The other two, Horace S., and Homer were twins, born June 24, 1833. They were reared upon their father's farm, and both married at the same time, March 7, 1855. *Horace S.* married William Weller's daughter, of Clay. She died October 6, 1872, leaving three sons, born as follows: Walter M., July 8, 1858; Spencer M., April 22, 1867; Albert H., March 12, 1872. On March 20, 1873, he again married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weller of Lysander. They have had one daughter, born November 14, 1874. *Homer* married Harriet Crane of Clay. She died May 4, 1870, leaving two children, born as follows: Cora E., October 25, 1856; Milton A., December 13, 1864; died in February, 1865. On January 2, 1871, he was again married to Sarah, daughter of Asa Chapman.

Moseley Dunham lived for five years on the farm which was the birth-place of Grace Greenwood, and on March 10, 1835, moved to the town of Clay, about six miles north of Syracuse, where he now resides and owns a fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres, with residences for himself and sons, a view of which together with the portraits of

himself and wife and twin sons, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Dunham is a thorough farmer, a good citizen, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

FRENCH FAIRCHILD

Was born in Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y., on the twenty-fourth of September, 1811, and was a son of French and Anna [Hinckley] Fairchild. When four years old he moved with his mother to Herkimer County; he received a good common school education, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. On January 4, 1836, he married Mary Tanner, a daughter of William and Mary Tanner, of the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y. She was born April 23, 1817, and has proved one of the best of help-meets. Mr. Fairchild attributes much of his success to her prudent and wise management. The fruit of their marriage was seven children, viz: William, Ransom and Newton, who were born in Herkimer county, and Hermon, George W., Mary A., and Hiram G., who were born in Onondaga County. All of the children are living and enjoying good health. After his marriage, Mr. Fairchild purchased a small farm in Herkimer county. In 1846 he sold it and removed to the town of Salina, Onondaga Co., where he settled on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, formerly owned by his grandfather, Gorshorn Hinckley.

At the close of seven years' residence upon this farm, he sold it and removed to the town of Clay where he bought the farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres known as the Grover farm, upon which he now resides.

Mr. Fairchild has been a Republican since the formation of that party. In religious faith, he is a zealous Methodist, and has been for over forty years a staunch and liberal member of the M. E. Church. He is a quiet and unostentatious man, a good husband and father, and is respected by all who know him.

CICERO.

CICERO was originally Township number six of the Military Tract, and at the organization of the county was included in the town of Lysander. In 1807, it was erected into a town by itself, and included the present town of Clay till the latter was set off in

1827. Towards the south part of the town is an extensive swamp containing about four thousand acres, with but little timber, which has been considered, except in a few spots, incapable of recovery to purposes of cultivation. It is a bog underneath

covered by a thick moss, over which a man can walk in the dry part of the season, and into which a sharp pole may be thrust to the depth of seven or eight feet. The deposit is a black decayed vegetable matter resting upon a bed of marl. It is not at all unlikely that this whole swamp may yet be drained and become the most valuable land in the country, as its elevation is twenty-five feet above the surface of the lake.

There are no streams of water of any note in the town, except the Oneida Lake and River on its northern boundary, and the Chittenango Creek lying along its eastern border. On this Creek is an excellent water-power at Bridgeport, part of which is in Cicero and part in Madison county. The surface of the town is usually level, the prevailing soil being of a rich sandy loam, and capable of a great variety of productions. The town was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, chiefly pine, hemlock, beech and sugar-maple, with considerable cedar and tamarack in the swampy portions.

Cicero and Clay furnished for many years a large proportion of the barrels used for packing salt at Salina, Geddes, Liverpool and Syracuse. Such, indeed, was the attention given to coopering that for a long time the farming interests were in a great measure neglected. At length, however, the timber being exhausted, an impulse was given to the development of the resources of the soil. This has been followed up with an enterprise and a success which have made the town one of the first farming sections of Onondaga County. The lands are well improved, and the buildings show thrift and prosperity.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler in the town of Cicero was a Mr. Dexter, a blacksmith, who settled opposite Fort Brewerton in 1790. Mr. Oliver Stevens, father of the late Judge John L. Stevens, settled at the fort in 1789. He cultivated a garden on the south side of the river, to which he removed in a few years, and died there in 1813. Mr. Stevens was an Indian trader, and was induced to come here through the representations of his two brothers who had been soldiers at the garrison from 1756 to 1758. He carried on an extensive trade with the Indians in furs, peltry, &c., Fort Schuyler being at that time the great mart west of Albany. Mr. Stevens also kept a boatman's tavern, furnishing supplies and other necessities to those who navigated the lake and rivers. He sometimes spent his winters at Salina, and there in 1802 his son, Hon. John L. Stevens, was born.

Ryal Bingham settled at Fort Brewerton in 1791, and subsequently removed to Salina, where he was appointed the first Justice of the Peace.

All the first settlements in the town of Cicero were made along the Oneida River and Lake. John Leach settled at Cicero Corners in 1802, and for several years kept a tavern in a small log cabin.

Elijah Loomis was the first settler at South Bay, on the lake shore, in 1804, where he purchased a lot on which he resided.

He was a Revolutionary soldier and received a pension from the Government. Martin Woodruff settled near him the same year. Their nearest neighbors were at Brewerton, five miles distant.

Captain John Shepard, who served in the Revolutionary war, drew Lot No. 11, of the township of Cicero, lying on the lake shore east of Brewerton. At an early day he took possession of his lot, sold part, cleared and cultivated the rest, and with his family lived upon it till his death, in 1824. He was the only man who occupied a lot in this town for which he served. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the town in 1804.

The first town meeting for the town of Cicero, (then including Clay,) was held at the house of Patrick McGee, at Three River Point, in 1807. Moses Kinne was Moderator; Thomas Pool was elected Supervisor, and Elijah Loomis, Town Clerk.

Isaac Cody was the first merchant in town. He erected a store at Cicero Corners in 1818, filled it with goods, and did quite an extensive business. Samuel Warren opened the next store in 1825. Daniel Olcott was the first regular physician; located in the town in 1817, and had an extensive practice. Alexander Cook, Esq., settled in the town as the first practicing attorney, in 1841. In 1820 a postoffice was established at the Corners, Isaac Cody, Postmaster. The mail was then carried once a week on horseback.

BREWERTON.

The crossing of the Oneida River at the foot of the lake was a famous fishing ground of the Onondaga Indians and the crossing place of the great north and south trail leading from the mouth of Salmon River to the Onondaga country. Here the Indians had a famous fishing village prior to the erection of any fort at this point, called Techiroguen, and the number of remains found in a mound near the sand-bank, on the north side of the river east of the plank road, show that it must have been a settlement of considerable permanence. LeMoyne mentions it in 1654 as on the south side of the river, while Charlevoix, in a map published in 1744,



Mr. H. Carter



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. CARTER, BREWERTON, N.Y.

locates it on the north side ; showing that at some time between these dates its site had been changed to the north side of the river. Clark speaking of this place says : " It must have been the place of sepulchre for thousands. Whether these were slain in battle, or whether it has been a depository for the dead in time of peace, is not easy to determine, but from the fact that they are the bones of adult persons, and apparently all of males, it is highly probable that they are the relics of the victims of war "

FORT BREWERTON.

The foot of Oneida Lake was a station of great importance not only to the Indians but also at a later period to the French and English. It was the key to the great thoroughfare from Oswego to the Mohawk Valley, and during the struggles for this territory between the English and the French was regarded by both nations as a desirable point to be occupied by a strong fortification. The French, through their missionaries, had gained some influence over the *Iroquois*, and Frontenac had obtained their consent to build a fort in the Onondaga country ; but there is no evidence going to show that the French ever built or occupied a fort at this point.

The octagonal fort seen here by the early settlers, and known as " Fort Brewerton," was built by the English during the French War. In 1758, General Stanwix had erected a strong fortress at what is now Rome, N. Y. It was at the point where the portage was made from the Mohawk across to Wood Creek, connecting thence with Oneida Lake. The cost of this fort was \$266,400. Also a stockade enclosure was erected at the same time as a defense against attacks by the Indians at the foot of the lake. After the reduction of Fort Frontenac by Colonel Bradstreet in 1758, he retook possession of the forts at Oswego, which were again garrisoned. At this time, General Abercrombie formed the design of erecting a substantial fort to command the entrance to Oneida Lake from the west, as it was already commanded on the east by Fort Stanwix. A detachment was accordingly sent from Oswego the following year to cooperate with one from Fort Stanwix ; and Fort Brewerton was erected and named in honor of Captain Brewerton, whose name appears in the papers of that day as an active and meritorious officer. It was garrisoned during part of the summer of 1759 by Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, and was made a depot of military stores with a small garrison till the close of the French War, in 1762. During the Pontiac War, it was again garrisoned by a company under Captain Mungo Camp-

bell, of the 55th Highlanders, and was a place of deposit for considerable military stores. In the spring of 1764, Capt. Thomas Morris was stationed here for a short time, and during the following summer proceeded to Niagara and Detroit.

Fort Brewerton was a favorite resting place for the troops passing and repassing from Fort Stanwix to Oswego and Niagara, and is often mentioned in the diary of Sir William Johnson and other English officers of that period. When the fort was built by the English it was considered of great consequence to the safety and protection of the frontier.

The fort was in a good state of preservation when first seen by the early settlers. Its site is on the north side of the river, a short distance northwest of the present Fort Brewerton House.

A quarter of a mile east of the fort was built at the same time a mole of huge rocks extending about ten rods into the river, at the end of which was placed a sentry-box, where a sentinel was continually posted to watch for enemies passing up the river. From this position the eye of the sentinel could command a view of the river for a considerable distance.

Within the enclosure and around the old fort have been found quite a number of relics—warlike implements, blacksmith's forges, wrought nails, the remains of chimneys constructed of small, hard, red brick, &c. Many such relics were found by the early settlers, and have been exhumed from time to time.

THE OLD BLOCK-HOUSE.

On the site now occupied by the Fort Brewerton House, within the memory of many now living, stood an old dilapidated " block-house." This block-house had no connection with the old fort occupied during the French war, but was built at a later period for defense against an anticipated attack upon the settlement by the British and Indians during the disturbances upon the western frontiers, from 1790 to 1794. The British at this time held the garrison at Oswego. For the purpose of defending the settlements in Onondaga county, block-houses were erected at what were considered the most exposed points, one at Salina and another at Brewerton. Mr. Oliver Stevens, father of the late Judge J. L. Stevens, under commission from Governor Clinton, erected the latter, and it was made a depository of arms and munitions of war while the trouble lasted, and was afterwards used as a dwelling house till 1811, the military stores having been removed to Albany. The old block-house had a substantial gateway on the side next the river and was enclosed in pickets made of logs about twelve feet high and surrounded by a trench.

Patrick McGee settled at Brewerton in 1791 and erected the first frame house, which was occupied by him as a tavern, and afterwards by Jonathan Emmons. It stood near where the Brewerton House was afterwards erected and was a great place of resort for boatmen and townspeople.

The first school was kept at Brewerton in 1792. It was taught by Deacon George Ramsey, a Scotch Presbyterian. He died at Brewerton many years ago.

In the spring of 1804, when there were but few huts on the site of the present village, Jonathan Emmons settled on what is known as the Hoskins farm, Lot No. 9. Here he erected what has been termed the first "mill" in that region of country for grinding corn in a somewhat primitive style. It consisted of a white-oak stump hollowed out in the shape of a mortar, with a pestle made of an oaken block, to which a spring-pole was attached. The nearest mill on the south side of the lake was at Onondaga Hollow, eighteen miles distant. On the north side, at Rotterdam, Mr. Scriba, from Holland, had erected mills in 1800. The grist mill was sufficient to grind all the grain in the country for a hundred miles around.

In 1812, Jonathan Emmons opened as a tavern the house formerly built and kept by Patrick McGee. In 1813 he was authorized by the Legislature to establish a ferry across the outlet of Oneida Lake at Brewerton, which he kept for many years. Mr. Emmons was the father of eighteen children, of whom the sixth, Samuel Emmons, (born Feb. 24, 1794) is now residing at Brewerton. In 1824, the first bridge was built across the Oneida River at Brewerton. The next, and present bridge, was built in 1847.

The village of Brewerton was laid out by Orsamus Johnson, Daniel Wardwell, Miles W. Bennet and Harvey Baldwin, Esqs., in 1836. Its position at the foot of the lake is remarkably beautiful and healthy, and being surrounded by a fertile and thriving country, it has grown to be a village of considerable importance. Since 1873 it has been connected with Syracuse by railroad communication, *via* the Syracuse Northern Railroad.

Brewerton was incorporated in 1872, the first election of officers occurring on the 9th of September, when the following persons were chosen:

Hon. John L. Stevens, President; E. N. Emmons, Clerk; William H. Carter, William H. Sherwood, D. H. Waterbury, William H. Merritt, Trustees.

The following have since served as Presidents of the village: John L. Stevens, 1873; F. A. Strong,

1874; Wm. H. Carter, 1875; B. M. Genung, 1876; A. N. Everson, 1877.

The officers for 1878 are: E. N. Emmons, President; George H. Smith, Clerk; Milton Miller, Charles E. Waterbury, Monroe Pierce, Trustees; Wm. H. Merritt, Collector; James R. Loomis, Treasurer; Thomas Hughs, Street Commissioner.

Brewerton has a graded school, occupying a brick building, erected in 1855, at a cost of \$1,000. Two teachers are employed, and the average attendance is eighty.

BREWERTON LODGES.

Fort Brewerton Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M. Chartered January 10, 1852. Charter officers—John Baum, W. M.; H. V. Keller, S. W.; James J. Anderson, J. W.; with thirteen charter members. Regular communications, first and third Wednesday evenings in each month, third story, Everson & Loomis' Block, State street. Present officers—F. A. Strong, W. M.; Wm. H. Merritt, S. W.; M. Pierce, J. W.; J. R. Loomis, Treas.; E. E. Binn, Sec'y; A. Dickson, Tyler.

Brewerton Lodge I. O. of G. T., No. 51. Instituted January 5, 1875, with fifteen charter members. Among the most active may be named C. D. Walkup, Lodge Deputy; V. E. Campbell, Miss Phoebe Klock and Miss Clara Van Warmer. This lodge, though young is active and vigorous, and for several years has held the Silver Gavel over all the lodges in the State. Officers—V. E. Campbell, W. C. T.; Almira Cummins, W. V. T.; Miss Aggie Campbell, W. S. Regular meetings every Saturday evening.

In 1846 a line of steamers, consisting of four boats, named after the four counties bordering on the lake, viz: the Oneida, Oswego, Madison and Onondaga, was put upon the lake and river by a company at Oswego. Henry Guest was the first agent, and afterwards William H. Carter, who with Mr. Cushing purchased the remaining boats. The Oswego is still run by Mr. Carter.

THE PLANK ROAD.

In 1812 the Legislature passed an act to cut a road from Salina to Brewerton through the center of the town. The expense was advanced by the State, and a tax laid on the lands contiguous to defray it. The inhabitants got a poor road for what a good one should have cost. In 1845, an act was passed authorizing the company to construct a plank, timber, or hard surface road, from Salina to Central Square, through Cicero, from south to north. In 1846, a plank road was completed, being the first of the kind constructed in the United States. The



SAMUEL EMMONS.



HANNAH EMMONS.

Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

SAMUEL EMMONS.

Samuel Emmons, the oldest settler in the town of Cicero living at the present time, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on February 26, 1794, being the son of Jonathan and Mary Emmons, who removed to the town of Cicero, Onondaga County, in the year 1804, taking his family with him, where he settled on lot 10, purchasing six hundred acres of land, part of which is still in possession of the family. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and he obtained his education at the district school, the country being at that time a perfect wilderness. The only playmates he had were the young savages of the forest.

He was married, January 1, 1818, to Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Loomis, who was one of the earliest settlers of Oswego county. Their union was blessed with six children, all of whom are living at the present time,—Cynthia M., born September 5, 1818; Almeda, November 16, 1820; Lucretia, April 28, 1824; Leonard Franklin, February 24, 1827; Hannah C., August 12, 1833; Jonathan, May 7, 1836,—all of whom were born in the town of Cicero.

Mrs. Emmons passed away from earth, December 9, 1836, leaving a family and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Emmons, not wishing to take the responsibility solely on himself of raising and educating his family of children, was again married, October 22, 1837, to Harriet Auringer,—she being born August 14, 1818, in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, N. Y.,—who is the present companion of his declining years. He was a member of the Whig party during the existence of their glorious old organization, and, on the formation of the Republican party, allied himself with that, and still remains so connected. He is a member of the Baptist church, and believes in open communion.

Mr. Emmons in life has been a thorough-going farmer, and, by industry and economy, has succeeded in saving enough of this world's wealth to enable himself and wife to live at ease. Also, by strict regard to the rules of health, he is to-day, although in his eighty-fourth year, as active as a man in the prime of life, and is looked up to by friends and neighbors as a worthy representative of a generation of mankind, the majority of which has long since passed away.



PHOTOGRAPH BY P. H. BOSTON, SYRACUSE.

HON. ASA EASTWOOD.



MRS. MARY EASTWOOD.

HON. ASA EASTWOOD.

Hon. Asa Eastwood was born at Aletown, N. J., Feb. 20, 1781, being the son of Lewis Eastwood, who was a tanner and carried by trade, and who, in pursuit of work, removed to various localities, and in the year 1794 became a resident of the city of New York. Asa had few opportunities of obtaining an education, the lack of which, in his later years, he much regretted. In 1800, during the war with France, Asa, in company with his brother John, sailed to attend the United States Congress "Constitution," they returned in the summer of 1801.

He was married Sept. 28, 1801, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Derry, of Rockaway, Long Island, of which place she was a native. She was born July 20, 1782. Their union was blessed with eleven children, viz., William, born in Queen's Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1803; Benjamin, July 17, 1805; Mary, Aug. 20, 1806 (died Sept. 17, 1814); Elizabeth, Aug. 14, 1808 (died Oct. 24, 1846); Lewis, April 30, 1810 (died Feb. 4, 1860); Lucia, July 2, 1812 (died Jan. 12, 1857); John, Oct. 18, 1814; all of whom, except William, were born in New York city; Elisha, born in Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1816 (was married in Louisiana, April 26, 1841); Samuel Asa, born July 16, 1819; Nelson Perry, Feb. 4, 1822; Enos, June 2, 1826. The last three named were born in Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1817, Mr. Eastwood removed from New York city to Onondaga County, where he engaged in the grocery trade. He held the office of constable for a number of years, being first elected in 1807.

On removing to this county he located in the town of Cicero, and purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres, which is still in the possession of the family. Not having much taste for farming, he devoted most of his time to grocery business. He was greatly interested in, and worked energetically for, the welfare of the Agricultural society of this county, and was always foremost in introducing improvements, having brought the first wagon and thrashing-machine into the town of Cicero.

Mr. Eastwood was a Democrat of the Jefferson school. He was appointed March 13, 1821, by the governor, to the office of justice of the peace, and in the same year was elected a delegate to the

State convention to revise the constitution. In 1822 he removed with a part of his family to New York city, and was granted the "freedom of the city" by Stephen Allen, the mayor at that time. May 13, 1823, he was elected one of the sachems of the Tammany society. In 1825 he returned to Onondaga County, and engaged for a short time in the salt business, erecting works at Salina. He was elected to the assembly in November, 1832, which was the last office held by him. He co-operated with the Democratic party until 1856, when, being opposed to the extension of slavery, he joined the Republican ranks, and ever afterwards acted with that party.

Of all the reverses in life which had been the lot of Mr. Eastwood to meet, none was so hard to bear as the loss of his loving wife, who had been his companion for over sixty years; she passed away April 16, 1862. He survived his wife for a number of years, but was called to his last home Feb. 25, 1870, having attained to the age of eighty-nine years. And (as a leading paper says of him) in all his official positions, and in every trust confided to him, he discharged his duties in such manner as to win the confidence and respect of all associated with him. In private life Mr. Eastwood was above reproach. His principles were high and honorable, his habits correct and exemplary, and his influence in society always beneficial to good morals. His long and eventful life, his public career, his ripe experience, and his intercourse with cultivated minds, gave him a refinement of manner, great fluency, and richness in conversational qualities, that made his company very attractive and interesting. In his last sickness, realizing that his career was finished, he closed his business affairs, sent invitations for his old associates to be present at his funeral, and then, as a weary child in the arms of its mother, he fell asleep in death, to awaken in an immortal and glorious life. He was a regular attendant of the Universalist church of Cicero, and had long cherished an undoubting faith in Christ as the Saviour of the world, and passed many of his last years in its peaceful light. He was prominently connected with the Masonic order, which was well represented at his funeral.



Photo. by Bouta & Curtiss, Syracuse.

ORSAMUS JOHNSON.



Photo. by B. F. Howland & Co., Syracuse.

DOROTHY JOHNSON.

ORSAMUS JOHNSON.

The sons of Massachusetts are found in every State in the Union, hailing as they do from a State which early had the reputation of being foremost in producing men of education and culture; in removing to other localities they carried the same characteristics with them. The subject of this sketch was born among the hills of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 27, 1800, being the son of Jacob and Achsah Johnson, whose family consisted of four children. At the early age of three months his father removed to the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, where he carried on the business of farming until his death in the year 1812. Mr. Johnson's early life was passed on his father's farm, and teaching in the district schools until his marriage, in 1826, with Dorothy, daughter of Erastus Markham, of Fabius, who was born June 18, 1805. About three years after his marriage he removed to Central Square, Oswego county, where he carried on the business of keeping public-house; he resided there about three years, when he removed to Brewerton, in the town of Cicero, where he pursued the same business till 1846, when he turned his attention to farming, which has been his occupation in life up to the present time. By his marriage with his first wife he had three children: Helen, who was born December 23, 1827, and was married to Lyman Barber, April 10, 1849, and who passed away, mourned by all who knew her, November 23, 1865; she was the mother

of one child. Mary, born February 12, 1832, and married to William Sherwood, May 14, 1856; two children have blessed their union. Homer, born May 22, 1838. The life of man is not only made of prosperities, but he is forced to bear with many adversities, and none is so hard to overcome as the loss of a loving wife. Mrs. Johnson died Nov. 28, 1858, not only mourned by husband and children, but by a large circle of sympathizing friends. After a few years, his widowed heart seeking consolation, he was married to Mrs. Amos Sherwood, of Jamesville, who lived but a short time. After the loss of his second wife, Mr. Johnson passed his life in the companionship of his children until the year 1869, when he was married to Mrs. Sarah Richardson, April 20, of that year, she being the loving helpmate of his declining years. Politically, he belongs to the Republican party, and has taken for over sixty years the *Albany Journal*, formerly edited by Thurlow Weed. He has held numerous town offices, having been supervisor and justice of the peace for several terms. He formerly belonged to the Methodist church, but of late has been an active worker in the Presbyterian ranks. What can be more pleasant for a man who has arrived at a ripe old age, than to look back on the many pleasures and sorrows of life, and to think he has always been held in reverence and respect by friends and neighbors, and that his memory will be preserved for years to come?



Isaac Coonley

Isaac Coonley's great-grandfather, John Coonley, came from Wurtemberg, Germany, about the year 1750, and settled in the town of Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his grandfather, Solomon Coonley, was born in 1752. His father, Abraham, was born in the same town, June 20, 1775, and moved with his father to the town of Coeyman's, Albany county, in the year 1780. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of that town. Isaac's father, Abraham, was married to Catharine Craft in 1808. Isaac was born in the town of Coeyman's, March 16, 1810. He worked on his father's farm till he was seventeen years old; received a common-school education; at the age of seventeen learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed for several years, and also taught school several winters. He was married to Phebe Terey, of Coeyman's, in 1838, and moved to the village of Jamesville, in this county, where he lived three years; then moved to Syracuse, and carried on the business of weaving and dyeing. Bought a farm, and moved to the town of Cicero in the spring of 1849, where he lived till the time of his death. Died Nov. 16, 1876, aged sixty-six years and eight months. Leaves but one child, Irving Coonley, postmaster at Cicero.

Mr. Coonley was a careful observer of men and things, and possessed a mind of more than ordinary calibre. He read extensively on all subjects, and kept himself well informed not only in current history, but in many departments of science. It was difficult to introduce a subject in which he was not at home. He was especially familiar with the working of our political system, from the town up to that of the State and nation.

His native good sense, stern integrity, and genial social qualities rendered him always an agreeable companion and a warm and firm friend. These qualities made him popular with his townsmen, and he was frequently called to occupy responsible positions, which were always filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

He represented the town of Cicero in the board of supervisors four terms, viz., 1860, 1861, 1867, and 1868. In 1865 he was appointed enumerator, and took the census of the town. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace, and served for the four succeeding years. In 1876 he was elected town auditor.

expense of grading, building and materials, was about \$1,500 per mile. The situation of the country and soil was such that it was almost impossible to make a permanent road of any other material. No sooner was this road opened than it began to be thronged with travel. It is safe to say that no other road in the interior of the State has accommodated so great an amount of travel as this plank road.

On the completion of the Syracuse Northern Railroad in 1873, the plank road was abandoned from Central Square to Brewerton, and in 1876, from Brewerton to Cicero Corners. The enterprising citizens along the road between Brewerton and Cicero, at once organized the Cicero Turnpike Company, built a gravel turnpike, erected a gate for the collection of toll, and now have the best road in the town. The officers of this company are Jos. M. Moulton, President; H. H. Lawrence, Secretary; John Moulton, Treasurer; W. D. Wright, Gate Keeper. Its capital stock is \$4,600.

The plank road from Cicero to Syracuse is still continued.

RELIGIOUS.

The first meeting house in town was built of logs for the Presbyterian Society, at Cicero Corners, in 1819. A frame edifice was erected in 1830. The first settled minister was Rev. Truman Baldwin, Presbyterian, who served several years, afterwards went west, then returned and took charge of his former flock. The next organized religious society was of the Baptists, at Cicero Corners, in 1832. The Methodists next built a church in the east part of the town, and subsequently others in the Taft Settlement and at Cicero Corners. Previous to the erection of churches, the different religious denominations held their meetings in log school houses.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF DISCIPLES, Brewerton, is an outgrowth of the religious principles promulgated in this country by the late Alexander Campbell and others. The views of this distinguished scholar and theologian gained acceptance in the Baptist Churches at Pompey, Tully and Cicero, as early as 1834, and by some of the leading members of the latter body, were soon after planted in this village. The first series of meetings for the public advocacy of these views in Brewerton, was held by Elder Jasper J. Moss, of Ohio, in 1835, and the present church was organized under the ministry of Elder Josiah I. Lowell, who the year previous had formed the Church of the Disciples of Christ at Pompey Hill. The Elders of the original Church at Brewerton were George Walkup and Lewis

Fancher; among the leading members were Hon. John L. Stevens, James Spire, Ephraim Smedley, Mrs. Ann Emmons, Mrs. George Walkup and Mrs. E. Manville.

The present church edifice was erected in the year 1851, at a cost of \$1,500, and an additional cost of about \$700 was incurred for refurnishing and repairs in 1875. The present membership is about one hundred and twenty-five, with an attendance of one hundred in the Sunday School. The officers of the Church are Jacob Ottman, C. D. Walkup and E. N. Emmons, Elders; P. VanWormer, Jas. E. Livingston and Martin Emmons, Deacons. Mr. E. N. Emmons has officiated as Superintendent of the Sunday School for the past twenty years.

THE UNION CHURCH, Brewerton, was built in 1849, by the contributions of gentlemen of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Universalist faith. The most liberal contributors were Orsemus Johnson, Wm. Milton, Asa U. Emmons, Alexander Cushing, J. B. Kathan, Stephen Markham and William Bailey. The cost of the building was about \$1,700. It was occupied in common by the different denominations till 1869, since which it has been used exclusively by the Methodists, who in that year organized under the pastorate of Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, and expended about \$500 in repairing the church. Since Mr. Arnold's ministry, the following clergymen have officiated:

Rev. E. C. Tuttle, two years; Rev. R. Brewster, two years; Rev. W. Witham, one year; Rev. J. D. Phelps, two years; Rev. M. J. Wells, one year. The present pastor, Rev. E. Lyon, took charge in October, 1877.

The membership of the church is one hundred and forty; Sabbath School, one hundred and thirty; Mrs. H. O. Johnson, Superintendent. Trustees: William Telford, William H. Sherwood, Ira Shell, John Young and William Wickham.

CICERO VILLAGE

Is situated on the Plank Road ten miles north of Syracuse. It has three churches, three stores, two hotels, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, two boot and shoe shops, a saw mill, flouring mill, stave mill and cheese-box factory. It has two physicians, and the general law business is transacted by Benjamin F. Sweet, Esq., who is an old and influential citizen, and has been for many years Justice of the Peace.

Some of the oldest citizens now living in the village and vicinity are Noah Merriam, B. F. Sweet, Asahel Saunders and his oldest daughter, Mrs. Emily Crampton, Daniel Vanalstine, Ambrose

Sadler, Robert Lower, Joseph Douglass, John R. Wright, Barney Rawley, John and Emery Moulton. Addison J. and Henry H. Loomis are among the prominent farmers and business men.

CICERO MILLS

THE CICERO MILLS (steam, flour, saw and stave mills,) are located at Cicero village and owned by a stock company known by the corporate name of the Cicero Mill Company. Capital stock, \$25,000. The mills were erected in 1870 at a cost of \$23,000. The flouring mill grinds about 50,000 bushels per annum, custom and merchant flour. The saw mill cuts about 500,000 feet of lumber annually, and the stave mill about 2,000,000 staves. They are run by steam-power and give employment to about twenty hands the year round. They are the only mills now in operation in the town.

The officers of the company are: Ambrose Sadler, President; A. J. Loomis, Secretary, and Robert Lower, Treasurer; who are *ex-officio* Directors, with Daniel Coonley and Emery Moulton, the other stockholders being Samuel Cushing and Alonzo Baum.

In connection with these mills, I. S. Auburn has a cheese box factory which employs three hands and turns out about 10,000 cheese-boxes a year.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Of late years the dairying business, especially cheese making, has become an important interest in the town of Cicero. There are three prosperous cheese factories, as follows:

The Cheese Factory of A. J. Loomis, situated one mile south of the village of Cicero, on the road to Syracuse; established in 1855; has two vats, employs three hands, makes 150,000 pounds per annum; owns one hundred cows and uses the milk of four hundred others. Mr. Loomis has \$40,000 invested in the business.

Cicero Center Cheese Factory, built in 1867 by William Sternberg, now owned and conducted by O. J. Daniels, who manufactures cheese for neighboring farmers. Annual product 50,000 pounds.

William Van Bramer's Cheese Factory, built in 1863; manufactures the milk of one hundred and fifty cows, keeping forty of his own. The product of this factory is 45,000 pounds per annum, \$10,000 capital invested and two hands employed. It is situated two miles south of Cicero village.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CLUB.

The towns of Cicero, Clay and Salina have a Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, of which the following are the officers, elected January 5, 1878: President,

A. J. Loomis; First Vice-President, E. F. Reese; Second Vice-President, R. Z. Sadler; Corresponding Secretary, L. H. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. W. Lawrence; Treasurer, A. H. Lawrence. Directors — L. C. Flowers, Samuel Ferguson, Clay; Emery Moulton, H. W. Hanks, Cicero; G. H. McHaron, David Overacre, Salina.

CHURCHES.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF CICERO.—In 1859, Rev. A. A. Thayer, then residing in Syracuse, began preaching the doctrines of Universalism in Cicero, and organized a society. At a Conference held in the Union Church at Brewerton, in 1860, Rev. W. W. Clayton, then of Auburn, N. Y., received a call to preach at Cicero and Brewerton, one service on Sunday in each place. Mr. Clayton accepted and continued to preach till the winter of 1862, holding the morning service in the Union Church at Brewerton. The old Disciples' Church at Cicero was new-roofed and refitted inside for the afternoon meetings, and a prosperous and permanent Sunday school was organized, Mr. Warren Wright being appointed Superintendent.

In 1862, Rev. Augustus Tibbits became pastor, and with occasional preaching by Rev. Dolphus Skinner, D. D., and others, the time was filled till 1867, when Rev. John M. Austin became pastor, residing in Auburn and preaching in one or two other places at the same time. Under Mr. Austin, in 1867, a church organization was effected, some of the members joining at that time being John R. Wright, Warren Wright, John McCulloch, Mrs. Robert Lower, Mrs. Ambrose Sadler and Mrs. J. A. Dunham. Mr. Austin continued to officiate as pastor till 1875, since which the church has been supplied by Rev. J. M. Weeks, Rev. Geo. B. Stocking, and Rev. R. Fisk.

The church in which the services have been held from the first was built in the year 1832 by the Baptists, who disbanded and sold the building to Hezekiah Joslyn, John Leach and Hon. John L. Stevens. In a few years they sold it to the First Congregation of Disciples, which was an organization formed mainly of former members of the Baptist society, who in 1867, under a special act of the Legislature, sold it to the Universalists, the Disciples' organization having been for some years discontinued. The proceeds of the sale were appropriated to the "Church of Christ," of Syracuse. In 1871, the edifice was rebuilt at a cost of \$3,000.

The present church membership is about sixty, with an attendance of eighty-five in the Sunday School.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT HENDERSON, CIGERO, ONONDAGA CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT V. DUNHAM, SOUTH BAY NEW YORK

M. H. BLYNN, M.D.

Among the few men whom the people of Cicero regard worthy of their highest confidence and esteem is numbered the subject of this sketch. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 5th of January, 1837.

He obtained an excellent education, being graduated with distinction from Fort Edward institute. He read medicine, under a physician of distinction, two years succeeding his graduation, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion entered the hospital department of the Tenth New York Volunteer Cavalry. His gallant conduct and evident abilities attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was accordingly appointed captain of his company on the 3d of November, 1863; major of his regiment Nov. 21, 1864; and brevet lieutenant-colonel



Photo. by W. V. Ranger.

M. H. Blynn M.D.

before the close of the war. Upon his return home, he pursued a course of lectures at the Albany medical college, Bellevue hospital college, New York city, and Longstreet hospital college, Brooklyn, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866.

He was at once appointed a surgeon in the United States army, and also served as quarantine officer of the port of Hilton Head, South Carolina, till Nov. 28, 1866, when he received an honorable dismissal, and commenced the practice of his profession at Cicero, Onondaga Co., New York, where he has built up a large and constantly increasing practice.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 25, 1866, to Miss Frank Douglass, a daughter of Joseph Douglass, and a very refined and talented lady.



SAMUEL CUSHING.

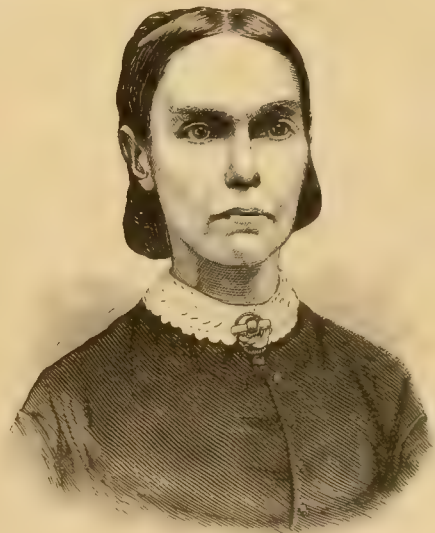


Photo. by Jordan Bros, Syracuse.

OLIVE F. CUSHING.

REFORMED CHURCH, CICERO.—This church was organized in 1835, from a congregation of Presbyterians who had for many years previous occupied the present edifice. The most prominent persons in the formation of the Reformed Church were Isaac Coonley, Lott Hamilton, Peter Collier, Ezra Hart, Calvin Hart, Noah Merriam and Mrs. P. Andrews. The two last mentioned are the only survivors at this writing, (1878.)

Among the pastors have been Rev. Wm. Cranse, Rev. A. W. Seeley, Rev. John Dubois, Rev. Samuel N. Robinson, Rev. John Gray, Rev. F. Hibbard, Rev. G. W. Hemperly.

The church is at present without a settled pastor. Membership about fifty; Sunday School, seventy-five.

CICERO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—For many years this was one of the North Manlius District charges. At what time it became a regular charge is not known, but in the year 1850, Rev. Browning Nichols was located at this place, and for a time meetings were, as formerly, held in the school house, but under his auspices a deep religious feeling was aroused, and the society was reorganized and in the following year the lot was purchased and church building erected at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. Rev. Hiram Nichols was the next pastor. Since then Rev. Nickerson, Rev. Munger, Rev. Tuttle, G. B. Bush, D. D., Rev. J. C. Nichols and the present pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, who also officiates over Stone Arabia charge.

The present membership is seventy-six. Sabbath School attendance eighty-five. Mr. J. W. Jewel is the efficient and worthy Sabbath School Superintendent. The Trustees are J. Bradford, Daniel Vanalstine and Noah Andrew.

STONE ARABIA M. E. CHURCH.—Situated about one mile west of Cicero Centre, was organized in January, 1845, at the school house. The prominent members at that time were William S. Fuller, Solomon Wheeler, Harrison Hall, Palmer Brown, John Wilcox, John Salter, William Van Alstine, Daniel Terpenney, Simon Drusbeck, Seth Hall, Jonathan Houghtaling, Mary Benedict, Conrad Brought, and Samuel Sizer. In 1847 the present church building was built, and rebuilt in 1869, at a cost of \$2,200.

Present membership thirty-seven. Sabbath School attendance sixty. Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, pastor of this and Cicero charge. This church was originally in the North Manlius Circuit. Present Trustees are John Cranse, S. K. Button and Ashley Graves.

TAFT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was or-

ganized by the labors of Rev. Barnard Peck in 1847. Other classes had been formed prior to this, but had been disbanded. The present church edifice was erected in 1857 on ground donated by David Tompkins. Among the members of the class of 1847, were Caleb Tompkins, David Borst, John Richmond, John Bennett and John Taft, from whom the church takes its name. This was part of what was known as the North Manlius District, comprising six congregations, and is about a mile southeast of Centerville.

The present membership is about forty. Pastor in charge Rev. Joel Houd, who also officiates at Centerville.

BRIDGEPORT SAW MILL AND TANNERY.—This mill stands on the west bank of the Chittenango Creek. It was built by Benjamin French about 1825, who run the mill until 1854, when the present owner, Oney Sayles, purchased it and has run it ever since. This is the oldest mill now standing in the vicinity; it is an old-fashioned upright water-power saw mill.

Bridgeport tannery was built in 1825, and was run until 1869. The old building, vats and machinery are still standing between the mill race and creek, but is unoccupied.

In 1874, Jesse Daniels planted a hop-yard, and in 1877 increased it to four acres, which is now a very thriving and profitable yard—the only one in the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. VALENTINE DUNHAM.

CAPTAIN VALENTINE DUNHAM was born at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., on the 15th of May, 1816, where he spent his early life with his parents. After traveling extensively through many of the States, he located on Dunham's Island in Oneida Lake, and since he sold that property, has lived at his present residence at South Bay, in the town of Cicero. He was married in 1858, and has one son sixteen years of age. He is engaged in furnishing pleasure boats to excursions, picnic parties, &c., a business which he has followed for the past twenty-five years.

DAVID H. HOYT.

The first founder of the Hoyt family in this country was Simon Hoyt, who settled in about

1628, at Charlestown, Mass., where he remained about ten years, when he removed to what is now the State of Connecticut. He was the father of ten children, Walter, the eldest son, being the second generation (of the branch of the family which the subject of this sketch represents) was the father of four children; his second son, Zerubabel, was the third, had six children; Caleb, his third son, was the fourth, had seven children, and his second son, David, born Dec. 3, 1710, was the fifth; and his family consisted of ten children. David, his third son, who was born April 2, 1744, being the grandfather of David H., representing the sixth generation of the family, emigrated about the year 1790, to Greenfield, Saratoga County, taking his family with him, which consisted of three children, his eldest son Jacob, having been born in Connecticut Dec. 2, 1774. He was married to Nancy Shaw, by whom he had five children, David H. being the fourth child and the oldest son was born April 28, 1813. His father dying when he was fourteen months old, the responsibility of providing for and educating the family, befell his mother, and his after success in life must be attributed to the good coun-

sel and lessons received from her. His early life was passed on his father's farm, till 1836, when he removed to the town of Cicero, Onondaga County, and in connection with his brother Jacob, purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, being the same farm on which he now resides. He was married October 5, 1843, to Caroline, daughter of Bartholomew Andrews, she having been born in Cicero July 13, 1823. The result of this happy marriage was six girls and four boys; Charles J., Josephine and Hattie, having passed away. Lucy was born April 5, 1846; Leroy G., July 30, 1849; Ella E., January 21, 1851; Manil C., April 25, 1853; John J., March 25, 1855; Alice, Sept. 10, 1857; Frank D., November 7, 1863. Mr. Hoyt has always been an active worker in the Democratic ranks; he is also a member of the Reformed Church, and has contributed largely of his means for its support. In looking back over a life of more than three-score years, amongst the many reverses which he has passed through, his widowed heart mourns the loss of his loving help-meet, who passed away March 22, 1877, mourned and beloved by all who knew her.

SPAFFORD.

SPAFFORD lies upon Skaneateles Lake and is the western town on the south line of the county. It was erected from portions of the townships of Sempronius, Marcellus and Tully, April 8, 1811, and the boundaries have since been materially altered. Parts of Marcellus and Skaneateles were taken off in 1840. At present it comprises eight lots lying east of Skaneateles Lake, being part of the original township of Sempronius; sixteen lots of the northwest part of the township of Tully, and thirteen lots of the south part of the township of Marcellus. It is about ten miles long by three broad, running from northwest to southeast, in lines nearly parallel with the lakes between which it lies—Otisco Lake on the northeast, forming a portion of its central boundary, and Skaneateles, on the southwest, along its entire line. The lake front of this town, as well as the scenery in the opposite direction, over-looking the Otisco, is most beautiful and picturesque. The surface consists principally of a high ridge between the two lakes, somewhat abruptly descending to the valleys on each side and gradually declining towards the north. The highest

summit, Ripley Hill, is also the highest point in the county, being 1,982 feet above tide water, and 1,122 feet higher than Skaneateles Lake. The Otisco inlet is a small stream flowing through the valley which extends south from Otisco Lake. The soil is chiefly a sandy and gravelly loam, productive, and under a high state of cultivation.

This town received its name from Horatio Gates Spafford, LL. D., author of a *Gazetteer of New York*. It was first settled by Gilbert Palmer, who located on Lot 76, township of Marcellus, in the fall of 1794. Mr. Palmer was a Revolutionary soldier, and served for the lot on which he settled. He came from somewhere in Southern New York, Dutchess or Westchester County, and lived in Spafford till his death, about 1839.

Clark, in his *Onondaga*, vol. 2d, page 348, relates the following affecting experience of this pioneer and his son:

"In the fall of the year 1794, soon after his arrival, Mr. Palmer and his son, a youth of some sixteen years of age, went into the woods to chopping, for the purpose of making a clearing. Sometime in the afternoon they felled a tree, and as it



DAVID H. HOYT.



CAROLINE HOYT.

PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE



RESIDENCE OF DAVID H. HOYT, CICERO, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

struck the ground it bounded, swung around and caught the young man under it. The father at once mounted the log, cut it off, rolled it over and liberated his son. Upon examination one of his lower limbs was found to be badly crushed and mangled. He thereupon carried the youth to his log hut, close at hand, and with all possible diligence made haste to his nearest neighbors, some three or four miles distant, desiring them to go and minister to his son's necessities, while he should go to Whitestown for Dr. White. The neighbors sallied forth with such comfortable things as they thought might be acceptable in such a case; but amidst the confusion, the dense forest and the darkness of night which had just set in, they missed their way, and after wandering about for a long time, gave over the pursuit and returned home, leaving the poor sufferer alone to his fate. Early the next morning all hands again rallied, and in due time found the young man suffering the most extreme anguish from his mangled limb, and greatly benumbed with cold. They built a fire, made him comfortable with such palliatives as could be procured in the wilderness, and waited in patience the return of the parent. In the meantime he had proceeded rapidly on his journey on foot, and found Dr. White at Clinton. Here he engaged an Oneida Indian to pilot them through the woods by a nearer route than to follow the windings of the old road. Dr. White and Mr. Palmer were at sundry times fearful the Indian would lose the way; and upon every expression of doubt on their part, the Indian would exclaim, '*me know*;' and told them he would bring them out at a certain log which lay across the outlet at the foot of Otisco Lake. The Indian took the lead, and within forty-eight hours after the accident had happened, the Indian had brought them exactly to the log, exclaiming triumphantly '*me know*.' Here Mr. Palmer arrived on familiar ground, and at once proceeded to the cabin where he had left his son, whom he found greatly prostrated and writhing under the most intense suffering. No time was lost. The case was thought desperate—the limb was amputated at once, half way from the knee to the thigh. The youth bore the pain with heroic fortitude, recovered and lived many years afterward, always speaking in the highest terms and praise of Dr. White."

In that part of the town taken from Tully, Jonathan Berry was the first settler, a short distance south of Borodino, in March, 1803, and in April, of the same year, a settlement was made by Archibald Farr on the southwest corner of Lot No. 11. Mr. Farr was assisted in arriving at his place of destination by Mr. Berry, who sent his team and men to open a road. This is believed to have been the first road of any kind made within the limits of the present town. It is the same that now leads from Spafford Corners to Borodino. In 1804 Isaac Hall settled on the farm since owned by Asahel Roundy, Esq., near Spafford Postoffice. The road was

cleared out from Farr's lot to the Corners, or Spafford Postoffice, in 1804, and in 1805, Elisha Sabins and John Babcock, from Scott, cleared out a road from that town to the Corners, and moved in their goods on sleds. In 1806 several families scattered themselves over different parts of the town. Peter Knapp, Isaac Hall, John Babcock, Samuel Smith, Elisha Sabins, Otis Legg, Moses Legg, Archibald Farr, Jethro Bailey, Elias Davis, Abel Amadown, Job Lewis, Daniel Tinckham, John Hullibut, and others, were among the first settlers on the road from Borodino to the town of Scott. In other parts of the town were Levi Foster, Benjamin Homer, James Williamson, Cornelius Williamson, Benjamin Stanton and John Woodward.

In September, 1806, Isaac Hall drove a wagon from Spafford Corners to Scott Corners for a load of boards, which was the first wagon that ever passed over that road. The Corners were first settled in 1807 by Asahel Roundy and James Bacon. Elias Davis, an old settler near the center of the town, made his way thither from Skaneateles up the lake in a skiff.

The following are names of persons who settled in Spafford previous to the war of 1812 and who have died in the town since 1845: Samuel Prindle, a Revolutionary soldier; Hon. Joseph Prindle, Elijah Knapp, Peter Knapp, Capt. Asahel Roundy, soldier of 1812; Cornelius Williamson, soldier of 1812; Samuel G. Seeley, soldier of 1812; Kelly Case, soldier of 1812; Jabez Melvin, soldier of 1812; William Dedrick, soldier of 1812; Russel Tinkham, soldier of 1812; Silas Randall, soldier of 1812; Stephen Applebee, soldier of 1812; Samuel Gale, soldier of 1812; Samuel Parker, soldier of 1812; Jonathan Ripley, Joseph Enos, Elias Davis, Lewis C. Davis, Leonard Melvin, Miss Melinda Melvin, John Grout, Ebenezer Grout.

The following still living in the town, became residents from 1812 to 1818:

Daniel Wallace, Joseph Enos, Uriah Roundy, W. W. Legg, Hiram Seeley, Rathbun Barber, Geo. W. Crane, Seymour Grinnell, J. L. Mason, Harvey Barnes, John L. Ripley, S. H. Stanton, Mrs. Bridget McDaniels, Mrs. Clara Weston, Mrs. Maria Mason, Miss Samantha Melvin, Allen J. Stanton, Reuben Palmer, Wm. Churchill, A. M. Churchill, Alanson E. Colton and Nelson Berry.

The first frame dwelling was erected by Samuel Conkling in 1807, on Lot number seventy-six, Marcellus. The first Religious Society was organized in the Marcellus portion of the town in 1800. The first school house was built of logs on the northwest corner of Lot number seventy-six, Marcellus, in

1803. Miss Sally Packard was the first teacher. The first school at Spafford Corners was kept in a log house in 1808, by Miss Hannah Weston, (afterwards Mrs. Roundy,) who used to ride out on horseback from Skaneateles, and return in the same manner at the close of her school each day. There was no wagon road then from the Corners to Skaneateles.

Dr. Archibald Farr, in 1808, erected the first grist mill in town. The first saw mill was built in 1810 by Josiah Walker; the next by Judge Walter Wood in 1811. These mills, if we mistake not, were on Cold Brook, the largest tributary of Otisco Lake. Jared Babcock and Lanson Hotchkiss were the first merchants—the first in 1809, and the second in 1810. Dr. Archibald Farr was the first practicing physician, and kept the first tavern on lot number eleven, Tully, in 1808. Other physicians were Jeremiah B. Whiting, Zachariah Derby, John Collins and others.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Elisha Sabins, in 1812. John Babcock was chosen Supervisor; Sylvester Wheaton, Town Clerk; Benjamin Stanton, Asahel Roundy and Elijah Knapp, Assessors; Asahel Roundy, Adolphus French and Jonathan Berry, Commissioners of Highways. The second town meeting was held at the same place, April 13, 1813. Asahel Roundy, Supervisor, and Asa Terry, Town Clerk.

A postoffice was established at Spafford Corners in 1814. Asahel Roundy, Postmaster. He was succeeded by James Knapp, Joseph R. Berry, Thomas B. Anderson and Dr. Collins, in the order named. The mail was first carried through the town in a wagon in 1827. James H. Fargo had the contract for the route from Jordan to Homer, Cortland County. Previously the mails had been carried on horseback.

Spafford is well watered by springs and small brooks. Excellent blue limestone, suitable for building purposes, is quarried in the town, at the highest elevation on which building stone is found in the county.

BORODINO.

The village of Borodino is situated in the northern part of the town of Spafford. It contains forty-two dwelling houses and a population of some two hundred. It contains one M. E. Church, town hall, postoffice, two dry goods stores, proprietors Messrs. Churchill & Eadie, and Grinnell & Howe; one hardware store, C. M. Rich; one clothing store, Wm. Quick & Son; one wagon shop, Cyrus Streeter; two blacksmith shops, O. F. Eddy and

A. Griffin; one cabinet shop, E. Eldrige. Stephen Huffman is proprietor of the hotel. There is a shoe shop kept by A. Manley & Son; tin shop, C. M. Rich & Son; carpenters and joiners, Charles Nichols, Albert Applebee, Miles Brott and J. L. Maynard. W. W. Legg is Postmaster, and Dr. Van Dyke Tripp, physician.

TRUE REFORM LODGE, No. 664, I. O. of G. T., at Borodino, was organized May 29, 1877, with twenty-six members.

The present officers are—Albert Applebee, W. C. T.; Mrs. W. H. Bunnell, W. V. T.; Frank Harvey, W. S.; W. H. Bunnell, W. C.; Elenor Stanton, W. F. S.; Eva Bass, W. T.; George Goodrich, W. M.; Lilian Milkins, W. I. G.; George Tripp, W. O. G.; S. A. Wallace, W. A. S.; Eva Olmsted, W. A. M.; Emma Sweet, R. H. S.; Mary Streeter, L. H. S.; Otis Cross, L. D.

M. E. CHURCH, Borodino.—The first meetings of this society were held in the house of John C. Hillibot; the organization was effected in 1809. The first church edifice was built at Skaneateles and subsequently removed to Borodino. The church numbers twenty-five members. Sunday School part of the time; attendance about twenty.

Present pastor—Rev. William H. Bunnell. Trustees—A. Grinnell, President; Otis Cross, O. K. Morton, William T. Wilbur, Isaac Eglin, E. P. Grinnell, Van Dyke Tripp, William Bass and Geo. Crane. Ansel Grinnell, Class-leader.

SPAFFORD CORNERS.

Spafford Corners, in the southern part of the town, has a population of about two hundred. It contains a postoffice, Uriah Roundy, Postmaster. Roundy & McDaniels, and James Churchill, merchants; C. B. Lyon, shoemaker; George Hazard and Alex. Green, blacksmiths. The place has one church—Methodist Episcopal, and one practicing physician, H. D. Hunt, M. D. The only hotel in the place is kept by G. H. Anthony.

LAKE VIEW LODGE, No. 659, I. O. of G. T., was instituted by John Lorton, in May, 1877, with thirty-one charter members. H. D. Hunt, W. C. T.; P. A. Norton, W. S. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

UNION CHURCH, Spafford Corners.—Religious services by the Baptists and Methodists were first held in this vicinity in school houses prior to the erection of the church in 1838. At the latter date the Union society was formed, James Woodworth, (class-leader,) Samuel Seeley, Edwin S. Edwards, Hiram Seeley, Dr. John Collins, Sylvanus Eddy



SAMUEL H. STANTON



MRS. SAMUEL H. STANTON

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RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL H. STANTON, SPARTANBURG, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

and wife, David Coon and wife, were among the original members.

The church edifice cost about \$1,200 and is supplied with a bell and a cabinet organ.

Present membership, thirty-five; Sunday School sixty-five. Present pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Bunnell, who also supplies the M. E. Church at Borodino.

Present Trustees—Uriah Roundy, President and Secretary; Edwin S. Edwards, Millard Doty, Joseph Cole and Seymour Norton.

Luke Miller came from Connecticut and built the first house on Cold Brook, (a log cabin,) about seventy years ago, or in 1808. David Norton came from Connecticut in 1814.

There is a grist mill on Cold Brook owned by John P. Taft, with one run of stones. A mill was built here in 1830, by Dr. David Mellen, from Hudson, N. Y. It was burned in 1852, and rebuilt by the present proprietor in 1863.

Mr. Wm. H. Lawrence has a saw mill on Cold Brook. The mill was first built in December 1828, by Peter Picket. It was operated till 1848 by B. W. Taft. The mill was rebuilt in 1872. In connection with the same mill Mr. Lawrence also operates a flax mill. The flax is broken into what is known as "green tow" and is shipped in that form to market.

Mr. Lawrence has also the largest cider mill in the town on Cold Brook, and ships largely of its product to Syracuse and New York.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cold Brook.—The society was organized over sixty years ago. Richard English and old Mr. Caleb Haight were among the earliest members. Rev. Isaac Puffer, a celebrated divine, was one of its first pastors. The early records of the church were lost. The present edifice of the church was built in 1852; a fine, commodious structure, seating capacity between two and three hundred. Cost about \$1,200. Present pastor, Rev. C. D. Smith. Residence, Scott, Cortland county, N. Y. Present membership twenty-five. Flourishing Sunday School, J. N. Knapp, Superintendent. Scholars in attendance, about thirty.

Trustees—J. Noxon, President; J. N. Knapp, Secretary; John P. Taft, H. E. Underwood, W. A. Lawrence, Lyman Churchill and Sylvester Churchill.

Rev. O. N. Cuykendall, deceased, was in charge when the church was built.

SAMUEL H. STANTON.

Benjamin Stanton, father of the subject of this

sketch, was born in Rhode Island, January 14th, 1780. When quite young his father moved from Rhode Island and settled in Bennington county, Vt. In 1802 Benjamin removed to New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., where he married, August 15th, 1802, Sally Sheldon, by whom he had one child, viz: Sally S., who was brought up by her grand-parents from the death of her mother, which occurred about one year after marriage. January 12, 1806, Mr. S. was married to his second wife, Amy Perkins. In February of the same year, he purchased fifty acres of wood land in the town of Spafford, upon which he cut the first tree and erected a log house on the same spot where the fine farm residence of the subject of this sketch, now stands. Returning for his wife, the two commenced a pioneer's life in the woods. In July, 1806, he carried upon his back one bushel of corn to a mill twenty miles distant, situated on Onondaga Creek, within the limits of what is now the city of Syracuse. In the fall of the same year a mill was built, by Dr. Farr, at the head of Otisco Lake. They had children as follows: Sheldon P., born July 12, 1807, living in Alleghany county, N. Y.; Malenda, born March 2, 1808; Sherman H., born February 15, 1810, died April, 1813; Allen J., born February 15, 1812, a farmer living in Spafford; Juliana, born July 21, 1814, married to Sylvanus Grant, died March 9, 1849; John S., born February 7, 1817, physician, living in Madison, Wis.; Mary, born July 26, 1819, married to Samuel Sherman; Samuel H., subject of this sketch, born April 10, 1821; Rhoda, born April 26, 1823, wife of Delos W. Billings, living in Alleghany county, N. Y. Mr. Stanton, besides working on the farm, carried on the blacksmith trade. He was one of the first assessors of the town of Spafford. He died February 5, 1871. His wife survived him a little more than a year. Her death occurred March 31, 1872. Both are buried near the spot where they lived, a fine monument having been erected over their graves.

The subject of this sketch has always lived on the same place in Spafford where the father first settled; he coming into possession of the homestead. Receiving his education in the common schools of Spafford, when seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, and taught three successive terms. He was united in marriage, October 9; 1844, to Sarah T. Patterson, daughter of Calvin and Sarah Patterson, who were among the pioneer settlers of Spafford. Mrs. S. was born July 15, 1825, in Spafford. They have had ten children, as follows: Calvin P., born June 12, 1846, married to Emma Babcock, living in Luddington, Mason County,

Michigan; Emmett E., born October 30 1849, married Josephine Burton, living in Spafford; Annette, born July 3, 1851, married F. W. Fairbanks, a farmer living in Mason County, Michigan; Frank, born February 15, 1855, died March 25, 1876; Laura, born September 17, 1857, living at home; Samuel, born November 8, 1858, died an infant; Mark, born March 1, 1859, living at home; Elmer E., born August 8, 1860, living at home; Alice, born May 23, 1862, married to John Purchase, living in Spafford; Benjamin, born September 28, 1866, died an infant.

Mr. Stanton has added to his lands until at the present time he is the owner of over three hundred acres. In politics he is Republican. He has filled the offices of Inspector of Election, Supervisor in 1870 and '71, Highway Commissioner in 1869, '75, '76 and '77, Assessor and Notary Public. In 1876 he rebuilt his house, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country, including the whole of Otisco Lake.

A view of his home, together with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. S., appear on another page of this work.

OTISCO.

Otisco was formed from Pompey, Marcellus and Tully, March 21, 1806. It is an interior town, lying southwest of the center of the county. Its surface is principally occupied by the high ridge between the valleys of Onondaga Creek and Otisco Lake. The declivities of the hills are generally steep, and the summits rolling and elevated from eight hundred to a thousand feet above the valleys, and from 1,600 to 1,700 feet above the ocean. Otisco Lake is 772 feet above tide. It lies upon the west border of the town, in a valley 1,000 feet below the summits of the hills. Bear Mountain, named from the great number of bears which infested it when the country was first settled, is one of the principal elevations. It is in the northeast part, and overhangs the valley of the Onondaga Creek. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam, mixed with clay and well adapted to wheat and grazing.

In the year 1798 Oliver Tuttle and his son Daniel, (and possibly his son William) came on horseback from Cincinnati, in what is now Cortland county, and made the first improvement by underbrushing for a small clearing on Lot 97, near the head of Otisco Lake. While thus engaged the father was taken very sick and was taken care of by Daniel till able to sit on his horse when they returned through the woods, there being no roads, to Cincinnati, the first house on the route being at Homer, fifteen miles from the lake.

It was four years before they returned to Otisco, and they then found several families of settlers. Oliver Tuttle built the first frame house in 1804. Mr. Tyler Frisbie, who had the statement directly from the sons of Daniel Tuttle, and also from the

sons of Mr. Alpheus Bouttelle, who settled in Otisco in 1804, from the town of Pompey, has no doubt but Mr. Tuttle was the first settler of the town.

Chauncey Rust, said by Mr. Clark to have been the first settler, moved his family from LaFayette in April, 1801. Mr. Rust was from Northampton, Mass. During this year and the following a large number of settlers arrived, principally from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the whole town filled up rapidly.

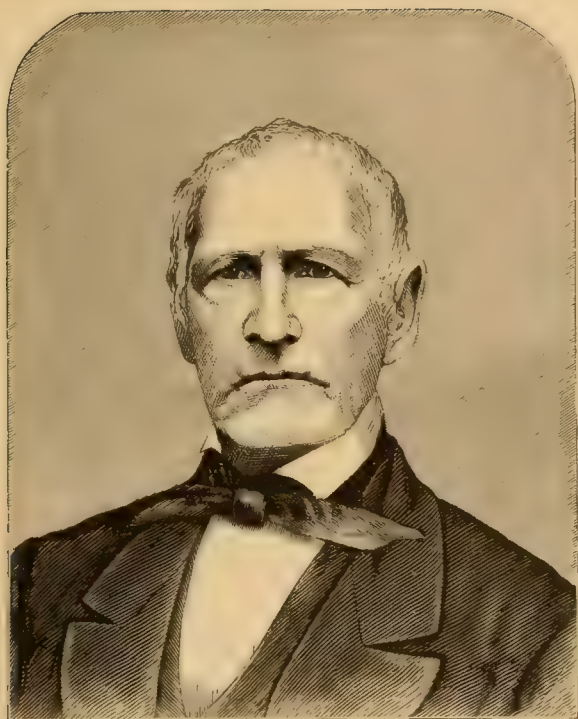
Among the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd and Lemon Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles, in 1802; and Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Thayer, Henry Elethrop, Samuel, Ebenezer and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Erastus Clapp, soon after.

Lucy Cowles, afterwards wife of Rev. Geo. Colton taught the first school in 1802. The first white child born in the town was Timothy Rust, son of Chauncey Rust, March 22, 1802; and the first death that of Nathaniel Dady, Jr., killed by the falling of a tree, July, 1802. Daniel Bennett kept the first tavern in 1802; Michael Johnson, the first store in 1808; and Charles Merriman built the first grist mill in 1806. Jesse Swan and Josiah Everett were also among the first merchants, and Benoni Merriman kept a log tavern near Otisco Center in 1804.

The first practicing physician who settled in town was Dr. Jonathan S. Judd, in 1806. Dr. Luther French, in 1818. Thomas Judd was the first, and it is supposed the only lawyer in town; he



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS AND JAMES H. REDWAY, OTISCO, ONONDAGA CO., N.Y.



Thomas Redway



Mrs. Thomas Redway



James H. Redway



Mrs. James H. Redway



Cordelia Niles



Jas L Niles



RESIDENCE OF JAS. L. NILES, AMBER, ONONDAGA COUNTY NEW YORK.



Diana C. Niles

A. J. Niles

PHOTOS BY BONTA & CURTISS, SYRACUSE, N.Y.



RES. AND STORE OF ALFRED J. NILES, AMBER, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

remained but a short time, and removed to Cortland.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Bennett, April 1, 1806. Dan Bradley, of Marcellus, was chairman. Judah Hopkins was chosen Supervisor, Josephus Barker, Town Clerk, and Noah Parsons, Lemon Gaylord and Josephus Barker, Assessors. An extra town meeting was held in the month of August following, at the school house near Daniel Bennett's tavern, at which a committee of three was chosen to ascertain the center of the town, in order to centrally locate the public buildings.

A postoffice was established here in 1814, Dr. Luther French, Postmaster.

This town is noted for being the birthplace and residence of several persons of distinguished literary reputation. Willis Gaylord, widely known as the editor of the *Genesee Farmer* and *Albany Cultivator*, and as a refined and graceful contributor to the scientific and magazine literature of his day, came into the town with his father from Bristol, Connecticut, in 1801. He was then nine years of age, and he resided here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1844.

Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark, twin brothers, were born in this town April, 1808. The former is known as a poet, the author of "*Ollipodiana*," and as the editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, and the latter has obtained a national reputation as the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, a position which he held for many years. Willis died in 1841. Their father was Eliakim Clark, an officer in the Revolution, and their mother a sister to Willis Gaylord. Rev. George Colton, father of Owen Colton, author of a series of Greek text-books, and of George H. Colton, founder and editor of the *American Review*, was many years a resident of this town.

MAPLE GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Otisco.—As early as 1832 a class was organized at the Seeley School House, consisting of twenty-eight members, by Percy Case, a class-leader and local preacher. This was at that time part of the Cardiff charge presided over by three preachers and consisting of six congregations. Among the prominent members at that time were Polly Case, Solomon Robinson, Nancy Robinson, Matilda Lewis, Louisa Jarvis, Charlotte Jarvis, Nathaniel Hudson, Nancy Hudson, Jonathan Balls, Abraham Hudson, Hannah Mervin, Sophia Williams, Jesse Leverich. This class continued to hold meetings every Sunday until 1850 in the school house, when they erected the present church at a cost of \$800,

the site being donated by Amos Abbott. On the 27th of February, 1850, the society was duly incorporated, Warner Abbott, John Case and Lewis Peckett, Trustees.

The church was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Z. D. Paddock, who was instrumental in awakening a deep religious feeling and adding largely to its membership. About 1870, Rev. B. F. Andrews came and labored three years with success. Rev. L. Northway is the present pastor of this and of the Cardiff M. E. Church. The present membership is fifty; attendance at the Sabbath School, forty.

The church was rebuilt and rededicated in 1876. The present Trustees are: Royal Burt, Erastus Miller and V. L. King; Class-leaders, C. M. Robinson and John C. Case. The church is situated in the northeast corner of Otisco, four miles west of Cardiff.

AMBER RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.—On the 18th of August, 1824, at a meeting of the citizens of Amber at the Lake House, then kept by David Moore, the Amber Religious Society was organized. And on the 5th of September following another meeting was held, and the Building Committee, consisting of Miles Bishop, Barber Kenyon and Samuel Kenyon, were empowered to select a site and erect a church. In addition to the Building Committee, Robert Kenyon and Isaac Briggs were elected Trustees, and the society was incorporated. The committee then proceeded to erect the church edifice at a cost of \$1,300, and it was dedicated "to the true worship of God," by Revs. Messrs. Wilcox, Selkirk and Worden. The society is composed of different denominations and the house is open and free to all; the Methodists only keeping up regular services. This and the society at Navarino form one charge. The church was rebuilt in 1866 at a cost of \$1,450. E. Jarvis, pastor.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Otisco.—Meetings were held at the residences of the different parishioners as early as 1853 and holy mass celebrated by Father Hackett of Salina. In the year 1870 they erected a church in Otisco village under the auspices of Rev. F. J. Purcell, of Skaneateles, he presiding over this as a joint mission, and also officiating occasionally at Marcellus. After him came Rev. J. J. Hayden, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. B. J. McDonough, who has this and Marcellus as one mission.

Among the original members were John Flanagan, George Fitzgerald, John Kinney, William Tobin, William Gauntley, John Leroy, Michael Ryan and Thomas Larkin. Their church is a

beautiful frame edifice, costing \$6,000, and the society is strong and healthy with over two hundred communicants.

Prior to the erection of the church in 1866, the society purchased the present site and occupied a frame house for four years under the pastorate of Rev. William McCallian, who organized the Jordan, Marcellus and Skaneateles societies.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Otisco.—The first religious meeting held in the town of Otisco was in September, 1801, at the residence of Mr. Chauncey Rust, and from thenceforward meetings were regularly maintained, and on the 9th of May, 1808, Rev. Hugh Wallis of Pompey, presiding, Charles Merriman, Rachel Merriman, Samuel French, Benjamin Cowles, Phineas Sparks, Oliver Tuttle, Abigail Tuttle, Ebenezer French, Jr., Amos Cowles, Luther French and Solomon Judd, organized the Congregational Church of Otisco. During the first forty-seven years of the history of this church there were received into its communion seven hundred and forty-one persons, and in 1850 the church membership was two hundred and forty-three. In the autumn of 1805 Rev. George Colton, of Hartford, Conn., was called, but remained only a few months. December 7, 1807, Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox was called and remained until March 15, 1821, laboring very acceptably, and conducting two very earnest revivals—one in 1810, the other in 1817. In July, 1821, Rev. Charles Johnston was called, who immediately entered upon a revival productive of much good and many accessions; he remained until September 3, 1823. November 15, 1824, Rev. Richard S. Corning came, who conducted two interesting revivals—one in 1826, the other in 1831. May 1, 1834, Rev. Levi Parsons came and supplied the charge for one year, who was succeeded by Rev. Levi Griswold as a stated supply for one year and then he became a resident and remained two years longer.

April 1st, 1839, Rev. Sidney Mills was employed as stated supply and remained until May 3, 1841. In December following Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy was obtained as the next minister for the term of two years. Then in April, 1844, Rev. Clement Lewis was engaged and continued to supply the pulpit until the spring of 1846. In June of 1846, Rev. Addison K. Strong was invited to supply, and afterwards became a regular resident pastor.

In 1858, Rev. Medad Pomeroy was called and remained five years; he was succeeded by Rev. J. O. Betts, who remained until 1872; since which time there has been no regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied by transient ministers. The pres-

ent church, a large frame structure, was erected in 1820 at a cost of about \$6,000. The present deacons are William N. Tuttle, I. T. Frisbie, S. M. Cowles, B. J. Cowles. Trustees—I. T. Frisbie, O. W. Rice, W. S. Hurlburt, John N. Smith, Lester Judson and N. Rice. The present membership is eighty. Sabbath School attendance one hundred and twenty-five. The membership has of late years been greatly depleted by deaths and removals.

OTISCO VILLAGE.

Otisco village is a hamlet of about twenty-five houses, containing one hotel, kept by Lyman K. Henderson, two stores, and two churches. It is situated on a high ridge of ground near the center of the town, about eight miles northwest of Tully Station, between which places a daily stage runs in connection with the trains on the S., B. & N. Y. R. R. As early as 1809, Jesse Swan opened a store and tavern about one mile south of the present village. About 1820, Mr. M. Johnson built and kept a tavern in the present village near the site of the Catholic Church.

The oldest man now living in the county resides a little north of this village—Charles Clark. He came to the farm on which he now lives in 1809, being then twenty-seven years of age; erected a saw mill, a fulling mill, and conducted his farm, all of which are under his personal supervision, although he is now ninety-six years of age.

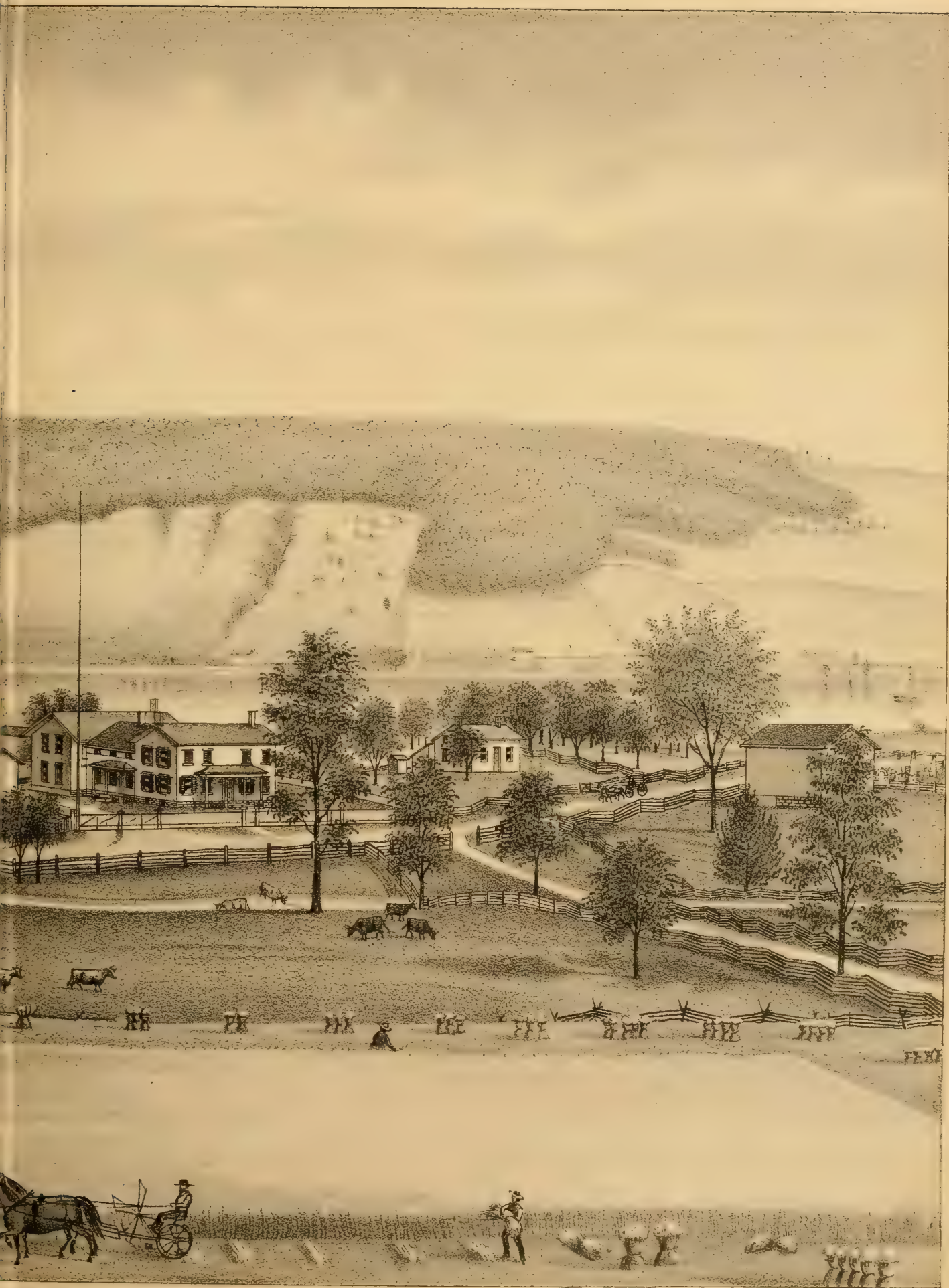
There are two flouring mills in this town—the Gamble mill, located in the southwestern part of the town, and the mills located near the foot of the Bucktail at the head of Otisco Lake.

AMBER.

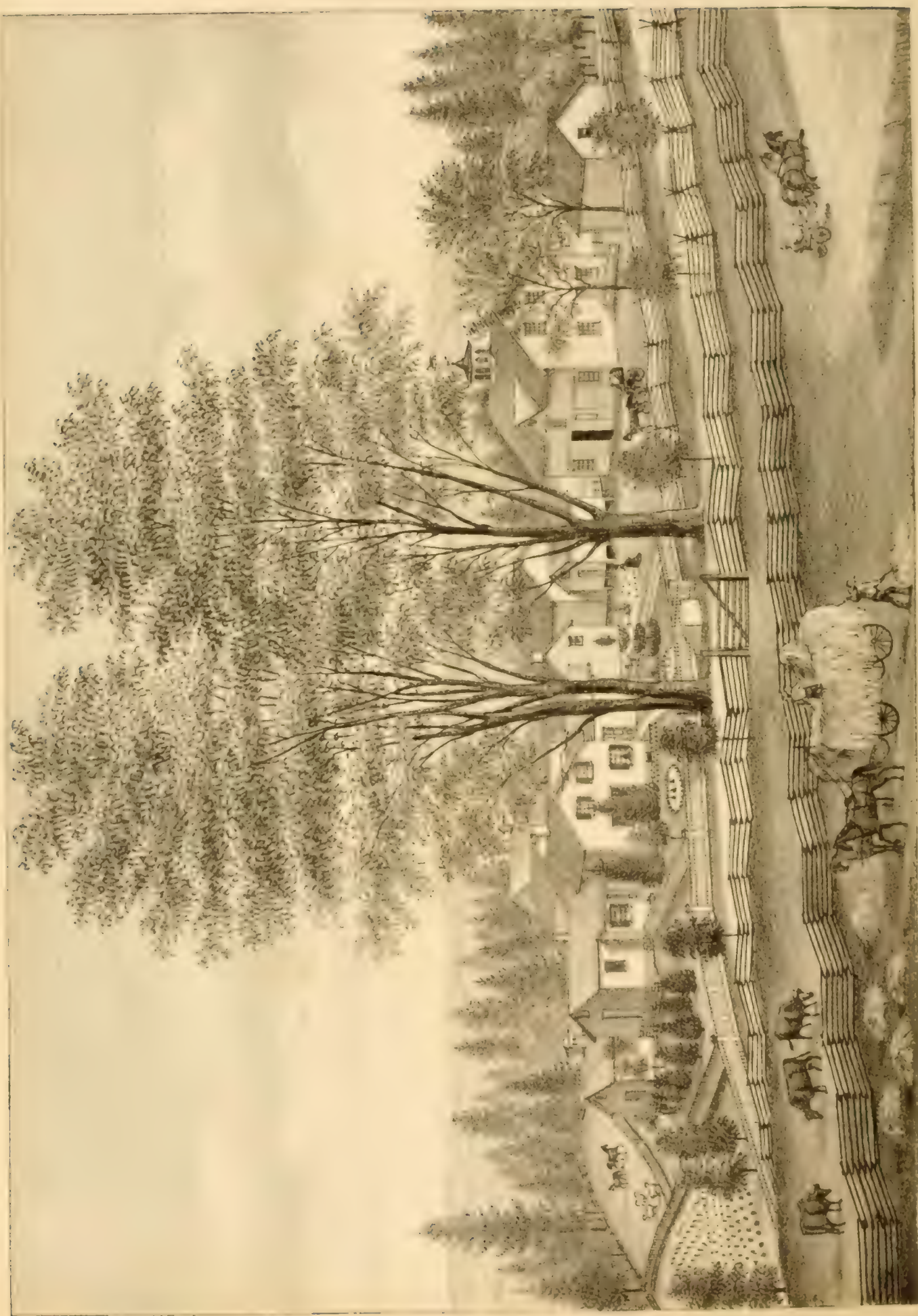
This beautiful little hamlet has acquired, because of its location and scenery, quite a reputation as a resort for summer pleasure-seekers. The village consists of about forty dwellings, a church, two stores, one hotel and one planing mill. The village is situated in the northwest corner of the town at the foot of Oak Hill, on the bank of Otisco Lake. Among the most prominent citizens is Mr. A. J. Niles, the oldest merchant and one of the earliest settlers, who, by strict attention to his business and the wants of his customers, has attained a handsome competency. Mr. Alexander Boutelle, proprietor of the Lake House, is one of the genial hosts who know how to add to the attractions of this romantic little hamlet. A daily stage carries the mails and passengers in connection with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.



RESIDENCE AND FARM VIEW OF JOHN VAN BENTHUYSEN, WITH OTISCO



AND SPAFFORD HILLS IN DISTANCE, AMBER, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF W. C. FISH, OTISCO, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK



ELIZA H. FISH.



W. C. FISH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWEN & CURTIS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



I. T. Frisbie



Mary G. Frisbie



RESIDENCE OF I. T. FRISBIE, OTISCO ONONDAGA CO. N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I. TYLER FRISBIE.

I. Tyler Frisbie was born in the town of Tompkins, Delaware County, N. Y., November 30, 1826. At the age of four years he was adopted by his uncle, Orrin T. Frisbie, who was a resident of the town of Spafford, Onondaga County, and one year later removed to Otisco, where he died May 26, 1862, aged 67 years. Mr. I. Tyler Frisbie received a common school education with the addition of one term at the Cortland Academy. He lived on the farm where he now resides with his uncle till the death of the latter, since which he has been in the possession of the place.

On the 23d of October, 1853, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin F. and Caroline Congdon. Miss Congdon was born in the town of Marcellus, December 17, 1831, and is the sister of Miss Carrie M. Congdon, the authoress of "Guardian Angels and other poems." Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie have had three children of their own, as follows: Walter C., born August 26, 1859, died April 5, 1864; Miles T., born April 3, 1865; Carrie A., born October 6, 1871, died February 25, 1872; and three adopted children, viz: Newell VanPatten, born March 4, 1854, died March 28, 1864; Louisa VanPatten, born May 25, 1856; and Jay Cotter, born November 2, 1859.

Mr. Frisbie united with the Congregational Church of Otisco in May, 1848, of which church he has been Deacon since 1866, and is one of the leading members of the same.

In politics he is a Republican, but he has always preferred the quiet life of his farm to the strifes and competitions of the office-seeker.

WILLIS C. FISH.

Uriah Fish, father of Willis C. Fish, was born in Connecticut, on the 15th of August, in the year 1780. When a young man he came to Otisco, Onondaga county, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He married Lavina Carpenter, November 3d, 1806. The result of this marriage was seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. Mr. Fish served in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant for his services. He followed farming throughout his life. In his domestic relations he was a good husband and a kind father. He was universally esteemed

for his honesty, industry and good sense. He died on the 28th of April, 1863. The portrait below, taken with the hat on, which he wore on all occasions, the latter years of his life, is a likeness of him which will be readily recognized by all who knew him. His wife survived him ten years, and died December 25, 1873.



Uriah Fish.

Willis C. Fish was born in the town of Otisco, Onondaga county, March 3, 1827. He inherited the homestead farm, one of the most picturesque in the town, upon which he has since lived. A marked feature of his farm is two immense "Balm of Gilead" trees, standing in front of his residence, and which always attract attention of passers-by. They were set out by his father, from cuttings, taken from a tree on an adjoining farm in 1809. The circumference of the larger measures, five feet above the ground, eighteen feet; below the first limbs, nineteen feet. They are twenty-six feet apart, their branches spreading over one hundred and thirty-four feet of ground.

Mr. Fish received a good education, attending two terms at the Onondaga Academy. He taught school two terms. Farming, however, has been his life work, and few in the county are better farmers. His premises indicate order, thoroughness and good taste. At the age of twenty-one he united with the Onondaga Baptist Church, and has consistently lived up to its doctrines ever since. He was one of the first movers for the enlargement and improvement of the church building. He has been Deacon for about ten years, and also Superintendent of the Sabbath School. It may truly be said

of him he has been a pillar of the church and a leader in every good word and work, always contributing his proportion of means to every worthy object.

Mr. Fish has never been solicitous of public office, although in every way well fitted for public life.

He married May 2d, 1852, Eliza Hunter, a daughter of David and Laura Hunter, residents of Victory, Cayuga County, N. Y. She was born July 26, 1831. Mrs. Fish united with the Baptist Church of Victory, October 26th, 1851, but became a member of the Onondaga Church after her marriage.

GEORGE W. CARD.

Mr. Card was born February 25, 1812, in Rhode Island, and is the fifth child in the family of Job and Sally Card. In 1815, his parents emigrated from Rhode Island, and settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Card. It has become through his energy and taste one of the representative farms of the town.

In 1860, Mr. Card was united in marriage to Miss Charity A., daughter of Elijah and Adelia Crane, formerly residents of the town of Tully, where Mrs. C. was born May 28th, 1841. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are deceased. Mr. Card's whole life has been devoted to the cares of his farm and family, and in his chosen vocation he has been eminently successful. He occupies an honorable position among the leading men of his town; and by his kindness and genial ways has secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is now in his sixty-sixth year and can look back over his past life with the satisfaction of having spent it in conformity with moral and physical laws.

ALFRED J. NILES.

Mr. Niles was born in the village of Amber, Otisco, Onondaga county, December 4, 1824. His father, Albert Niles, was a native of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y. His mother, Polly Judson, of Woodbury, Connecticut. They had born to them eight children, viz: Charles E., Alfred J., Julia, Mary, Harriet, Sarah, James L. and Lorinda, all of whom are living, except Charles E. and Julia. His father moved from Dutchess to Madison County, N. Y., about the year 1810. In 1819, he came to Otisco, Onondaga County, where, after his marriage, he settled. He was a blacksmith by trade, and

was Postmaster for over twenty years. He died, September 11, 1857. His wife survived him over nine years, and died December 25, 1866.

Mr. Niles, when fifteen years of age, left home and worked at different places by the month for a period of ten years, the last five of which he spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, visiting home but once during that time. In June, 1849, he returned to his native town with \$800, his savings. July 10th of the same year he married Diana C. Redway, daughter of James and Sally Redway. Her parents settled in Otisco in 1804.

Mr. Niles is the architect of his own fortune. By honest dealing, prudent management and indefatigable industry, he has accumulated a comfortable property. Mr. and Mrs. Niles have had born to them five children, viz: Ava L., born June 13, 1850, married October 20, 1868, to Geo. B. Davis, druggist at Seneca Falls. They have two children, viz: Alfred R. and George M. Frances Olivia born February 4, 1854; Mary Velda, born September 4th, 1859; Nettie May, born July 24, 1861. After his marriage Mr. Niles worked his father-in-law's farm for five years on shares. In 1855, he opened a small store in Amber village, and has continued in the mercantile business ever since, a period of twenty-three years. Though he has always traded "on credit," Mr. N. states that \$100 would cover all his losses by poor store-debts, and in business transactions involving several hundred thousands, he never had occasion to employ a lawyer. In 1861 he built his present store; in 1867 his house. In politics Mr. N. has been a life long Democrat.

JAMES L. NILES

Was born in Amber village, town of Otisco, Onondaga County, November 29, 1831, and is the youngest son of Albert and Polly Niles. An account of his father and mother, brothers and sisters, appears on another page of this volume, in the biography of his brother, Alfred J. Niles. The subject of this sketch has always lived on the homestead farm, which came into his possession upon the death of his father. His mother lived with him nine years after his father's death. He was married December 30, 1858, to Cordelia Griffin, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Griffin, both natives of Onondaga County, the father born in Otisco, the mother in Spafford. They had nine children, three sons and six daughters, all deceased except Franklin D. Griffin, now a merchant in Amber, and Morton M., a farmer living in Eaton county, Michigan. Mrs.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. CAR





ARTHUR CARD.



GEORGE B. CARD.



EMMET CARD



NETTIE CARD.



MRS GEO. W. CARD



GEO. W. CARD.



N. was born in Otisco February 25, 1833, and has always resided in that town. Mr. and Mrs. N. have had two children, viz: Bertie Lee, born Feb. 26, 1865; Ava Bell, born Nov. 7, 1868, died Sept. 24, 1869. Two years since they took into the family Cora A. Niles, an orphan daughter of his brother Charles E., and in every respect treat her as an own child.

Mr. N. has been a life-long Democrat. Notwithstanding the town is Republican, he was chosen to the responsible position of Supervisor in 1871 and reelected in 1873-'74-'75, and again for the year 1877. For the last eight years he has acted as Notary Public. In 1869, he built his present residence, one of the finest in the village of Amber, a sketch of which, with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Niles, appears on another page in this work. Mr. Niles is a thorough and successful farmer, a genial companion, and fully deserves the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community where he has passed his whole life.

JAMES H. REDWAY.

James H. Redway was born August 3, 1817, in Otisco, Onondaga County, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Susannah Redway. His father was the youngest son of James and Alitheia Redway. He had two brothers and two sisters, viz: Mahitable, James, Nancy and Benjamin. The family moved from Killingly, Conn., in 1796, and settled in Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y. From thence they moved in 1806, to Onondaga County, settling in Otisco on the place still owned by Thos. Redway, and occupied at the present time by Geo. D. Redway. The brothers and sisters are all deceased. Thomas married Susannah Gibbs, Feb. 10, 1811; they had two children, viz: Wm. G. and the subject of this sketch. William G. was born April 13, 1822; died Nov. 22, 1843. The mother died Nov. 8, 1861. Thomas, the father, is still living with his son, at the advanced age of eighty-six, and though he is feeble, having suffered a stroke of paralysis about two years since, never having had a physician up to that time since his marriage, yet his memory and hearing are still very good.

When they moved to Otisco, Thomas drove the team of steers and a flock of fourteen sheep, and the sheep now on the farm are descendants of that flock. When he came through Syracuse, there was but one house standing, located where the Empire block now stands. His farm was cleared up from

the woods, and milling was done at a mill situated a mile below Skaneateles village, a distance of eleven miles. He was called out in the war of 1812 and drew a land warrant on account of his services. He has followed farming throughout life. He was Highway Commissioner for thirteen years in succession and has held other town offices. He has never had a lawsuit in his life.

In politics, he was first a Whig and then a Republican. From small beginnings, by untiring industry, enlightened economy and honorable dealing, Mr. R. has accumulated a handsome property, the active management of which for the past six or seven years he has yielded almost entirely to his son. The life of a farmer usually embraces few startling incidents, but Mr. Redway has performed its duties with such industry and good judgment as to secure the respect of all who have known him. And now as the life of this pioneer, already lengthened more than a decade beyond the allotted three-score years and ten, is drawing towards its close, he can look back over its varied shadows and sunshine, its struggles and its triumphs, with the satisfaction coming from a life well spent, and await with composure the inevitable hour which comes to all the living.

The subject of this sketch has always lived with his father, having as before stated, the entire control of business for a number of years. He received his education in the district schools of his native town except one term in a select school at Onondaga. He was married February 25th, 1846, to Pamela Jane Willsie, second daughter of Captain John and Mary Willsie. She was born in Marcellus, September 19, 1824. They have but one child; Alice Adelle, born July 21, 1848, married October 6, 1868, to George D. Redway, a distant relative of the family. They have children as follows: May Isabella, Herbert Eugene and Louis Leroy. They occupy the farm named above, upon which the family first settled. Mr. R. has held various offices of trust in his town; Overseer of the Poor, Election Inspector, Assessor, and for the last thirteen years has filled the office of Justice of the Peace. As an evidence of care and good judgment exercised since he occupied that position, it may be stated that no decision rendered by him has ever been reversed by a higher court. For the last ten years he has been extensively employed in the settlement of estates in his own and neighboring towns.

On account of reliance upon his judgment and good advice, he has often been called upon to settle questions of difference among his neighbors, always

counseling a settlement between parties in preference to an appeal to the law. In the management of the large property accumulated by his father and himself, he has shown rare tact and good judgment. In the loaning of moneys he has always lived up to the motto of "live and let live," never exacting more than the legal rate of interest, and like his father before him, though his business transactions have been extensive, he has never had a suit at law. In politics he is a Republican. Though not a member of any church Mr. R. has always recognized the healthful influence of the Christian religion, and has always contributed to the support of churches in his neighborhood.

It would but echo the common sentiment of the community in which he has passed his whole life, to say that Mr. R. possesses, in a marked degree, those qualities which characterize the useful citizen, the good neighbor, the filial son, and the kind and indulgent parent, and one whose loss would be most deeply felt.

WARREN KINNEY.

Warren Kinney was born in Union Township, Tolland County, Conn., August 14th, 1804, the eldest child of Alpheus and Lucy Kinney. They had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. The family moved to Madison County, N. Y., in 1815, where the father died, February 22, 1848, the mother January 3d, 1864. At the age of fifteen Mr. Kinney left home and worked for five years by the month, for Col. John Ledyard, in Cazenovia, Madison County. For the next five years he engaged in peddling tin-ware, and, during his travels, while thus employed, he made the acquaintance of Harriet Bouttelle, whom he married March 30th, 1830. After his marriage he took up a forty acre lot in Madison County, upon which a small clearing had been made and a log house erected. He remained on this place six years. In 1836 he sold out and settled on a farm at the head of Otisco Lake, town of Otisco. By hard work, seconded in every effort by his estimable wife, Mr. K. added from time to time to his lands until he had become the possessor of three hundred acres of land. In 1851, his health having become somewhat impaired he moved to Amber village, where he has ever since resided.

Mrs. Kinney was born in Otisco, September 24, 1810, the youngest child of Alpheus and Hannah Bouttelle. She had three brothers and one sister, viz: David B., Samuel, Lorenzo and Parmelia A. David B. and Parmelia A. are deceased. Lorenzo

and Samuel are still living in Amber, the latter with his son, A. J. Bouttelle, proprietor of the Lake House. Her parents were natives of Worcester County, Mass., and were among the first families that settled in Otisco in 1804. The first Independence day thereafter all the families (five in number) of the town sat down at one table. Her father opened the first tannery in the southern part of Onondaga County. Mrs. K. united with the M. E. Church in Otisco Valley in 1836, and always took a lively interest in all matters which looked to its prosperity, and was an efficient coworker in the Sabbath School. She was a leader in every moral, social or benevolent enterprise. The poor and needy always found in her a sympathizing friend. In all her acts of kindness she was unostentatious. She was truly a help-meet to her husband. She died April 5th, 1876. Her loss will long be felt in the community in which she lived, and her memory treasured by all who knew her.

Mr. Kinney, for many years, has also been a member of the M. E. Church, always doing his part towards its support. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. K. have taken into their home, at different times, five children of their neighbors, whom they have brought up and given a start in the world, to whom they were as an own father and mother.

Of Mr. Kinney it may be truly said, he is emphatically a self-made man. Denied the advantages of education, he has literally cut his way through life by the sweat of his brow. Starting with nothing but his hands and an indomitable will, earnestly seconded, in all his undertakings, by the hearty cooperation of his wife, he has achieved success, and secured an ample competence.

October 29th, 1877, he was married to Emma Annable, daughter of Otis and Rosina Annable.

MYRON HILLYER.

This gentleman was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, October 28, 1811, the third child of Nathaniel and Hannah Hillyer. They had two sons and three daughters, viz: Chester, Betsey. Myron, Catherine and Louisa. They were both natives of Connecticut, and were among the earliest settlers in the town of Marcellus. The father was a blacksmith and also carried on a farm. Both the father and mother are deceased. The children are all living except Betsey, who was the wife of Arthur Machan. Chester is a farmer, owning and living on the homestead. Catherine, married to Abner



WARREN KINNEY



MRS. HARRIET KINNEY



EMMA KINNEY



RESIDENCE OF WARREN KINNEY, AMBER, ONONDAGA CO. N.Y.



Stirlinda Hillyer
Hortens Hillyer
Myron Hillyer

PHOTOS BY BONTA & CURTISS, SYRACUSE.



RES. AND HARNESS SHOP OF MYRON HILLYER, AMBER, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

Wallrod, and Louisa, married to Samuel Rockwell, are both living in Jersey City, N. J.

Up to his twentieth year, the subject of this sketch worked at home on the farm, then commenced to learn the harness-maker's trade, which he has continued to follow without interruption.

He was married April 27, 1851 to Philinda Griffin, daughter of Heman and Candace Griffin, who had four sons and seven daughters. Her parents, both natives of Connecticut, were among the first settlers of the town of Otisco, and are both deceased. All but two of the children are still living, five in the State of Michigan and the rest in Otisco. Mrs. Hillyer was born in Otisco, October 4, 1822, on the farm where her parents first settled and lived till their death, now owned and occupied by John Fairchild. In 1862, she united with the M. E. Church and has been one of its most active

and devoted members. In appreciation of her interest in the American Missionary Society, she was made a life member.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer have had but one child, viz: Horton N., born October 5, 1856. He has always lived at home, learned the harness-maker's trade of his father and is now a partner with him in the business. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer settled in Amber village, on the place where they reside. In politics Mr. Hillyer was first a Whig, then Republican. He was postmaster in Amber village six years. Left by his father but a small property, by close attention to business and honorable dealing, seconded at all times by the hearty coöperation of his estimable wife, Mr. Hillyer has accumulated an ample competence. A sketch of his house, with portraits of himself, wife and son appear on another page of this volume.

TULLY.

TULLY was originally one of the townships of the Military Tract. Upon the organization of the county in 1794, it was included with Fabius in the town of Pompey. Fabius, including the present town of Tully, was taken off March 9, 1798, and Tully was erected into a separate town April 4, 1803. A part of Otisco was taken off in 1806, and a part of Spafford in 1811.

Tully is the center town upon the south line of the county. Its surface is an upland, level in the center, but hilly upon the east and west borders. In the south part of the central valley are several small lakes, known as the Tully Lakes, the principal being Crooked Lake and Big Lake, only a few rods apart, yet dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Susquehanna. Out of Crooked Lake, which is just eight hundred feet above the Erie Canal at Syracuse, flows the Onondaga Creek, northward, while Big Lake, four feet lower, gives rise to the Tioughnioga River, which flows south into the Susquehanna, and thence into Chesapeake Bay. The only swampy land in the town lies in the vicinity of these lakes. The prevailing soil is a sandy and a clayey loam, productive, and well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Settlements were first made in this town by New England people when it was included in the town of Pompey, from 1794 to 1798. The first settler

was David Owen, in 1795. He erected the first cabin in the town, and was followed by James Cravath, William Trowbridge and others. The first white child born in the town was Peter Henderson, in 1796. Timothy Walker built the first frame house in 1797, and Moses Nash the second; both were built in the village of Tully. Moses Nash also opened the first store at the village in 1803. Previous to this trading had been done at Pompey Hill and at Truxton. John Meeker succeeded Mr. Nash in the mercantile business in 1805. He was one of the most extensive merchants in the country, and took the lead in business and trade throughout this whole region.

Nicholas Lewis opened the first tavern in Tully Village in 1802. In 1807, he was succeeded by Jacob Johnson, and he, in turn, by William Trowbridge.

The first school established in the town was kept in Timothy Walker's barn, and taught by Miss Ruth Thorp, in 1801. We see here what is not noticeable in every town, that a school was the first public object to which the inhabitants turned their attention; thus placing before their children the means of making themselves useful members of society and distinguished citizens. A log school house was erected in 1804 at Tully Village, and was succeeded by a frame one in 1809. Others soon made their appearance in different parts of the town, and education in the common schools grew into an im-

portant and well organized feature of the intellectual life of the people.

FIRST IMPORTANT ROAD.

The Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike was laid out in 1806, from Richfield through Brookfield, Hamilton and Fabius, to the outlet of Otisco Lake, thence to the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. Samuel Fitch, Samuel Marsh, Elisha Payne, David Smith, Elijah St. John, Comfort Tyler, Samuel Tyler, Thaddeus Edwards and Elnathan Andrews, were the principal movers in procuring the act of incorporation and obtaining share-holders, and getting the road laid out, worked and finished. This enterprise opened through the town and others in its vicinity, a way of communication which added essentially to the business and prosperity of the country through which it passed. It was not long before its advantage and effects were realized and appreciated. It gave a spur to business, confidence to the community, and the results which have flowed from it have been salutary and satisfactory.

In 1815 the first postoffice was established at Tully; Nicholas Howell, Postmaster; Wm. Trowbridge was his successor. Previous to this, mail-matter had been obtained from Preble Corners. The earliest settlers received their letters and papers at Pompey Hill. Vesper Postoffice was established in 1827, Wm. Clark, Postmaster; Tully Valley Postoffice in 1836, George Salisbury, Postmaster.

The first grist mill in town was erected by Peter Van Camp, in 1810; a saw-mill was built at the same time and place—about three miles west of Tully village. In 1845, there were four grist mills, five saw-mills, two carding machines and one woolen factory.

The first settlers of this town, Homer, Solon, Cincinnatus, Marathon, and those lying south, had to come to Jackson's, Ward's and Sanford's mills to get their grists ground. They came with drays loaded with wheat or corn, drawn by oxen. These drays were made of the crotches of trees with boards pinned across. Ten bushels was considered a pretty large load to haul twenty or thirty miles on such a vehicle with one yoke of oxen, over such roads as then existed. This method of going to mill was a matter of necessity till mills were built in Tully, and the settlements, at first destitute of them, were supplied nearer home.

At the organization of Tully in 1803, the first town meeting was held May 1, at the house of Samuel Trowbridge. Phineas Howell was chosen Supervisor; Amos Skeel, Town Clerk; Jacob Johnson, Samuel Cravath, Solomon Babcock, Assessors;

Floyd Howell, James Cravath, and Solomon Babcock, Commissioners of Highways. At the second and third town meetings, the same were reelected and held their respective offices.

Amos Skeel was the first Justice of the Peace in 1803; Job L. Lewis and Moses Nash were Justices of the Peace from 1808 to 1812. Mr. Nash afterwards removed to Indiana, where he became a distinguished man.

VILLAGE OF TULLY.

The village of Tully is situated on the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railway, twenty-two miles from Syracuse. It has a population of about five hundred and is a favorite resort for persons in pursuit of health and pleasure during the summer months, the principal attraction being a number of beautiful lakes in the immediate vicinity, which are well stocked with pickerel, bass and other choice fish. The fine large hotel, the Empire House, managed by M. G. Bennett, is another feature of attraction. The streets are ornamented with beautiful shade trees, and the residences present a cheerful and comfortable appearance, while the business houses are well stocked and seem to be managed in a manner that is creditable to the village and profitable to the proprietors.

The village is incorporated, and the present officers are the following: H. C. Tallman, President; H. V. B. Arnold, Clerk. The Trustees of the corporation are George W. Crofoot, H. B. Scammel and Wm. L. Earle; Treasurer, Judson Wright; Collector, Daniel Vail.

The first settler in what is now the village of Tully was David Owen, who built the first log house. Nicholas Howell, Timothy Walker and William Trowbridge settled here before 1800. Seth Trowbridge came here in 1800, and his son Milo, now living here, was then five years old, having been born in 1795. He is now eighty-three years old, and seemingly hale and hearty. The oldest resident of the village is Salem Baker, being now ninety-two.

Henry F. King came here in 1818 from Suffield, Conn. In the year 1828 he set out a row of sugar-maple trees in front of his residence and grounds, bringing the whole number from the woods on his back. They are now immense in size, and beautiful to behold, affording a grateful shade. Mr. King was postmaster here for more than thirty years. He died in 1853.

Tully as a shipping point for all kinds of produce is not equalled by any other place in this part of the



HON. SAMUEL WILLIS.



MRS. S. WILLIS.

HON. SAMUEL WILLIS.

Samuel Willis was born in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y., in the year 1818. He remained in his native place until seventeen years of age, when a desire to better his circumstances induced him to remove to Oneida County. He arrived at Spencer with a surplus over and above his traveling expenses, of only eighty cents. This he expended for some small article of clothing, and went on foot to Vesper, in the town of Tully, where he found employment as a farm laborer with Orange Smith, working one year for one hundred and eight dollars. During the year his father visited him, and was induced by young Samuel to remain and purchase a small farm, the latter pledging his year's wages to make the first payment upon the same. The land was purchased of Mr. Orange Smith, and, after the expiration of the first year, Samuel was engaged with his father in improving the new farm.

At the age of twenty-four years he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Van Wormer, daughter of Isaac and Agnes Van Wormer, who were among the early settlers of this county.

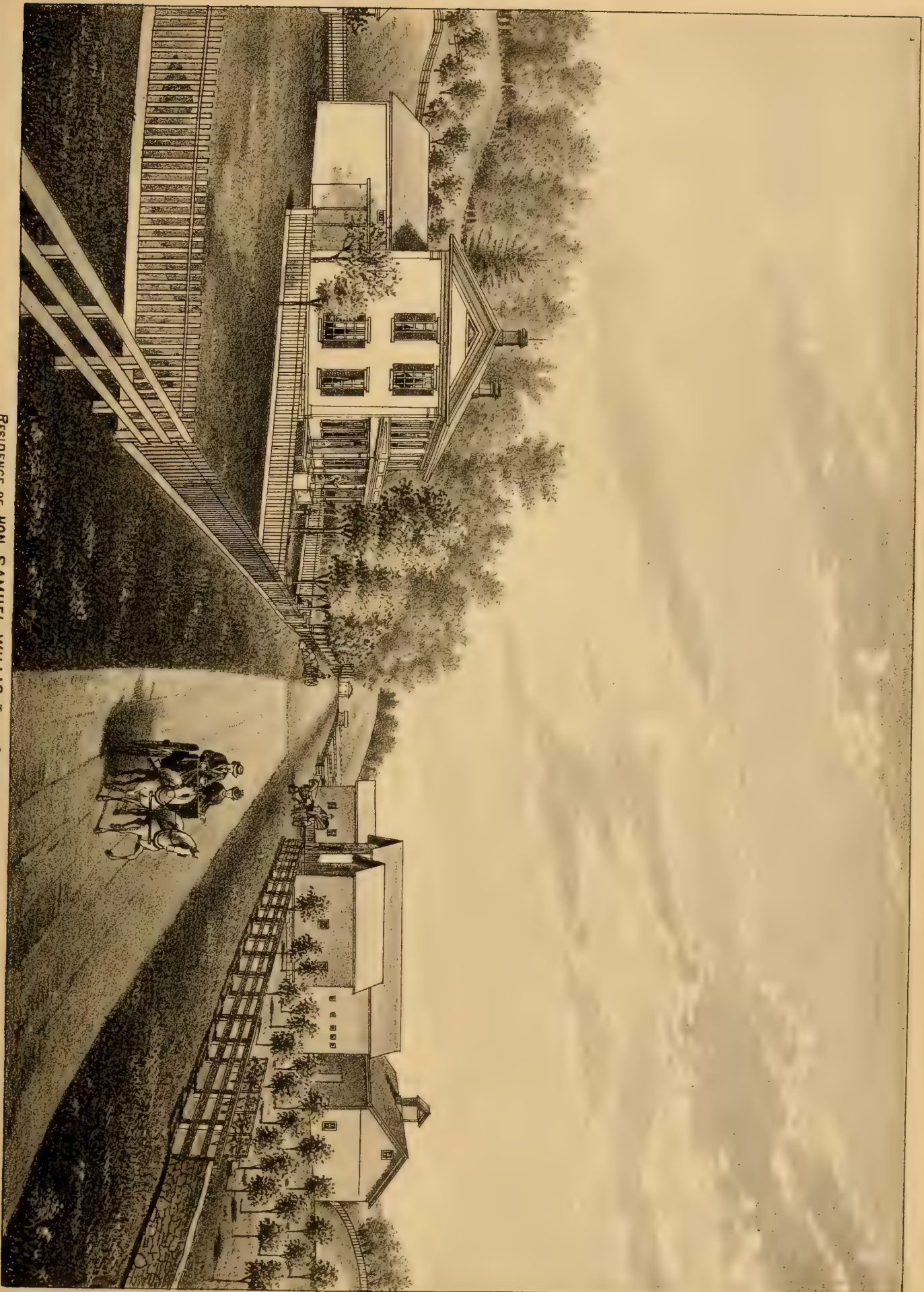
Subsequent to his marriage he purchased upon credit eighty acres of the farm on which he now resides. This was no inconsiderable undertaking for a young man in his circumstances, but the responsibility stimulated the exertions of both himself and wife, and by their united efforts, diligence, perseverance, and economy they not only succeeded in paying for their land, but in subsequently increasing it to a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. For many years Mr. Willis has carried on farming on a large scale, having worked from three hundred to five hundred acres of land. He has one of the most desirable homes in the

section of the country where he resides, a sketch of which is shown on the opposite page. For his success in life he attributes no small share of credit to the good judgment and skillful management of his estimable wife, who has ever been ready, by word and deed, to second his efforts and assist him in all his undertakings.

Mr. Willis has served his town in various public and official capacities, having held the office of assessor for six consecutive years, and that of supervisor for seven years, and is now a member of assembly from his district, having been elected in the fall of 1877.

Mr. Willis is the architect of his own fortune. Without the aid of inherited wealth or social prestige, he has made his way from poverty to affluence, and from obscurity to a high position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, by his own energy, industry, and economy. While his official duties occupy much of his time, his highest pride and enjoyment are in his well-ordered farm, and the associations and comforts of his delightful home and the society of his many friends.

Mr. Willis has had five children,—one son and four daughters. The oldest, Ann Eliza, married Erastus Clark, and is living near her parents; George I. died at the age of twenty-one, in 1866; Sophia L. married Adrian Cummings, and is living about three miles from her father; Mary L. died May 4, 1876, aged twenty-seven years; Julia H. lives with her parents at home; graduated at Gethsemane Normal School, after which she became a teacher in the academy at Winsted, Conn., which place she filled for two years; has also been a teacher in the academy at Winsted, Conn.



RESIDENCE OF HON. SAMUEL WILLIS, Tully, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

county, it being in the center of a large dairy country, and the towns of Spafford, LaFayette and Otisco sending their products here for shipment.

The churches of Tully are M. E. Church, Baptist, and Disciples.

The Commercial and manufacturing interests are as follows: Three dry goods stores, Tallman, Millan & Hoxsie, Bouttelle Bros. and Joseph Fletcher.

Two drug stores, J. W. Wright & Son and W. F. Jones & Co.

Two hardware stores, W. W. Hayford & Son and A. G. Dryer; one grocery store, L. Gowing; one furniture and undertaking establishment by W. L. Earle; one butcher shop, Coughy Bros.; three cooper-shops, F. A. Vail, George Watson and Olney & Smith; three blacksmith shops, James Williams, Zepheniah Mason and Andrew Strail; two carriage and repair shops, John B. Hall and Andrew Cately; two harness shops, Armenius Smith and John C. Davis.

There is one steam and water-power grist mill, built by Timothy Walker about the year 1818. Joel Hiscock, uncle to Frank Hiscock, member of Congress from Syracuse, had charge of putting in the machinery. The mill was rebuilt and refitted for steam power in 1874, and is owned and operated by Ellis & Hodges. It has two run of stones. They manufacture flour and do custom work. There are two tailor shops, Henry Arnold and Myron Brown.

Two physicians, S. M. Farnham and George W. Earle.

Henry C. Tallman is an attorney here; H. K. King, insurance agent and notary public.

The present postmaster is M. J. Bouttelle; he has held the office about two years.

H. C. Scammell and Son are packers and heavy shippers of eggs at this point, shipping as many as one hundred thousand dozen per year.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

From the commencement of the settlement of Tully, religious privileges, as well as schools, occupied the attention of the people, who brought with them their New England predilections. Meetings were held in the several neighborhoods in barns, and, in cold, inclement weather, in private houses. It was thought no hardship in those days for a whole family to walk several miles to meeting, the father carrying the baby and the elder children trudging along on foot, aided by the mother in crossing the small streams and muddy places. Rev. Mr. Riddle, a Presbyterian Missionary from New England, was the first clergyman who officiated in the town. A large portion of the new settlers were of that

persuasion. Mr. Riddle organized a Presbyterian society in 1804, which was reorganized under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Parsons. The society was kept up till about 1830, when it was discontinued. We believe no Presbyterian society has since been organized in the town.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF TULLY.—A council of ministers and delegates from the churches of Pompey, Fabius, Homer and Truxton, convened at the house of Uriel Smith, in the town of Tully, on the 28th of February, 1816, and after due consideration and examination, gave Uriel Smith, Ziba Palmer, James B. Stroud, Cibbel Smith, Lydia Chapman, John Brown, Aaron Vail, Sarah Hughson, Eliza Fuller, Nancy Stroud, Sarah McCollery, Susanna Brown, Hannah Palmer and Elizabeth Van Tassel fellowship as a gospel church. Services were held during a few years following at the school houses in Christian Hollow, Tully Flats and in Vesper Village. The first regular pastor was Elder Squire Abbott, who came in 1818 and remained two years; after whom came Elder Salmon Morton, in 1824; Elder Frederick Freeman, in 1827; and Elder Randolph Streeter; after whom came Elder John D. Hart, Elder R. Winchell, Elder Jeremiah Everts, Elder Supply Chase, Elder Pease, Elder J. Dill, Elder N. Camp, Elder J. La Grange, Elder Herman Powers, Elder B. Morley, Elder J. Webster, Elder D. D. Brown, and Elder S. A. Beman. In 1824, under the pastorate of Elder F. Freeman, a church edifice was erected about one mile northwest of Tully Village, at Tully Centre. In 1848 the church building was removed to Tully Village and rebuilt, and \$2,500 expended upon the building. During the early history of the church eight ministers were ordained and sent into the West. The present membership is eighty-five; attendance at the Sunday School one hundred and twenty-two.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TULLY.—The present church was organized in the village about 1832, and in 1834 they erected their church edifice, incurring quite a heavy indebtedness, which, through the liberality of Mr. H. F. King, in 1837, they were relieved of, and thenceforward the society has prospered. The first class-leader was Silas Aylsworth. Among the earliest members we find Myron Wheaton, Mrs. Gifford, Miss Markham, Esther Johnson, David Bouttelle, Sarah Viall, Mary E. King, Cynthia Arnold and Mary Viall. Most of the time until 1840 the church was supplied by itinerant preachers; since then this church and that at Vesper have usually employed the same minister. Among the most efficient were: Rev.

J. Atwell, Rev. E. D. Thurston, Rev. Ephraim Hoag, Rev. Mr. Fox and Rev. J. D. Barnard. Under the pastorate of the latter the church in 1862 was rebuilt and rededicated, and also in 1877, under the present pastor, Rev. F. Devitt. The present membership is one hundred and fifty; Sabbath School, eighty-five. The church received in 1840, from Mrs. Sarah Viall, a donation of a parsonage, which was afterward exchanged for the present parsonage. The church building cost \$5,000; parsonage, \$3,000. The present Trustees are: Ellis V. King, Moses Schoonmaker and Samuel Willis.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF TULLY.—The first meeting was held one mile east of Tully, at the residence of H. A. Chase, on the 9th of May, 1840, and Russell Chase, Mother Fuller, H. A. Chase, Marvin Baker, Amasa Emmons, Amos Hodgeman, Kesiah Wilcox, Lydia Chase, Lydia Lansing, Betsey Fuller, Mary Hodgeman, Lola Emmons, organized a church society. Elders Calvin Thomas and Harry Knapp of Pompey, officiating.

In 1845, this society, by the liberal assistance of Russell Chase and H. A. Chase, erected a neat and commodious church in the Village of Tully at a cost of \$1,500. The first pastor was Elder J. M. Bartlett. Elder Hamilton A. Chase, for twenty years labored with the charge and has become a very prominent character in the history of this society. Elder J. D. Benedict, J. I. Lowell, Elder Milton Shepard, Elder Gardner, W. J. Lathrop, Elder Allen, Elder J. C. Goodrich, and Elder Moore have officiated. Elder O. C. Cutts is now laboring very acceptably for this church.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF VESPER.—In 1848 the Tully Centre Baptist Church deemed it advisable to divide and establish themselves at Tully Village, and the members residing in the western part of the town withdrew, and in December, 1848, a new Society was organized at the residence of Josiah Smith, among whom were Deacon Uriel Smith, Deacon Joseph Daniels, E. V. B. French, Harry Rowland, Peter Henderson, Allen Palmer, E. J. Daniels, Sarah M. King, Nancy Darrow, Polly Williams, Betsey L. Palmer, Zuriah Rowland, Sally Henderson and thirteen others. At first this church employed a pastor alone. Among those who have officiated as pastors are: Eld. A. Galpin, Elder Thos. Brown, Elder William Jones. In 1860, Elder B. Morley,

of Tully, assumed both charges, and generally since then both churches have employed the same pastor. The church building, (a fine frame structure,) was dedicated January 18, 1849. It cost about twelve hundred dollars. Present membership, 24; Sabbath School, forty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VESPER.—Meetings were held as early as 1820 in the school house under the leadership of Durin Ferris, who was class-leader and circuit preacher. In 1840 the society numbered about thirty-five; on the 7th of July, 1840, the church was duly incorporated. The class-leader at that time was Levi Highley. During that year a church was erected in the Village of Vesper at a cost of about \$1,000. Among the most prominent members at that time were Enoch Bailey, Henry Stewart, Aaron Hollenbeck, Zenas Pickett, Asahel Nichols, Sanford Moon, Alvah Hodge, Rueben Aylsworth. This church has usually been under the same pastorate as the Tully church. Among those who have ministered at this place were Revs. Daniel F. Holcomb, D. Fancher, W. White, Ephraim Hoag, J. Foster, L. Bowdish, J. Stowell, A. L. Torrey, W. Fox, L. Nickerson, R. Fox, R. W. Clark, A. Bowdish, J. W. Barnard and the present pastor, Rev. Fred. Devitt.

The present membership is forty, and a very fine Sabbath School is now a useful auxiliary in the church work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On the evening of June 8, 1877, an organization consisting of eleven members was formed, W. L. Earll, as Leader; Joseph Fletcher, Secretary, and J. H. Hoxsie, Treasurer. Their meetings were at first held in different churches, but during the early part of the winter they held a revival in a stable fitted for their meetings and now number one hundred and fifty-two members, and are at present the strongest religious organization in the town.

MORNING STAR LODGE No. 636, I. O. of G. T.—Lodge instituted at Vesper, April 30, 1877, with fourteen charter members. Charter officers—W. C. T., A. B. Daniels; W. V. T., Addie Carr; W. S., Geo. King. Present membership, thirty-eight. Meetings every Friday evening, at their Hall in Vesper Village. Present officers—W. C. T., Geo. King; W. V. T., Mrs. M. Ripley; W. S., Charles Barber.



Morris Baker



RESIDENCE OF MORRIS BAKER, LAFAYETTE, ONONDAGA COUNTY N. Y.

LA FAYETTE.

This town, named after the Marquis de LaFayette, was taken from Pompey and Onondaga and organized April 15, 1825. That portion of the town taken from Onondaga was purchased by the State of the Indians in 1817, and sold to the white settlers in 1822. The town contains 28,200 acres of land, of which 6,400 acres, not taxable, belongs to the Onondaga Reservation. The surface of the town is hilly and broken, the high ridge between Butternut and Onondaga Creeks, the two principal streams, having steep declivities and rising from three to six hundred feet in altitude. The valleys on the east and west of this ridge—Sherman Hollow and Christian Hollow—extend the entire length of the town, and present an unusually rich and beautiful landscape when viewed from the summits. The soil of the town is generally a sandy and gravelly loam, a portion of it thickly covered with large water-worn pebbles. It is intermixed with vegetable mold and is rich and productive on the highest hills. The rocks abound in shells and other relics of the diluvian age; some specimens of coral and petrifications are also found. In portions of the town there are deep chasms which appear to have been produced by an earthquake, and many springs emitting sulphureted hydrogen gas. In some places this has been collected in a vessel and burned by applying a torch or a match.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settlement was made a little east of the Indian orchard on Haskin's Hill, in 1791, by John Wilcox, who boarded the surveyors when they laid out the lots in the townships of Pompey, Tully and Manlius. Mr. Wilcox owned the "Indian orchard" and sold much fruit from it to the settlers. It occupied twenty or more acres of ground; the trees were planted in regular rows and were very productive. This old orchard was a very great help in the way of supplying the pioneers with fruit before they had raised productive orchards of their own.

The next settler was Comfort Rounds, near the center of the town, in 1792. In the same year came William Haskins, and gave his name to Haskin's Hill; the next year, Solomon Owen and James

Sherman. The latter settled in Sherman Hollow, which took his name. John Houghtaling, Amaziah Branch, James Pierce, Samuel Hyatt, Amasa Wright and Reuben Bryan, were all settlers in 1794, and Ebenezer Hill in 1795.

The first white child born in the town was Amy Wilcox, in 1791; the first marriage was that of Solomon Owen and Lois Rounds, in 1793, and the first death that of Moses DeWitt, in 1794.

Mr. Reuben Bryan had a son who became a noted public man, viz: Hon. John A. Bryan, once a member of the New York Legislature, Assistant Postmaster-General under President Tyler's administration, *Charge d'Affaires* to Peru, and Auditor of the State of Ohio, to which he removed and became a resident of Columbus, in that State.

In the north part of the town, Samuel Coleman, Clark Bailey, Nathan Park, Zenas Northway and Ozias Northway were first settlers; so also were John and Archibald Garfield, Graudius Cuddeback, Wm. Sniffin, John Hill and Hendrick Upperhousen. John Hill and Hendrick Upperhousen, were Hessians, who had been captured from the British army.

General Isaac Hall, Wm. Alexander, Amos Palmer, Jacob Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Jr., Obadiah Johnson, Elijah Hall, Peter Abbott, Rufus Kinney, Abner Kinney, Captain Joseph C. Howe and others, were among the pioneers in the south part of the town.

Michael Christian, a Revolutionary soldier, first settled in Christian Hollow, in 1792, on Lot number eighteen, township of Tully, which gave to the Hollow its name. Daniel Danforth was the first settler in this Hollow within the present town of LaFayette, in 1798.

In addition to those already mentioned in the northern part of the town, was Asa Drake, a Revolutionary soldier, Elkanah Hine, Noah Hoyt, Ezekiel Hoyt, Joel Canfield, Job Andrews, Minnah Hyatt, Ebenezer Carr, Cologius Vinell and Joshua Slocum. Col Jeremiah Gould and Isaac Keeler lived towards Jamesville.

In the vicinity of LaFayette Square, were Thomas, Seth, Erastus and Sydenham Baker, Joseph Smith, Jeremiah Fuller and Dr. Silas W. Park. The latter

was a practicing physician and had a wide field in which to pick up his scattering patients. His ride was from Liverpool to Port Watson, Cortland County, and from Skaneateles to Cazenovia, Madison County. Other early settlers who lived in this vicinity, were Daniel Share, Caleb Green, Joseph Stevens Cole, Paul and Orange King. Joseph Rhoades, Gershom Richardson, Daniel Cole and John Carlisle, were also among the early settlers of this town.

The first frame house in the town (then town of Pompey,) was erected by Col. Jeremiah Gould, in 1800. In 1801, Isaac Hall built the next. The first tavern was kept by Mr. Cheeney, the next by Orange King, who had his sign nailed to a tree, "*O King!*" In 1801, the State Road from Cazenovia to Skaneateles was laid out through this town. Colonel Olcott, the Surveyor, was taken suddenly ill while engaged in the survey, and died at the house of Erastus Baker. About this time the inhabitants of this retired country were visited with that dreadful scourge, the small-pox, which in many instances proved fatal.

The first town meeting was held at LaFayette Square in March, 1826. Charles Jackson was elected Supervisor, and Johnson Hall, Town Clerk.

Messrs. Rice and Hill were the first merchants at LaFayette Square in 1802 or 1803.

In 1805, Seth Baker made a settlement adjoining Erastus on the west, and Sydenham Baker located to the north of him. Thomas Baker, in 1803, settled a mile and a half southwest of the Square, in Sherman Hollow. The greater part of these lands remain in the hands of the Baker family to this day. Joseph and Lemuel Baker came in 1804, but made no permanent home. Joseph moved to Otisco and died there; Lemuel went to the far West, and, it is said, was finally killed by the Indians in Texas, while hunting for his cows.

Previous to 1800, Gen. Isaac Hall came from Great Barrington, Mass., and settled one mile south of the village upon a soldier's claim. He purchased ten or twelve hundred acres of land, and was the wealthiest man in the town of Pompey, as it then was. It is said he brought into town with him half a bushel of silver dollars. He gave his attention to the raising of stock, it being his custom to let cows, sheep, colts, &c., to his neighbors and other citizens, to double. He died in 1830, worth about \$70,000.

The first and only licensed lawyer at the village of LaFayette was Samuel S. Baldwin, who had previously located at Pompey Hill. He remained several years in the practice of his profession and afterwards went to Geneva, N. Y., where he died.

Dr. Silas W. Park, who, as we have already said, was one of the first settlers at the village of LaFayette, cleared the Square of forest trees. He practiced medicine here during his life-time. A brother of his, Elijah Park, came in 1817 and studied medicine with him, and was afterwards his partner for three years, when the latter moved to Otisco, and after practicing there three or four years, removed to Adrian, Mich., where he died. Dr. Squires also resided at the Square about two years. After the death of Dr. Park, Dr. Ward Bassett, of Salina, came and made a stay of one or two years, and removed to Cazenovia, Madison County. Dr. Rial Wright, in 1825, became a physician in the place, remaining about six months. At this time Dr. Elijah Park, son of Dr. S. W. Park, who had previously studied medicine with his father and uncle, bought out the ride of Dr. Wright, paying therefor \$150. Dr. Wright then went to Pompey Hill, and as a partner of Dr. Jehiel Stearn, practiced in that village and vicinity many years. Dr. Elijah Park remained in the village and practiced his profession for half a century, till his death in 1872 or 1873. Dr. Lyman Rose was also a resident physician for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1867.

Lemuel Smith, father of Rev. Marcus Smith, was the first blacksmith at the Square, settling here in 1800, and remaining till his death in 1817. His shop stood on the site of the present church, the pulpit of which is said to be over the exact spot where stood his anvil.

Nathaniel Stearling, a carpenter and joiner, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Luther Baker. He built the Baptist Church at Pompey Hill and the church now standing in LaFayette village. The latter part of his life was spent on a farm. He was a leading man in religious and educational matters. He died in Connecticut. Before his day, James, Asa and Joseph McMillen, brothers, who were carpenters and joiners, had settled about a mile northeast of the village. Joseph and James built the first frame hotel, and also the one now standing in the village. Stoughton Morse was landlord. A hotel had been built of logs prior to the first frame building above referred to, and was kept by James Higgins in 1808. The McMillens remained in town many years, and finally sold out and moved to the West.

Dorus Porter lived in the village as a cabinet-maker from 1820, and was Deacon in the church. He now resides in Michigan. Asahel King was for many years a prominent man as a mechanic at the village, being a tanner and shoemaker.



MRS. F. J. FARRINGTON.



MAJ. F. J. FARRINGTON.

(PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER SYRACUSE)



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. F. J. FARRINGTON, LA FAYETTE, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



DR. ELIJAH PARK.



MRS. BETSEY PARK.

Photos. by Bonta & Curtiss, Syracuse.

DR. ELIJAH PARK.

Elijah Park, M.D., the subject of this brief memoir, was born in the village of Lafayette, April 1, 1803, the eldest child, and only son of six children, of Dr. Silas and Dolly (Clark) Park. He early manifested a strong desire for mental culture. By close application to his studies in the village school and in his father's office, he was fitted for college. At the age of twenty-one he graduated at the Pittsfield (Mass.) medical school. Almost immediately upon his return home his father died, leaving him an extensive practice, which he entered upon and zealously followed throughout his life, with a success rarely attained. His father, Dr. Silas Park, was the first physician in the town of Lafayette, and one of the pioneer settlers of the town, his residence being the first framed house erected in the village.

Dr. Elijah Park was married to Miss Catharine Parent, August 25, 1824. Ten children were born to them, of whom seven are now living, viz.: Silas W., Thomas C., Mary J. (wife of Alvin Keller), Frances O. (wife of Edwin Clark), Helen L. (wife of Willis Alexander), Ann E. (wife of Timothy Newell), and Caroline F. (wife of Mark Johnson). In the year 1842 (September 20) Mrs. Park died, and in April of

the year following he married again, taking for his companion, Betsey Parent. The fruits of this union were two children, Theodore H. and Catharine E., both of whom died at an early age. On December 4, 1867, Mr. Park was again bereaved by the death of his wife. The hand of the fell destroyer had fallen heavily on his household, having taken from him five of his children, and twice robbed him of his beloved companion.

In politics Dr. Park was originally a Whig; subsequently a Democrat. Although in no sense a politician, he was several times elected to the office of supervisor, fulfilling the duties of the same with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

He died at his home in Lafayette, June 17, 1873, at the advanced age of seventy years.

Thus lived and died a man eminent in his profession, and benevolent and generous in his relations as a citizen. As a physician he never turned away a poor patient; and in the social walks of life he was known as a friend to humanity, often involving himself financially to assist his less fortunate neighbors. In the family circle he was much loved and revered, and his death was deeply mourned by his children.



Photos by W. A. Ratner, Syracuse.

Charles W. Hoyt

ALBERT BECKER.

Chas. W. Hoyt was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1804. His father came to this county in 1798. His family consisted of eight children, viz., Ezekiel, David, Polly, Philander, Epenetus, Jane, Charlotte, and C. W., the only one of this family living. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension until his death. Chas. W. Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, in 1824, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Ezra and Mary Knapp. Of this marriage were born three children, viz., Charles, Austin, and Harriet. The sons are now living, and located near their father. In 1842 he was married, the second time, to Miss Mary Knapp, sister to his first wife. Of this marriage was born three children, viz., Lottie, Julia, and Nellie, two of whom are living. Among the old men of this county, few, if any, can look back upon a life of so much hard labor as Chas. W. Hoyt, having cleared of the original forest, and caused to be cleared, a great many acres of land.

Like many other men who were, and are now, the bone and frame-work of the country, he now lives, in his seventy-fourth year, one of the few old living landmarks of our country's pioneers, surrounded with kind children to smooth his pathway as his time of release from earth draws near, having led a life of integrity and uprightness of character, honored by all who know him, and at the writing of this brief sketch bids fair for more years of usefulness to his friends.

Albert Becker was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in the year 1797. He received a common school education, and in the year 1828 moved to Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he bought a seventy-five acre farm of wild land, which he cleared with his own hands, and built upon it a big house which had only one door and two windows, each consisting of four lights seven by nine. In this humble home, he lived six years, when he built a new frame house, which is now owned by Henry Graham. In the year 1848 he married Miss Catharine Gray, of Saratoga county. The result of this union was three children, viz., Daniel, James, and Mary. Daniel is proprietor of a fine jewelry store at Syracuse, and James is living a retired life in Lafayette village, and is one of the most prominent and respected citizens. For his second wife he married Miss Becker, of Onondaga county. Mr. Becker was captain of the police for several years, and gave excellent satisfaction by his clear and impartial decisions. He has resided in Syracuse city for about twenty-eight years, and has been in the jewelry business until a few years since, when he went into retired life.

As a business man, he has always been just in his transactions with the public. Doing unto others as he would have them do unto him has been his grand guide throughout life. Kind, generous, and humane, he daily practices these lovely Christian virtues, which create sunshine wherever he moves.

Although in his eighty-first year, yet his step is as firm and elastic as ever, and his mind as clear as it was in the prime of manhood. His path down to the grave is being strewn with the beautiful flowers of filial love and veneration. With his eyes turned towards heaven, he is prepared at a moment's notice to be received to the bosom of his divinity.

JAMES BECKER was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 19, 1848, and was the eldest in the family of three children of Albert and Catharine Becker. In 1828 his father moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and located upon a farm two miles north of the village of Lafayette, where he remained eight years, and then removed to a farm a short distance south of the same village. James Becker obtained a good common-school education, which laid the foundation of his future successful business career, and lived with his father until Oct. 27, 1841, when he married Miss Esther, the daughter of Eli and Susan Bryant. They had born to them four children, viz., Albert, Florence, Charles C., and a daughter who died before having been christened, all of whom except Albert are dead. Mr. Becker, soon after his marriage, bought his father's farm, which he cultivated very successfully until April 1, 1853, when he moved to Syracuse, and engaged in the jewelry business, which he followed seventeen years, with the confidence and esteem of his patrons. Longing for the quiet rural life to which he had been accustomed in early life, he retired to Lafayette village in 1870, where he now resides. His wife died on the 25th of March, 1875, and in 1876 he married, for his second wife, Cordelia E., daughter of Charles C. and Unity Andrews. Mr. Becker is one of the leading citizens of the place in which he resides; is a Republican, and has been an active member of the Congregational church for forty years.

A cut of his residence, and portraits of himself and wives, can be seen by referring to another page of this work.



MRS. JAMES BECKER



MRS. JAMES BECKER
(DECEASED)



JAMES BECKER



RESIDENCE OF JAMES BECKER, LAFAYETTE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

Caleb Green and Erastus Baker owned and gave (each half of) the lot now used for the Public Square. Asahel Smith, Charles Jackson and Gen. Hall, were Justices of the Peace. The latter served a number of years before LaFayette was erected into a town. Col. Johnson Hall, son of Gen. Hall, was Sheriff of the county and a member of the State Legislature. As a merchant, he carried on an extensive business at the village. Stoughton Morse first opened a little store in connection with his hotel in 1805. Then followed Asahel Smith in 1812-'14. He ran a distillery during the war of 1812, and bought cattle and provisions for the soldiers, which he sent to Sackett's Harbor and Grenadier Island. After the war Judge Hall was the merchant of the place.

Amos Palmeter settled one mile south of LaFayette Square about 1803.

Mr. James Sherman, who, together with Solomon Owen, first settled in Sherman Hollow, was the father of Dr. J. De Blois and Joseph Sherman. The former was at one time a prominent physician at Pompey Hill; the latter, a Justice of the Peace from 1830 to 1840. Reuben Bryan, Amasa Wright, Samuel Hyatt, James Pierce and Amaziah Branch have been referred to as old settlers. The last named was the first school teacher in the Hollow and at LaFayette Village. He died of nightmare at Dr. S. W. Park's about 1818. He came from Massachusetts, was poor but well educated, and in character one of the best of men.

Charles Johnson, at Sherman Hollow, carried on blacksmithing for over fifty years, working industriously at his anvil to a short time prior to his death in 1876.

VILLAGE OF LA FAYETTE.

This little hamlet lies about one mile west of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad at Onativia, or LaFayette Station. It contains about twenty dwellings, a postoffice, a church, a hotel, three stores and two blacksmith shops.

Among the oldest settlers are C. W. Hoyt, Caleb B. Jackson, James Baker, Luther Baker and L. O. Hill.

Mr. George W. McIntyre, the present Supervisor and Postmaster, is also a merchant in the village; so also is Mr. Timothy Newell, who is doing a prosperous business.

This village is adjacent to the station, Onativia, and is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a picturesque and productive country.

UNCAS LODGE NO. 121, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 4, 1851. The charter members were Dr.

Elijah Park, Anson A. Avery, Ambrose Sniffin, Henry Pierce, A. H. Share and Justin Rhodes. Meetings held every Thursday evening in their hall in LaFayette. Present officers, N. G., William M. Gage; V. G., Charles I. Davis; R. S., John H. Northway.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, K. OF P., organized March 9, 1874. Charter officers, C. C., E. J. Stearns; V. C., F. J. Farrington; K. of Records, James H. Sniffin; M. A., R. S. Park. Meetings held every Saturday evening in Pythias Hall, Cardiff. Present officers, Charles Morgan, C. C.; E. G. Wright, V. C.; E. E. Angel, K. of R. and P.; B. L. Wright, Prelate; S. W. Wright, Post C. C.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LA FAYETTE.—At an early day meetings were held in private houses by Mr. Amaziah Branch, assisted occasionally by missionaries and traveling ministers. The result of these meetings was the organization of the Congregational Church by Rev. Benjamin Bell in October, 1809, at the public house kept by Stoughton Morse. The church comprised the following persons, viz: Deacon Noah Hoyt, Deacon Nathan Abbott, Apollos Hewitt, Esq., Ezekiel Hoyt, Philander Hoyt, Anna Baker, Polly Hoyt, Mary Hoyt, Esther Maxwell, Sally Danforth, Anna Hewitt, Rebecca Bates, Sally Baker, Corrinna Abbott and Acsah Johnson. Since that time the following preachers and pastors have served this charge: Revs. E. J. Leavenworth, three years; — Hopkins, three years; Martin Powell, seven years; Rev. Childs of Auburn, Rev. A. H. Corning, four years; Rev. Seth Smalley, two and a half years; Rev. Absalom K. Barr, two years; Rev. Parshall Terry, three years; Rev. George Delevan, Revs. Moody Harrington, H. Frasier, M. M. Wakeman, R. C. Allison, Charles Jones, C. A. Ruddock, George A. Miller, and Lewis Jessup. In 1819-'20 a commodious church edifice was erected in the Village of LaFayette, which was repaired and modernized. In 1846 a session house was erected at a cost of \$600, which was used until 1861, when the building was sold and the present session house erected at a cost of \$1,000. This hall is used for lectures and as a town hall. The church building, session room, cemetery and parsonage are the property of the Columbian Society, which was organized in the year 1804, composed of the citizens of the village and vicinity, not necessarily members of the church. The property owned by this society, aside from the cemetery, is valued at six thousand five hundred dollars.

The officers of this society are LeRoy S. Baker, Luther Baker and Philander Hoyt, Trustees, and

D. F. H. Baker, Clerk. The church Deacons are Caleb B. Jackson, and L. R. Gaylord; Clerk, G. L. Hoyt. The present membership of the church is seventy-one. Sabbath School attendance one hundred and twenty-five.

CARDIFF

The village or hamlet of Cardiff lies on the Syracuse and Tully turnpike, in the western part of the town of LaFayette. It is two and a half or three miles west of the railroad station at Onatavia, and contains about thirty houses, three stores, one church, a hotel, a grist mill, a postoffice and two wagon shops. R. S. Park, merchant and postmaster. Mr. Park is also Justice of the Peace. William H. Hoyt, dealer in merchandise and produce. The Cardiff Hotel, (temperance,) is kept by Edward Crownhart. A shop for the manufacture of wagons, carriages and sleighs has been carried on here since 1860 by Mr. Volney A. Houghton.

CARDIFF MILLS.

The Flouring Mills were erected in 1839, at a cost of \$5,000 by J. F. Card, who ran it for many years with water-power. About sixteen years ago it passed into the hands of Edward Voigt, who erected a saw-mill and put in gang-saws, also added steam power at a cost of \$4,000. In March, 1877, it was purchased by George Dermon, and run by him until April, 1878, when the entire property was consumed by fire.

EBENEZER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CARDIFF.—Meetings were held at the house of Zenas Northway as early as 1825, about which time a class was organized. Among the prominent workers at that time were John Spencer, Uriel Coleman, D. Sniffin, Grandus Cuddeback, Reuben Wright, Annanias Wescott and John Bottle. In 1825, the first church, built at Cardiff on the site of the present church was erected at a cost of \$1,000. But in 1857 the church was burned and the same season the present church was built at a cost of \$2,400, being dedicated in December, 1857, under the ministration of D. W. Bristol, D. D. Rev. Benjamin D. Sniffin and Joseph Cross, D. D., began their religious life in this church. The present membership is one hundred and twenty, and Sabbath School attendance, one hundred. The present pastor is Rev. L. Northway, under whose ministration large accessions to the church have been made and deep religious feeling awakened.

THE COLLINGWOOD MILLS, in the town of LaFayette, situated on Butternut Creek, owned and managed by J. D. Palmer, consist of a grist and

flouring mill, built about thirty-five years since by the late Calvin Cole, at a cost of about \$6,000, and a saw mill. The mill property was purchased by A. R. Palmer in 1862, and repaired in 1874 at an expense of \$2,700. In 1875 the present proprietor purchased the mills and water-power, and in 1876 rebuilt the saw mill and lath works at an additional cost of \$1,800. The capacity of the saw mill is, (with three hands,) about 1,000 feet of lumber an hour, and the grist mill has three run of stones, and the other necessary machinery for a first class business. The mills are driven by water-power.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUTHER BAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of LaFayette, Onondaga County, N. Y., February 9, 1814. His father, Seth Baker, came from Northampton, Mass., in 1805 and settled in Onondaga County. Luther was brought up on the farm, attending the district school winters and assisting his father on the farm summers. He married in 1840, Miss Diana M., daughter of Eli and Susan Bryant, of Hampshire County, Mass. They had one child, Flora D., who was born June 7, 1850 and died August 27, 1871, mourned by a large circle of friends, who esteemed her for many noble qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. Baker has always followed farming as an occupation, and is regarded as one of the best farmers in his town. He is a Republican in politics and has always earnestly labored for the success of Republican principles. For many years he has been an active member of the Congregational Church, liberally subscribing to every benevolent object worthy of his support. He is enjoying good health, and is apparently surrounded with every comfort which tends to brighten his declining years.

MORRIS BAKER.

Mr. Baker was born in Northampton, Mass., Dec. 22, 1801, and is a son of Seth Baker. He received a good business education, and began farming when quite young. He married Julia A., daughter of Eli Bryant, February 11, 1833, by whom he had three children, viz: Nelson Morris, born May 7, 1836, graduated from Hamilton College in 1862,



LUTHER BAKER.



MRS. LUTHER BAKER.

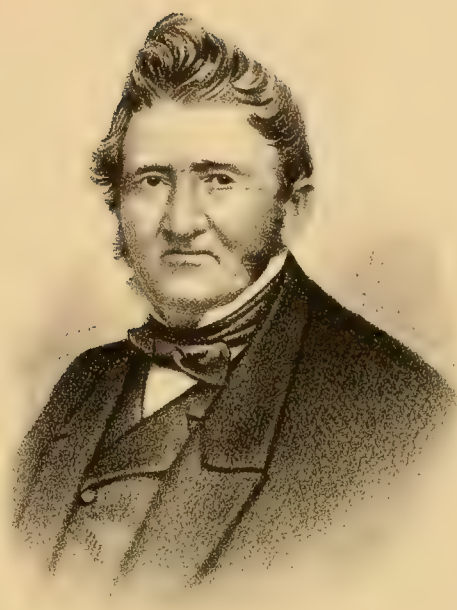


FLORA D. BAKER.

PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGLER, SYRACUSE.



RES. OF LUTHER BAKER, LA FAYETTE, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



Joseph M. Thomas Avery F. Palmer

The subject of this sketch was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1797. He moved, with his father, Simeon Thomas, into the town of Lafayette, which was then a part of Onondaga township, in the spring of 1817, thus being an early settler. He entered into the unbroken forest, and began to make for himself a home. He contended successfully against all the hardships of a pioneer life, wild beasts included.

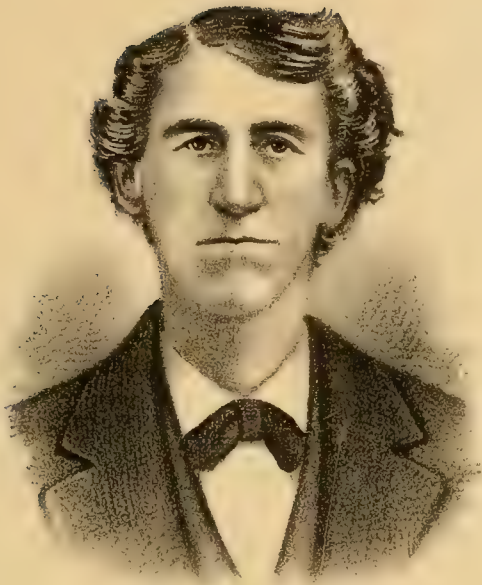
On Jan. 21, 1819, he married Laura, daughter of Paul King, also an early comer into this county. By this union there were born ten children, nine of whom are now living. His father gave him fifty acres of good land, to which, by industry and economy, being also assisted by a most excellent wife, he added three hundred and fifty acres more. This enabled him to give to each of his sons a good farm. He planted the first apple-orchard in his part of the town. He is remembered as being forward in the development of the country, in town improvements, the establishment of schools, and the support of religion. He and his wife were consistent members of the Congregational church. He would not accept town office, but being an efficient and trustworthy man of business was often employed to settle estates. He was often on the grand jury, but always discouraged litigation, and prevented many lawsuits. He died, in the midst of his usefulness, May 29, 1865. In the words of a fellow-townsmen, "He was an honest man, a good citizen, and cannot be too highly commended."

Of the two sons who insert this sketch, Harrison resides upon the farm redeemed from the wilderness by his father's hands, and Albert upon a large farm adjoining. They are excellent farmers, shrewd, upright business men; not aspiring to office, but highly respected citizens.

Avery F. Palmer, son of Rowland Palmer, was born Feb. 2, 1795, in Stonington, Conn. In his youth he came with his parents to Otsego county, and from there, in the spring of 1815, to Lafayette, then a part of Pompey township. His father about that time was drum-major in the American army. He immediately engaged in farming, and followed that avocation all his life; but was also widely known as Dr. Palmer, having become a veterinary surgeon with an extensive practice. He was an officer of the militia, but declined town office. By his advice and influence many a dispute tending to a lawsuit was amicably settled. He was often called upon to administer upon and settle estates. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Richard Bailey, of Pompey, Feb. 21, 1819. To them were born eight children, six of whom are now living. He and his wife were for many years consistent members of the Baptist church. He died, after a life of usefulness, Dec. 17, 1873.

His sons insert this sketch, two of whom, Rev. Avery R. and Dr. Stewart B., reside in Onondaga County. Avery R. is a Baptist clergyman in Lafayette. He inherits his father's business talents. He is often called upon to settle estates. For years he held the office of supervisor of Lafayette; was also superintendent of the penitentiary, and, as a justice of the peace, settled disputes without issuing a single summons.

Stewart B. is a well-known dentist in Syracuse, and is also known as an able writer upon subjects allied to his profession.



HOMER CASE.

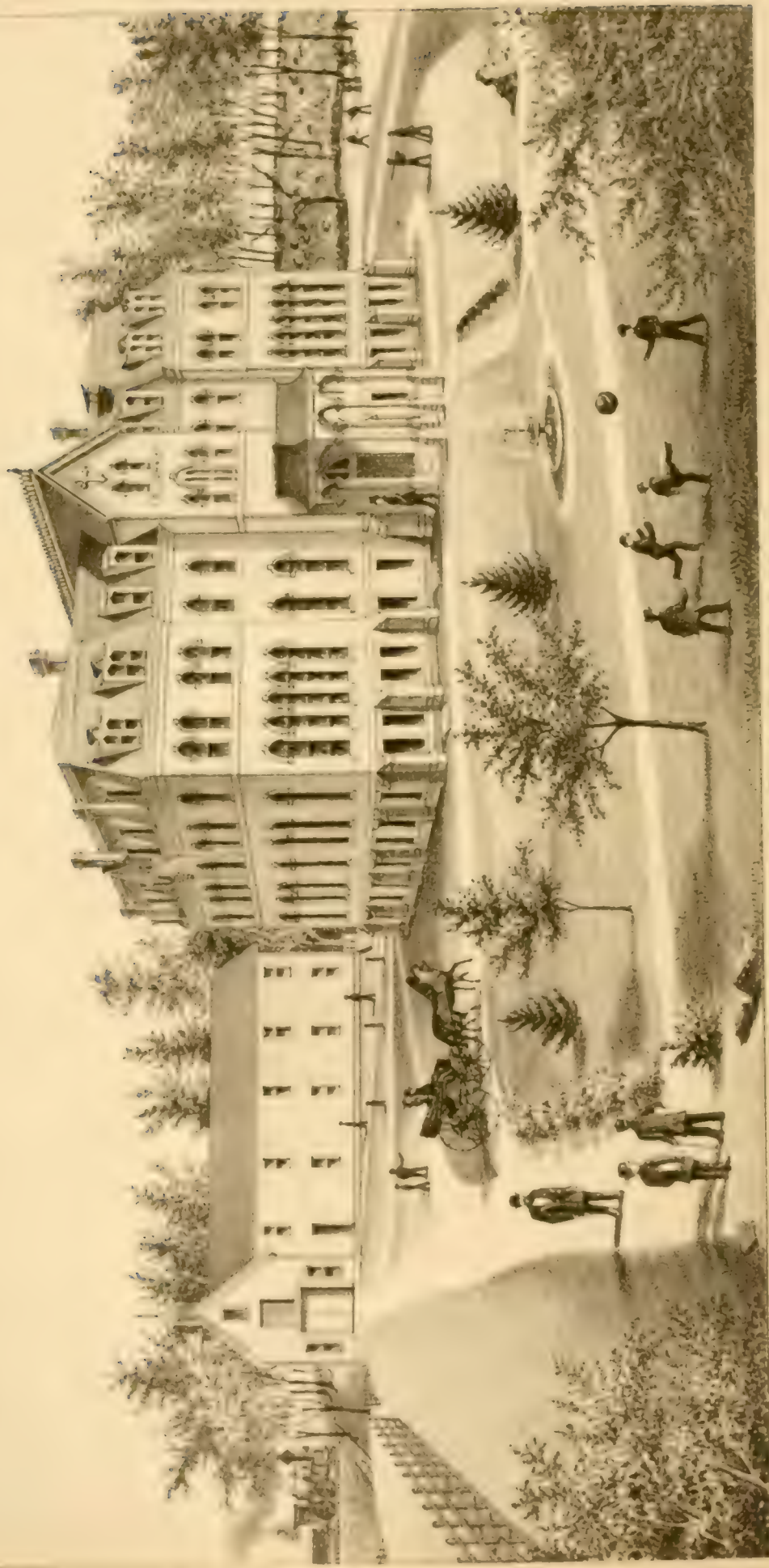


MRS. HOMER CASE.

PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE



RESIDENCE OF HOMER CASE, LA FAYETTE ONONDAGA CO., NEW YORK.



ST JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MANLIUS, NEW YORK

read law in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1864, and died March 18, 1872; Anna Minerva; Byron Watts, born Dec. 15, 1842, graduated from Hamilton College in 1866 with high honors, but died soon after coming home.

Mr. Baker strove as every father should to give his children a liberal education, and has always taken a deep interest in raising the educational standard of his town. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for fifty-four years, and a Republican in politics since the organization of that party. He is classed as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of LaFayette. Few men have been more upright in their business transactions with the world.

HOMER CASE.

Homer Case was born in the town of Pompey, August 5, 1828, and is a son of Norris and Olive

Case. In early life Mr. Case obtained a good business education at the common schools; and in 1854 married Miss Louisa E., daughter of Benj. Adams. Immediately after marriage he commenced farming and continued that pursuit uninterruptedly until Dec., 1861. At this date he entered the service of his country as a volunteer in the 12th New York Regiment of Infantry, in which he served fifteen months, or until August 30, 1862, when he was wounded resulting in the loss of one of his limbs. Upon his return home, he was appointed station-agent at LaFayette Village, which position he still retains, being considered one of the most courteous and trustworthy officials on the road.

His first wife died June 21, 1856, and he married for his second wife, Miss Emily I., daughter of Jay and Ann Morgan, Feb. 5, 1872. Mr. Case is an old Jeffersonian Democrat, and was one of the most loyal supporters of the Union during its hour of greatest peril.

MANLIUS.

MANLIUS, originally Township number seven of the Military Tract, became one of the towns of Onondaga County upon its organization in 1794. It was bounded north by the township of Cicero, east by the Oneida Reservation, south by Pompey, and west by Onondaga Creek and Lake, including all the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation north of the old Genesee Road and east of Onondaga Creek, comprising all the present towns of Manlius, DeWitt, part of Onondaga, and part of Salina, as laid out in 1809. It was reduced to its present limits in 1835. Lot No. 7 of the original township of Manlius, containing six hundred acres, and drawn by the Literature Fund, was transferred to the township of Cicero, and registered as Lot 100 in that township, there being originally, by a mistake in the survey, but ninety-nine lots in Cicero. Lot 100 in Cicero being drawn by a soldier, it was deemed necessary to supply that lot from a portion of the territory of Manlius; the transference of Lot No. 7, adjoining Lot No. 99 in Cicero, was accordingly made, and thus the soldier's land was secured to him, although Manlius lost one lot of her territory.

The water-courses in the town are Limestone and Butternut Creeks, forming a junction in the northern part of the town and emptying into Chittenango

Creek, which forms the northeastern boundary of the town. The Limestone enters the town on its southern boundary in two branches, the East and West, the eastern branch passing through Manlius Village.

This town has a surface of great variety, and contains some of the most picturesque and beautiful scenery in the county. South of the Village of Manlius on both branches of Limestone Creek are falls which not only furnish excellent sites for mills and machinery, but which have become noted as places of resort. The fall on the East Branch is the larger and more important of the two, the channel at the edge of the precipice being about forty-five feet broad, and the width of the rocky chasm below about one hundred and sixty feet. The fall, including about twenty feet descent of the rapids above, is about eighty-five feet; the banks rocky and precipitous, formed of different strata of limestone. On the West Branch the falls are nearly the same height, though the stream is narrower and there is much less volume of water.

On Lot 56, three and a half miles north of Manlius Village, are the famous Green Lakes or Green Ponds. There are two of these lakes or ponds, tied together by a small filament of water, which has given rise to the name sometimes applied to them, "Siamese Green Lakes."

Distinguished geologists think that the deep green color of the water is owing to the partial decomposition of the sulphureted hydrogen which it holds in solution.

The famous Deep Spring of Indian notoriety is situated on the county line about three and a half miles east of Manlius Village. It is not only a natural curiosity, but a place of historic interest. Near it passed the Indian trail from the Oneidas to the Onondagas, before the advent of the white man, as also the first road laid out in the county. It was the starting place of all the old surveys of the Oneida Reservation and is noted on all the old maps of the Surveyor-General. It was a noted watering place for persons moving to the western country, and the trees forming a shade about the place were carved with names, initials and dates. One of the dates on an ancient beech tree is 1793. At this spring during the Revolution a scouting party of six white men from Fort Schuyler was surprised and killed by the Indians.

A considerable number of Sulphur Springs exist in the town—one a short distance south of Manlius Village, containing sulphureted hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of iron and carbonate of lime.

The cavern known as the "*Ice Hole*," in this town, is near the northwest corner of Lot sixty-nine, and is a cavity some fifty or sixty feet in depth, containing ice the whole year round.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The first white settler in the original township of Manlius, was Benjamin Morehouse, in 1789; in the present town, the first settlement was made by David Tripp, who brought his family here from Balston, Saratoga County, in 1790, and lived in a log cabin about a mile northwest of Manlius Village. The difficulty of subsisting at that time in a place so remote from settlements was painfully experienced by Mr. Tripp and his family, who, during a period of three months, were obliged to live on roots and milk, with the addition of a single bushel of corn which he procured at Herkimer and brought home on his back. His father, an old man, who was an inmate of the cabin, died in 1792, and his was the first death and burial of a white person in the town.

The first neighbor of Mr. Tripp, in the immediate settlement, was Conrad Lower. He erected the first frame house in the town in 1792. The floor-boards of his house were brought from Palatine, on the Mohawk; the rest from Danforth's mill. His son made a trip to Oriskany, thirty-three miles

east, for nails, and returned with forty-six pounds on his back.

Among other settlers prior to the beginning of this century may be named Caleb Pratt and William Ward, both of the same year, 1793. Mr. Pratt suffered unusual hardships. Mr. Ward settled on Lot 97, all of which he owned in 1794. He was the first Justice of the Peace for the town upon the organization of the county. The first grist and saw-mills in the town of Manlius as now organized, were built by him on Limestone Creek.

Captain Joseph Williams, from Connecticut, came in 1795, and bought his land at twenty shillings an acre. He became a wealthy man, and lived long to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Col. Elijah Phillips was one of the early pioneers. He settled on the farm owned at a later day by Peter R. Reed, and held a distinguished position among the early settlers of the county.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The first inhabitants of the town were chiefly from New England.

Scattering families located in different parts of the town from 1790 to 1793, but it was not till 1794, the date of the organization of the county, that Manlius had acquired much of a name abroad. In that year settlers began to look towards it as a suitable and desirable place of residence.

The first town meeting was held at the tavern of Benjamin Morehouse, April 1, 1794. Cyrus Kinne, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Levi Jerome Secretary. The Supervisor and Town Clerk were chosen by ballot, the remaining officers by the up-lifted hand. Forty-two votes were polled, probably all, or nearly all, the voters of the town being present and casting their votes. The following list was elected: Comfort Tyler, Supervisor; Levi Jerome, Town Clerk; David Williams and Benjamin Morehouse, Overseers of the Poor; Charles Merriam, Elijah Phillips and Ryal Bingham, Commissioners of Roads; Reuben Patterson, Ichabod Lathrop, Isaac Van Vleck, William Ward, and Timothy Teall, Assessors; Caleb Pratt and David Baker, Constables and Collectors; Libbeus Foster, William Ward, Ichabod Lathrop, Reuben Patterson, Cyrus Kinne, Ryal Bingham, Jeremiah Jackson, Gershom Breed and Lemuel Hall, Overseers of Roads; Aaron Wood, Elijah Phillips, John Danforth and Jeremiah Jackson, Fence-Viewers.

At this meeting it was resolved, "That no hog shall go at large without a stout ring in his nose, and a yoke about his neck, extending above the depth of his neck and half the depth below." A



C. E. SCOVILLE.

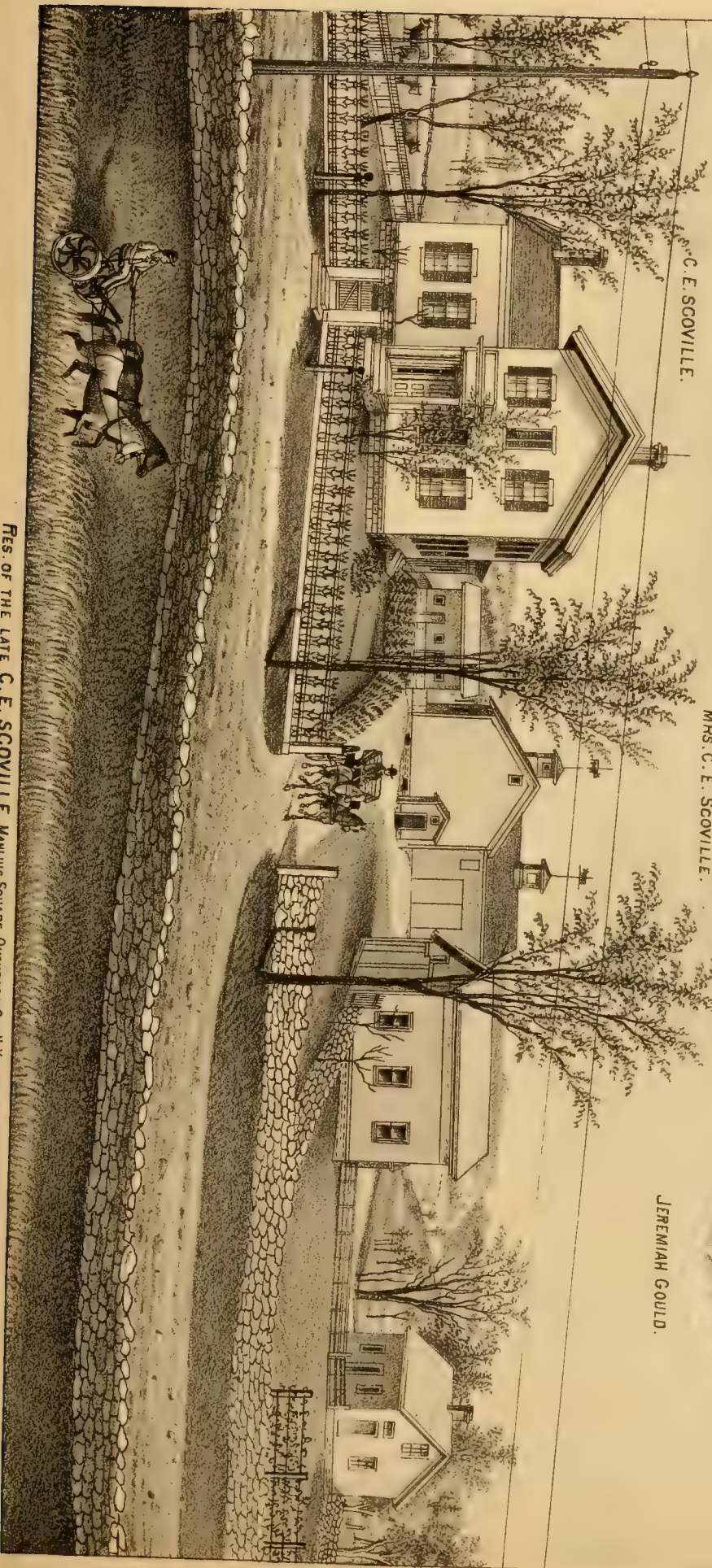


PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER.

MRS. C. E. SCOVILLE.



JEREMIAH GOULD.



RES. OF THE LATE C. E. SCOVILLE, MANLIUS SQUARE, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



CURTISS TWITCHELL



MRS JANE TWITCHELL



RESIDENCE OF CURTISS TWITCHELL, MANHATTAN, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

bounty of four pounds was ordered to be paid for the scalp of a full-grown wolf presented by any person to the Supervisor, and thirty shillings for the scalp of any one under one year old.

Charles Mosely, Daniel Campbell and Isaac Van Vleck were the first School Commissioners chosen for the town, in 1797. A Special Committee was chosen to cooperate with the Commissioners, and directed to divide the town into school districts. The Committee was composed of Gershom Breed, Elijah Phillips, Jeremiah Jackson and Caleb Pratt. The records show no regular proceedings of these Commissioners or Committeemen, and the first organization of the school districts was very imperfectly made in 1810 and 1811, but in 1835, a more systematic organization was effected.

Lot No. 74, Manlius, had been set apart by the Surveyor-General for gospel and school purposes, and finally sold by the town May 2, 1814, for \$12,114.42. When DeWitt was set off from Manlius the school fund was divided and Manlius received for its share \$7,752.42, the annual income of which was divided among the school districts.

In 1793 Elijah Phillips leased the property known as the "Old Mills," of a Mr. Hamilton, of Albany, for a term of sixty years. Mr. Phillips, David Williams, Aaron Wood and Walter Worden, erected here the first saw-mill in the town. David Williams soon sold his share to Phineas Stevens for sixty acres of land. In 1796, Butler & Phillips built a grist mill a little above the bridge. Clothing works and an oil mill were put in operation afterward by Deacon Dunham, and stores were kept there, first by Mr. Jones, and then by William Warner in 1811.

MANLIUS VILLAGE.

The first settler, John A. Shaeffer, a German, established his log cabin on the site of Manlius Village in 1792. This log house soon after became the first tavern in that village, with Mr. Shaeffer as "mine host," and in 1794, during the sojourn of Baron Steuben in this house over night, the first white child of the village, and son of Mr. Shaeffer, was born. In view of this circumstance, the child was named Steuben Shaeffer, and the generous Baron gave him a deed of two hundred acres of land in the town of Steuben.

Charles Mulholland, from Ireland, was the next inhabitant. He built his log house near the residence of Mr. Pendleton.

The first wedding in the village was that of Nicholas Phillips and Caty Garlock, solemnized by

Simeon DeWitt, January 14, 1793. She died in 1824, and Mr. Phillips in 1854.

The first frame house was built by Conrad Lower, in 1792. It stood, till a few years ago, on the dyke leading to Fayetteville, and was many years occupied by Salmon Sherwood.

The first school house was erected in 1798. It was of logs and stood a little north of Mr. Castello's mill.

In 1801, Manlius Village had six dwellings, one tavern, one store, a doctor, lawyer and blacksmith. It also began this century with a postoffice, established in the year 1800, and was named "Liberty Square." This name was soon changed to Manlius Square." In 1804, the village contained about thirty houses, and continuing to grow, became by far the most prominent business place in the county.

In 1807, an important accession was made to it in the advent of Azariah Smith, who became its leading merchant, and was for forty years intimately identified with the growth and prosperity of the place. Mr. Smith was born at Middlefield, Mass., December 7, 1784. In 1807, he became clerk for his uncle Calvin Smith, at Onondaga Hill, and opened June 3d, 1807, a store in a frame building on the south side of the turnpike, nearly opposite the brick store which he afterwards built and occupied. Here Mr. Smith, after a clerkship of only eight weeks with his uncle, entered upon his successful and distinguished mercantile career. He subsequently entered extensively into the manufacture of cotton. At the time of his decease he was a trustee of the District School where he resided, a trustee of Manlius Academy, a trustee of Hamilton College, and a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary.

In 1824, he was elected one of the Presidential Electors and cast his vote for John Quincy Adams. In 1838-'40 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of several of the most important Committees. Mr. Smith closed his active and useful career on the 12th of November, 1846, in the city of New Haven, whither he had gone to avail himself of medical assistance.

Manlius Village was an important business point before the building of the Erie Canal, as the transportation of merchandise and other goods to and from the east and west, and the travel both ways centered here by the meeting of the Seneca and Cherry Valley turnpikes. This transportation and travel was at one time so immense that almost every other house along the road was a tavern. There were then six or seven large public houses between this village and Chittenango.

Manlius Village was for more than twenty years the center of a large trade from the surrounding country, and was a driving business place when Syracuse was a dreary swamp. There were a dozen or more stores in the place in 1815.

The Manlius Branch Bible Society was organized at the Presbyterian Church, Manlius Village, May 31, 1821. The first officers of the Society were Rev. H. N. Woodruff, President; Samuel L. Edwards, Secretary; John Watson, Treasurer; Eben Williams, William Eager and Allen Breed, Vice-Presidents, with twenty-six District Directors.

The Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society for the Western District of the State of New York, was formed by the Episcopalians at a meeting in this village January 18, 1815. Among its officers were Rev. W. A. Clark, Recording Secretary; Azariah Smith, Treasurer; Jas. O. Wattles and Ralph R. Phelps, members of the Board of (ten) Managers.

Rev. W. A. Clark was then a clergyman residing in the village; the others, Messrs. Wattles and Phelps, were prominent citizens. Mr. Wattles was Treasurer of the village in 1816, and H. L. Granger, President. Both of their names are attached to an interesting note or due-bill issued by the village, and which has been preserved by Henry C. Van Schaack, Esq. It is in size about five by two inches, printed from ordinary type on plain white paper, now considerably discolored. Across the right hand margin is a narrow black border having on it in white letters, "SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS," and across the left margin is a narrow ornamental border. The bill reads as follows:

"The Corporation of the Village of Manlius promises to pay the bearer six and a quarter ($6\frac{1}{4}$) cents in current bank bills, on demand.

Manlius, May 16, 1816.

J. O. WATTLES, Treas. H. L. GRANGER, Pres't."

Hezekiah L. Granger, then President of the village, was a distinguished physician and a gentleman of eminent talents. He was a brother of Gen. Amos P. Granger. In 1814 he was a member of Assembly for the county, and in 1819 was elected Sheriff.

Mr. Van Schaack has also a twenty-five cent bill issued by the Village Corporation after the date of the one referred to above. At the head of it is a spread eagle, over which are the words "State of New York," a rising sun at one end and a lion rampant at the other. It reads thus:

"The Corporation of the Village of Manlius promises to pay the bearer, on demand, twenty five cents in current bank bills, at the office of their treasurer. August 9th, 1816.

J. O. WATTLES, Treasurer."

This bill is still an unpaid debt of the Village of Manlius.

Mr. Wattles was a lawyer of some distinction, and at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He went to Indiana over fifty years ago and was soon appointed a Circuit Judge by the Legislature. He died there a highly respected citizen.

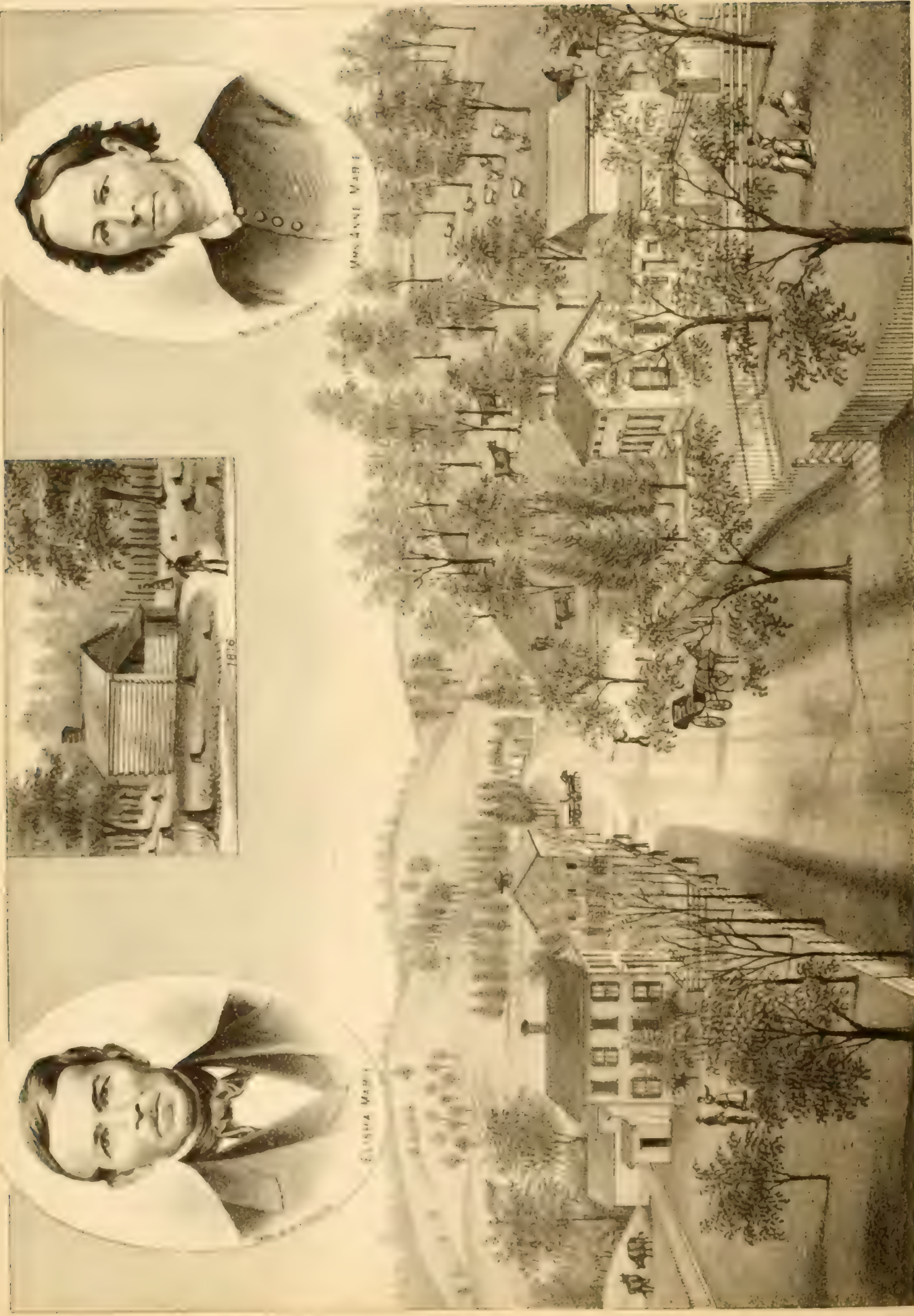
The following is a copy of a receipt given April 4, 1818, by Uriah Palmer:

"Received of Azariah Smith one dollar in full of all debts, dues and demands, whatever name and nature, from the beginning of the world to the end of eternity."

NEWSPAPERS.

There have been published in the Village of Manlius at different times seven or eight newspapers. The first was the *Derne Gazette*, by Abram Romeyn, in 1806, at a time when an effort was made to fix the name "*Derne*" upon the village. That name, however, slightly modified in pronunciation, got fixed upon the paper, and it was popularly stigmatized as the "*DARNED Gazette*." It only lived about a year. The next paper started here was the "*Herald of the Times*," May 24, 1808, by Leonard Kellogg. Mr. Kellogg commanded an independent rifle corps from this village, which served in the war of 1812. The name of the paper was changed by Daniel Clark to "*Onondaga Herald*," October 28, 1818. It was afterwards called "*The Times*," and continued about three years. June 27, 1821, the "*Onondaga County Republican*" was started by the since famous editor, Thurlow Weed. The "*Onondaga Republican*" was next published, October 27, 1824, by Laurin Dewey. The "*Manlius Repository*" succeeded it, and reached its fifth volume under the direction of Luman A. Miller, and for a time under Mr. Stillson. Finally, Mr. Fonda published the "*Onondaga Flag*" for a short time.

AZARIAH SMITH, JR., became a distinguished scholar and missionary in Western Asia, whither he embarked in November, 1842. He devoted nearly seven years to the most diligent and thorough preparatory study, to make sure his competency and usefulness in his missionary field. To ensure his greater usefulness as a clergyman, he had, before leaving his native country, by a proper course of study, made himself a competent physician; and for the same useful purpose, on his arrival at his field of his future labors, he studied and mastered several foreign languages—Turkish, Arabic and Armenian. After spending nine laborious years in that distant land he died at the early age of thirty-



"HILLSIDE FARM," RESIDENCE OF MRS. ANNE MABIE, MANIUS ONONDAGA CO. N. Y.



"VALLEY FARM," RES. OF AMBROSE S. MABIE, TOWN OF MANLIUS, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



DAVID COLLIN



MRS D COLLIN



OLD HOMESTEAD OF DAVID COLLIN, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y. ONE MILE EAST OF FAYETTEVILLE, SETTLED 1816.

five. The editor of a standard review said of him :

"As the author of valuable papers on Mineralogy and Syrian Antiquities, Azariah Smith, Jr., took rank with the best scholars in the land."

DR. WILLIAM TAYLOR for more than fifty years was a highly successful practicing physician of Manlius, and honored throughout the State as standing at the head of his profession.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated in 1842, the first President being Robert Fleming. Hiram Hopkins was President in 1843; Jonathan G. Rowland, 1844; J. V. H. Clark, 1845-'46; E. E. May, 1847; Edward Boylston, 1848; Lloyd Remington, 1849-'51; A. H. Jerome, 1852-'54; Robert Gilmore, 1855; Joseph Baker, 1856; E. P. Russell, 1857-'62, inclusive; D. Higley, 1863-'64; E. P. Russell, 1865; A. H. Jerome, 1866-'67; A. A. Wood, 1868; R. Rotenburg, 1869; E. P. Russell, 1870-'71; Henry Whitney, 1872; E. P. Russell, 1873; Joseph Baker, 1874; E. U. Scoville, 1875; George J. Champlin, 1876-'77. The other Trustees for 1877 were J. W. Moulter, W. L. Scoville, John W. Boylston and W. W. Candee.

MANLIUS ACADEMY.

In 1834, decisive steps were taken for the establishment of an Academy at Manlius Village. Prominent among those who zealously entered into this project were Azariah Smith, Nicholas P. Randall and Dr. William Taylor, who were elected as the first temporary Board of Trustees. Under an act of the Legislature incorporating Manlius Academy, passed April 13, 1835, Messrs. Smith, Randall and Taylor, together with Silas Williams, Peter R. Reed and the four clergymen of the village, namely, Algernon S. Hollister, Carlos Smith, David Belamy and R. Houghton, became the first permanent Board of Trustees.

Money was raised by subscription and the ground and building known as the "Stone House" purchased. This was a two-story rough-stone building and in the early days of the village had been occupied for stores, printing office, and other purposes. To fit it for an academy it was thoroughly overhauled and substantially repaired, the rooms rearranged and a third story added to it, which was surmounted by a belfry or cupola. Thus changed, it was a very respectable and convenient building.

The Academy was opened for instruction in May, 1835, with fifty scholars in the male, and sixty in the female, department. The catalogue at the end of the first year showed a total attendance of two

hundred and forty-four; males, one hundred and thirty-nine; females, one hundred and five. In 1840, there were in attendance two hundred and seventy-four different students, sixty-two of whom studied the languages. It had connected with it an interesting cabinet of domestic and foreign specimens and curiosities.

GRADED SCHOOL.

The village has now an excellent Union Graded School, with a building remodeled in 1870, containing three rooms, with accommodations for two hundred and fifty pupils. Prof. J. D. Wilson, Principal. The school has one hundred and sixty-one resident, and thirty-one non-resident pupils.

Mr. Hayden W. Wheeler, a former resident and member of the Manlius Academy, now engaged in business in the City of New York, made a generous contribution of about \$1,800, in 1870, towards the enlargement and improvement of the Union School building, and more recently donated a valuable philosophical apparatus.

MASONIC.

MILITARY LODGE NO. 93.—We judge from the name and age of this lodge that it got its name from the Military Lands of this section. Probably there were not enough Masons in either of the counties named to organize a lodge at the time this one was formed. At all events the first meeting for the organization of Lodge No. 93, Manlius, was composed of Masons of Chenango and Onondaga Counties, and was held June 30, 1802. The first officers elected were: Caleb B. Merrill, W. M.; Timothy Teall, S. W.; and David Williams, J. W. The first meeting under the charter was held November 4, 1802.

On the 25th of December, 1830, the lodge was closed on account of the Morgan excitement, until March 25, 1851, when it was opened with the following officers: Illustrious Remington, W. M.; Lloyd Remington, S. W.; and S. J. Wilcox, J. W. The lodge was rechartered as Military Lodge No. 215, June 6, 1851. June 26, 1867, the old Number "93" was restored.

The Masons have held their meetings in Azariah Smith's building since its erection in 1816, at an annual rent of one grain of barley, on a perpetual lease.

Present officers of Military Lodge No. 93: W. M. Scoville, W. M.; Joseph Fowler, S. W.; Geo. P. Wells, Jr., J. W.; Wallace Everson, S. D.; John Ward, J. D.; Chas. C. A. Hale, Tyler.

WILLIAMS CHAPTER NO. 72.—Organized Feb. 8, 1854. First officers—Illustrious Remington,

H. P.; Jabez Lewis, S.; Robert Gilmore, K. Present officers—C. U. H. Wood, H. P.; E. S. Card, K.; B. Clark, S.; Charles Hart, T.; W. W. Candee, Secretary; J. P. Bailey, Chaplain; Geo. P. Wells, C. H.; W. M. Scoville, P. S.; A. S. Balsley, R. A. C.; George J. Champlin, 1st V.; D. D. Barnes, 2d V.; Charles Hart, 3d V.; O. T. Wattles, Tyler. Present number of members, seventy-four.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

Good Hope Tent, N. O. of I. R., Manlius.—Organized January 21, 1876, with sixteen members. Present number, forty-eight. James Eastwood, C. R.; John W. Belknap, D. R.; A. C. Haskins, Jr., R. S.; Stephen Cheney, Treasurer; Clinton Owen, P. C. S.

MANLIUS BAR.

Alvan March settled here as a lawyer in 1798; after him came R. R. Phelps, Abijah Yelverton, James O. Wattles, Nicholas P. Randall, S. L. Edwards and others.

Mr. Randall was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1803, studied law at Clinton, Oneida County, and settled in Manlius Village as a lawyer in 1811. He soon became distinguished in his profession, and till the time of his death, March 7, 1836, occupied a commanding position among the great jurists and advocates of the State. Judge S. L. Edwards was also a jurist of distinction.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This school was founded in 1869 by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York. The religious services and teaching conform to the order of the Episcopal church.

The School Building, situated on a commanding site near the village of Manlius, is large and capacious and a model in all its appointments.

The School has aimed from the beginning to keep up the highest standard of scholarship, to provide generally for the physical comfort and nurture of its pupils, and in its discipline to look constantly to the formation of manly and self-reliant habits; and in all these respects it has won an honored and deserved reputation, and stands among the very highest of the schools of its class.

The trustees at this date, 1878, are:

Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., President; Hon. Geo. F. Comstock, LL. D., Vice-President; Chas. Stebbins, Esq., Secretary; J. W. Barker, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. T. Babcock, D. D., Rector; Rev. J. M. Clarke, D. D., Syracuse; Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., Ithaca; Hon. Chas. Andrews, LL. D., Syracuse; Hon. J. T. Miller, Seneca Falls; James Appleton, Esq., Manlius; Geo. C. McWhorter,

Esq., Oswego; Robert Dunlop, Esq., Jamesville; Dennis Valentine, Esq., Syracuse; Thos. D. Green, Esq., Syracuse; Levi W. Hall, Esq., Syracuse; H. O. Moss, Esq., New Berlin.

The Faculty and Officers are as follows:

Rev. Theo. Babcock, D. D., Rector and Head Master; Rev. F. M. Hubbard, D. D., Classical Master; Rev. Wm. F. Hubbard, M. A., Classics and Mathematics; F. W. Burnham, B. A., German and Music; Jay A. Churchill, Penmanship; S. D. Jennings, Librarian and Assistant; H. N. Babcock, Natural Science; Julia E. Remington, Matron.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—President, Jas. O. S. Huntington; Vice-President, Chas. W. Hogan; Secretary, Walter C. Devereux; Treasurer, Rob't G. Wynkoop; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. C. Elsbre.

THE MANLIUS AND POMPEY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION was founded in 1849, and holds its Annual Fairs at the Fair Grounds, beautifully situated adjacent to the village. It has not only been a marked success as an exhibition of the products of the farm, orchard and garden, and mechanical skill, but has been made the occasion of grand reunions of the remaining "Old Settlers" and citizens of the town, together with sympathising thousands from the surrounding neighborhoods. The present officers of the Association are, Charles Hart, President; Wm. J. Mason and J. W. Moulter, Vice-Presidents; William Manlius Smith, Secretary and Henry Whitney, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

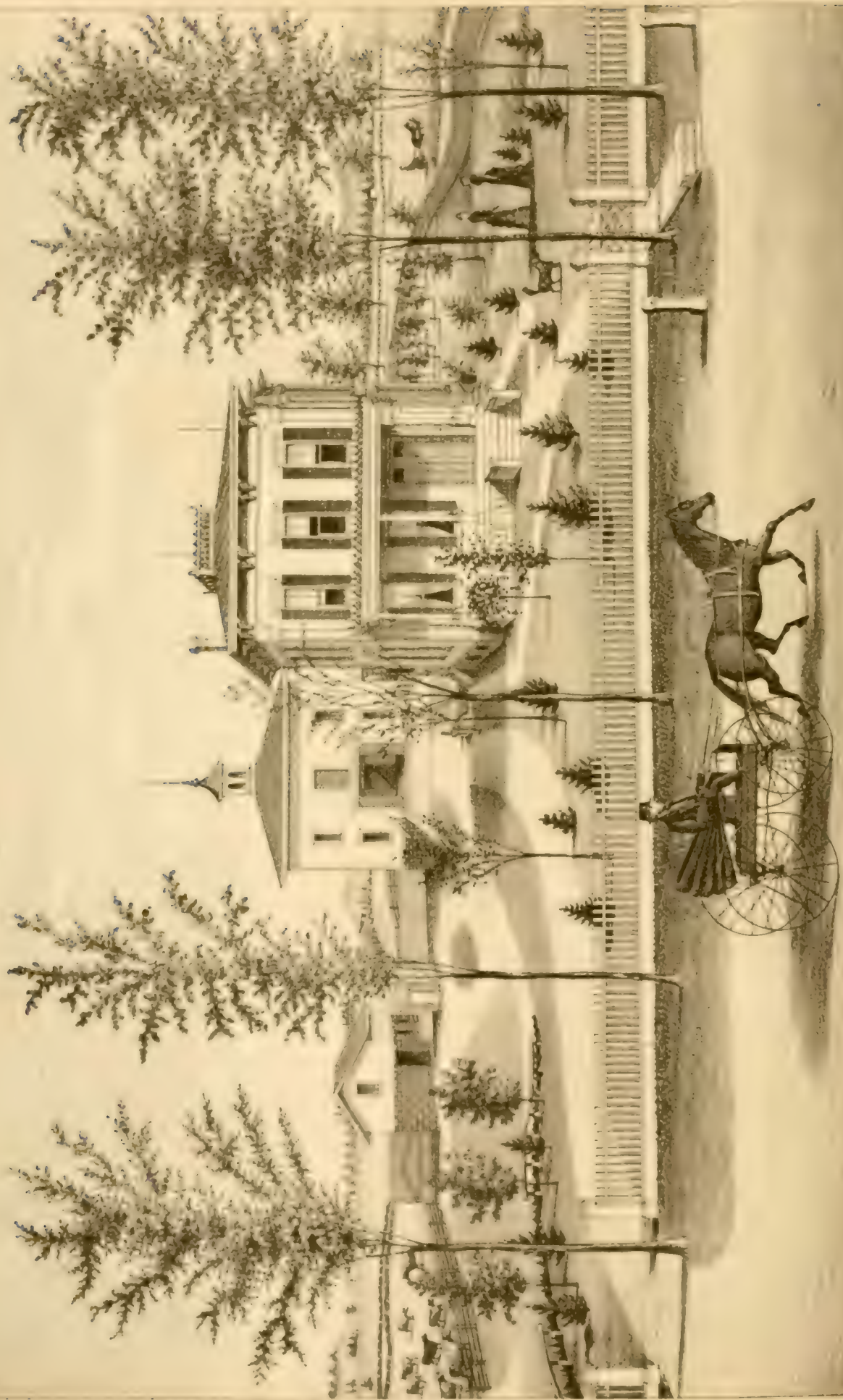
Torrent Company No. 1, organized May 1, 1842; reorganized 1837, also April 6, 1877; forty members; new hand engine, Button make. James Jewitt, Foreman; Stephen Cheney, 1st Assistant; Almon C. Haskins, Jr., Secretary; Charles Hart, Treasurer.

Eagle Hose—thirteen members. Frank Hale, Foreman; John Baker, Jr., 1st Assistant; A. C. Haskins, Secretary; Charles Hart, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Several Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist Societies were organized in the town of Manlius during the years from 1789 to 1803, under the labors of Rev. Hugh Wallace, Seth Williston and Elders Campbell and Breed. The citizens of Manlius Village during those years, many of them, attended meetings at the "Old Mills." There are now four churches in the village of Manlius, of whose history we have obtained the following information:

CHRIST CHURCH, (Episcopalian) is the oldest church in Manlius. Says Clark's Onondaga:



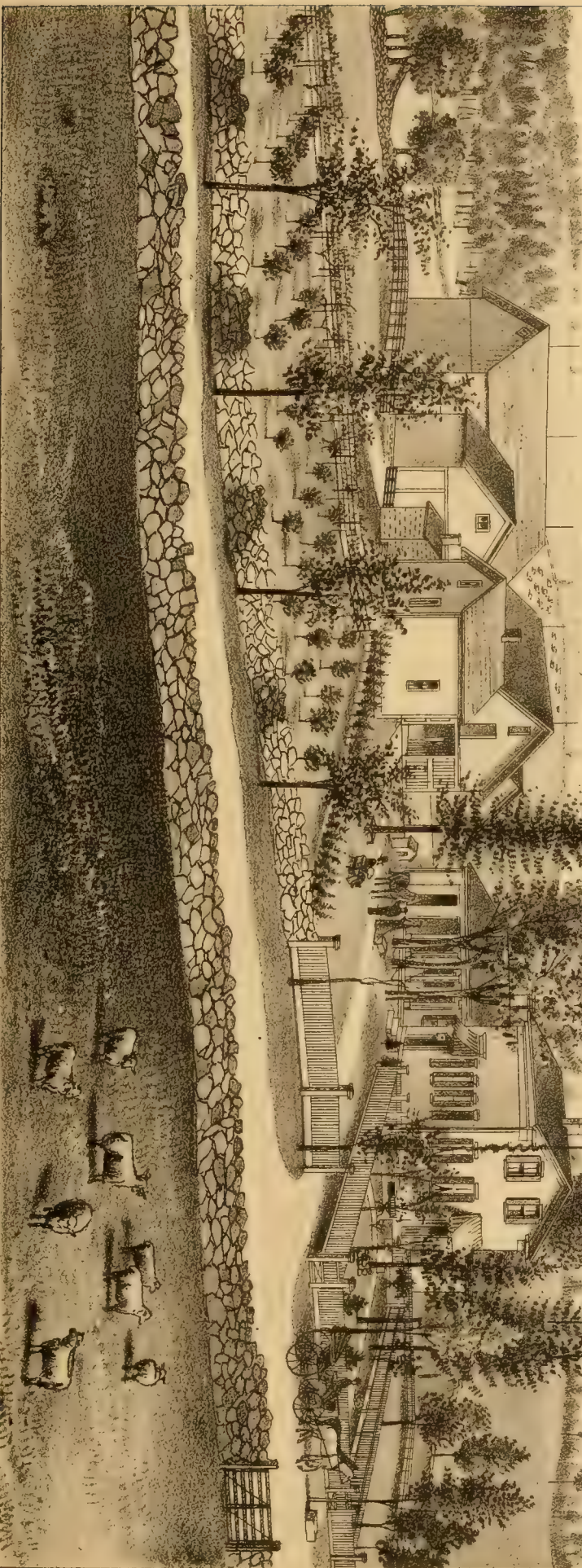
"FAIR VIEW" RES. OF WM. T. AVERY, FAYETTEVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



MRS. EMELINE AVERY.



ALLEN H. AVERY.



HOMESTEAD OF A. H. AVERY, SR., & RESIDENCE OF A. H. AVERY, JR., MANLIUS, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

"The first knowledge we have of anything like a congregation of Episcopalians in this vicinity, is in the years 1798-'99, &c., at which time the families of Messrs. David Green, John Roberts, Jonathan Hurd, — Ward, — Dodge and others, residents of the towns of Pompey and Manlius, used to assemble at each other's dwellings and conduct worship after the Episcopal manner. The Rev. Mr. Nash first preached twice as an Episcopalian clergyman at a private house (David Hibbard's) in Pompey. Rev. Davenport Phelps came on directly after as a Missionary, and often preached at Manlius, Eagle Village, Morehouse's Flats and Onondaga, from 1802 to 1806.

"In January, 1804, the Episcopal Church was first organized under Rev. Davenport Phelps, Missionary. Rev. A. G. Baldwin, Missionary, 1809; Rev. Parker Adams, first Rector, 1810; Rev. William A. Clark, 1811. Church building erected, 1813; since which the following have had charge: Rev. Messrs. Clark, Pardee, Bulkley, Dyer, Hickox, Selkrig, Hollister, Pound, Appleton, Davis, Pise, Gay."

The present Rector is Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, D. D.

Value of church property: Church, \$6,000; Rectory, \$1,800; total, \$7,800.

Number of families, thirty; number of communicants, sixty; members of Sunday School, thirty-five.

When the church edifice was built in 1813, it stood on the hill at the east end of the village. In 1832 it was moved down on wheels through what is now Mr. Williams' orchard and garden, "and placed in its present eligible position, with its steeple standing, bell hanging, and organ ready to play, without jarring it so much as to move a square foot of its plastering." This successful feat was performed by the management of the long-standing Vestryman, Mr. Robert Gilmore. Mr. Azariah Smith donated the lot where the church now stands. "The original bell in this church was cracked when tolled at the funeral of Mr. Stoughton Morse, in 1822. It was afterwards recast by Mr. Horace Hills, at Auburn." The church since its removal has been very much improved; a new chancel has been added, and a memorial window, in memory of that esteemed citizen and life-long Vestryman, Dr. William Taylor—"the good physician."

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MANLIUS.—August 29, 1815, "Trinity Presbyterian Society" was formed at the Franklin School House, where the first meetings were held. The church was organized October 24, 1815, Rev. Hugh Wallace, Presiding, and consisted of the following eight original members: William Gardner, Mrs. Sarah L. Pomeroy, Mrs. Rebecca Wood, Caleb Reming-

ton, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Horace Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hall. Rev. Jabez Chadwick preached on the occasion of the organization from Matt., vi. 6-8. The first Deacon was William Gardner. The first Elders, chosen May 21, 1817, were Isaac Hall, Jacob L. Sherwood and Horace Hunt.

Services were held a portion of the time in the old "Stone House," corner of Seneca and South Streets. The church edifice was built in 1819, and remodeled and improved a few years ago.

The first pastor was Rev. Ira M. Olds, who officiated every alternate Sabbath for about one year, beginning December, 1815. Then Rev. Isaac Reed supplied the pulpit for a while; since which various men have ministered to the church in order as follows:

Daniel C. Hopkins, 1818-'21; Hezekiah N. Woodruff, 1821-'25; Ralph Cushman, 1825-'30; Hiram H. Kellogg, a few months; John Ingersoll, a few months; Talcott Bates, 1831-'32; Carlos Smith, 1832-'36; — Tobey, a few months; Amzi Benedict, 1837-'39; John J. Slocum, 1839-'42; Dennis Platt, 1842-'45; Parsons C. Hastings, 1845-'51; Albert H. Gaston, 1851-'54; Addison K. Strong, 1854-'55; Daniel Waldo, a few months; Tapping S. Reeve, 1856; N. Elmer, 1857; Jacob Post, 1858-'60; Chas. Little, 1860; Joel Linsley, 1862-'63; Alfred A. Graley, 1863-'68; Charles P. Coit, a few months to May 1870; Henry M. Dodd, May, 1870-'72; John B. Preston, 1874-'76; H. C. Hazen, 1876 and yet pastor.

Azariah Smith, Jr., son of the remarkable and highly esteemed Azariah Smith, Sr., went as a missionary to Turkey in 1842, where he labored nine years and died suddenly at the age of thirty-five, but not till he had mastered three languages and made his mark as a scholar.

Present membership, eighty-three; it once numbered three hundred; number in Sabbath School, fifty.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MANLIUS.—The lot on which this church was first built was deeded to Daniel P. Williams, Luther Buell, Samuel Brown, Origen Eaton, Jedediah Caswell, Ezekiel Root, John Peck, John Johnson, and Ebenezer Conner, as Trustees, it being part of Lots 86 and 97. The edifice was erected in 1822, and stood in the middle of the street on which it now stands. It was removed to its present location in June, 1844, and has been very much improved from its original condition. At first it was "ornamented with a spire," which was subsequently superseded by "a low tower." In the changes and enlargements which afterwards took place a new and elegant steeple was placed upon the building.

Among the oldest members of this church now living, the following names have been furnished us: Rowland Caldwell, Peter Wormwood, Arnold Remington, and his wife, Mary Remington. The early meetings were held just south of the present location.

The pastors in regular succession, we have not been able to obtain, but these have been furnished us: Elders Harmon, Seager, Giles, Snyder and Lanning. Rev. M. S. Wells, present pastor.

The church numbers two hundred and thirty-six members; Sunday School, ninety.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Baptist Churches were among the earliest in the town of Manlius, but no edifice was erected in the village till 1828. The structure erected at that time has since been greatly changed. The old church was a square two-story building with double rows of old-fashioned, rectangular windows all around the four sides, gallery all round the interior and seats facing the door. But now all this has been changed; the church is a neat commodious edifice, with a fine steeple and bell, and everything about it in good taste and modern style.

The following notes have been furnished us respecting the history of the church: The earliest meetings were held in barns and school houses in the neighborhoods of Manlius, Watervale, Oran, Eagle Village, and in the Academy building at Manlius. In 1813 the present organization was formed under the name of the "Pompey and Manlius Baptist Church," although there was a prior organization, records of which exist as early as 1783.

Some of the original members were, Elder Nathan Baker, Samuel Sherman; Willoughby Millard, Isaac Ketchum, Jacob Cleveland, Elijah Weston, James Jobs, Samuel Edwards, Joseph Williams, Thomas H. Gridley, William Fillmore and Jonathan Ball.

Revs. Nathan Baker, Charles Morton, David Bellamy, John Smitzer, George Brigham, Abner Maynard, Nathan Wright and J. W. Taggart, have been pastors. Rev. C. E. Harris present pastor.

The original church edifice cost about \$3,000. It was remodeled in 1867 at an expense of \$2,500. The present number of members is about seventy, with a Sunday School attendance of about fifty.

MANUFACTURES

CANDEE & WELLS, MANLIUS PAPER MILLS.—These mills were erected about 1830, a portion of the foundation being a part of the old Cotton Factory, destroyed by fire, which had been erected in 1813. The paper mills were formerly owned by

Mr. Tremain. The present proprietors manufacture Straw Wrapping Paper, 3,500 pounds per day, and employ fifteen hands.

K. H. C. PRESTON, Manufacturer of the "Preston Harvester." Established in 1873. Mr. Preston commenced manufacturing in 1863.

J. HAMLIN & SONS, Proprietors of the Stone Mills. Erected in 1827; burnt in 1850; rebuilt in 1853. These mills have a superior water-power, four run of stones, capacity one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day, and employ three hands.

Messrs. Hamlin & Sons are also proprietors of Cement and Plaster Mills. Established in 1871. Three hands employed.

MANLIUS CEMENT AND LIME WORKS—Located one mile below Manlius Village on the S., C. & N. Y. R. R. Champlin & Co., proprietors. (Geo. J. Champlin and Henry N. Burhans.) Works established in 1872. Product, twenty-five thousand barrels per annum.

WOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—C. W. H. Wood, proprietor. Manufacturer of Wagon Maker's and Carpenter's Tools. Established in Pompey in 1844, and removed to Manlius in 1876. Employs seven hands.

RUSSELL MORGAN, Empire Yarn Mills, Manlius. Manufactures all kinds of Knitting Yarns. Established, 1872. Water-power. About 30,000 pounds of yarn per annum manufactured; eight hands employed.

FAYETTEVILLE.

In 1791, Joshua Knowlton and Origen Eaton made the first clearing on the site of Fayetteville. Cyrus Kinne, who first carried on the business of a blacksmith in the town, and became a citizen of considerable distinction, settled here in 1792. The first tavern was kept by Carey Coats in a small log house in 1801. John Delamater opened a store in 1802. Cyrus Kinne built the first frame house in 1804. The settlement for many years was called "The Corners" or "Manlius Four Corners," but upon the establishment of a postoffice it was named Fayetteville, in honor of the Marquis de LaFayette, who about that time paid a visit to this country.

INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS.

The Village of Fayetteville was first incorporated under a special act, May 6, 1844. It was reincorporated under the general law passed April 2, 1870, and January 28, 1871. The first Board of Trustees consisted of John Sprague, President; Porter Tremain, Frederick Pratt, Jr., George S. Taylor and Joseph Fitch. For the years following, till 1877, inclusive, the following have served as Presidents



"GREEN LAKE FARM", RESIDENCE OF ANSON SMITH, MANLIUS CENTER, ONONDAGA CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF DR. JUDSON H. GRAVES, MANLIUS STATION, ONONDAGA CO., N.Y.



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH



"COLD SPRING FARM", RESIDENCE OF D.W.



VIEW LOOKING EAST.



of the Village Board : Porter Tremain, 1845 ; John Watson, 1846 ; Caleb Whitford, 1847-'48 ; Reuben H. Bangs, 1850-'51 ; William Parker, Jr., 1852 ; James Mead, 1853 ; Jeremiah Dicker, 1854 ; John G. Reilly, 1855 ; Hiram Eaton, 1856 ; Nathan Seward, 1857 ; Hiram Eaton, 1858 ; R. H. Bangs, 1859 ; Hiram Eaton, 1860 ; R. H. Bangs, 1861-'62 ; Hiram Eaton, 1863-'64-'65 ; Lewis H. Eaton, 1866-'67 ; Joseph L. Mathews, 1868 ; Daniel Burhans, 1869-'70 ; Henry L. Beard, 1871 ; Daniel Burhans, 1872 ; William Hurd, 1873 ; F. M. Severance, 1874-'75-'76 ; Edward Collin, 1877, with D. H. Graham, C. H. Jackson and William Hurd, Trustees.

A Fire Company was organized August 30, 1845. It was reorganized as Fire Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company, January 24, 1854. Present company (fire and hose) called "Hydra," established in 1861—fifty members.

There are several quarries and manufactories of cement in the vicinity of Fayetteville and in the town of Manlius. The works of Messrs. Bangs & Gaynor are located at Fayetteville on the Erie Canal. The Excelsior Hydraulic Cement is largely manufactured by them, as well as all the cooperage used in its shipping. The works were established in 1820, and their present capacity is 1,000 barrels per day. About sixty hands are employed in the business.

A large quantity of this cement is now being used on Government works in Canada. It is used almost exclusively in constructing the Welland Canal, and the public works at Ottawa, and docks at Montreal. This firm are also manufacturers of Gypsum and Quicklime.

THE ONONDAGA GYPSUM COMPANY was fully organized at Fayetteville, in February, 1878. They manufacture crude stone-plaster. The company's officers are as follows: President, Asahel F. Wilcox ; Vice-President, Myron Bangs ; Secretary and Treasurer, John F. Gaynor ; Directors, William Hurd, James J. Hurd, Edward Gaynor, J. Henry Smith.

The magnificent water-power of Fayetteville is obtained from what is known as the Ledyard Dyke and from Bishop Brook. The Ledyard Dyke commences a little north of the Village of Manlius on Limestone Creek, and runs thence to Fayetteville where it empties into the creek again, giving a fall in the village of about one hundred feet. The present owners are David Collin, Jr., R. C. Hatch, H. L. Beard & Son and Robert Crouse. The dyke was commenced in 1847. In times of drought it draws from the DeRuyter Reservoir.

MANUFACTURERS.

R. C. HATCH, PEARL MILLS.—Manufactures Pearl Barley and Merchant and Custom Flour. Six run of stones—employ five hands. Capacity of mills, fifty barrels of flour and ten of pearl barley per day. Business established in 1854. Mills built by John McVicker in 1851. Water-power on the Ledyard Dyke, twenty-one feet fall.

EDWARD JOHNSON, FAYETTEVILLE MILLS.—Pearl Barley and Merchant and Custom Flour. Four run of stones. Capacity one hundred barrels per day—six hands employed. Business established in 1863.

BEARD, CROUSE & Co., Manufacturers of Book and News Paper. Established in 1865. The building has been used as a Paper Mill for twenty-five years. It is a water-power establishment and employs forty hands.

BURHANS & BLANCHARD, Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mouldings. Established in 1855. Three factories, thirty hands. Annual amount of business, \$100,000. Water-power.

RUSSELL MORGAN, Grain Cradle Factory. Business established in 1838. Located just north of the village of Fayetteville. Six hands employed ; capacity 15,000.

BANKS.

The National Bank of Fayetteville was organized as a State Bank in the winter of 1854, with a capital of \$115,000. H. Edwards, President ; Porter Tremain, Vice-President, and Hiram Eaton, Cashier. It was converted into a National Bank, with a capital of \$140,000 in 1865, and occupies the Bank Building, corner Mill and Genesee streets, erected in 1854. Hiram Eaton was cashier seventeen years. The present officers are: Hiram Eaton President ; B. C. Baird, Vice-President, and R. W. Eaton, Cashier. The Bank Building is provided with all modern improvements.

The Farmer's Bank of Fayetteville, a State Bank, was organized in 1870. Capital, \$100,000. Myron Bangs, President ; F. W. Lawrence, Cashier.

FAYETTEVILLE LODGES.

Fayetteville Lodge, No. 578, F. and A. M. Chartered July 10, 1865, is an offshoot of Military Lodge, of Manlius. First officers, Hiram Wood, M.; Henry S. Pratt, S. W.; F. M. Byington, J. W. Officers, 1877: A. J. Simmons, M.; L. Boyington, S. W.; A. Elting, J. W. Membership, 75. Lodge Room in Byington Block.

Fayetteville Tent, N. O. of I. R. No. 102. Established February 27, 1877. H. W. Greenland,

C. R.; Henry Keefe, D. R.; William Dunlap, S. Present membership, 84.

The Fayetteville Recorder was established in 1866 by F. A. Darling. In 1874 it passed into the hands of the Recorder Printing Association, under whose management it still continues.

School District No. 11, of Manlius, was formed November 20, 1857, by the consolidation of Districts 10, 11 and 12. At a meeting held August 26, 1872, it was voted to organize a Union Free School for Fayetteville, under the provisions of Chapter 555, Laws of 1864.

FAYETTEVILLE CHURCHES.

FAYETTEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY. —Cyrus Kinne and Gershom Breed were among the earliest settlers at what was then known as Manlius Four Corners, now Fayetteville, coming there in 1792. They were soon followed by Daniel Campbell, who is said to have preached occasionally in the absence of regular ministers. These three, in company with Mrs. Susanna Ward, formed themselves into a conference for religious worship, maintaining covenant meetings and enjoying occasional preaching. In 1798, three young men were added to the conference which was soon augmented still further by other Christian families who had moved into the neighborhood. Their first meetings were of necessity held in private dwellings, but afterward for many years were held in the "Wood" and "Stone" school houses, neither of which are now standing. A council was called in 1804 at which Father Bennett and Elder John Peck were present, and this company of brethren and sisters, in number about twenty, were recognized as a regular and independent church.

Among them might be mentioned, Gershom Breed, Cyrus Kinne, Jabish York, Daniel Campbell, Lewis Sweeting, John Jones, Zopher Knowlton, Orris Hopkins, William Breed, Allen Breed, Palmer Breed, Washington Worden, Susanna Ward, Mary Terrill, Amelia Breed, Hannah Breed, Lucretia Worden, Mrs. Kinne, Elizabeth Hopkins and Walter Worden.

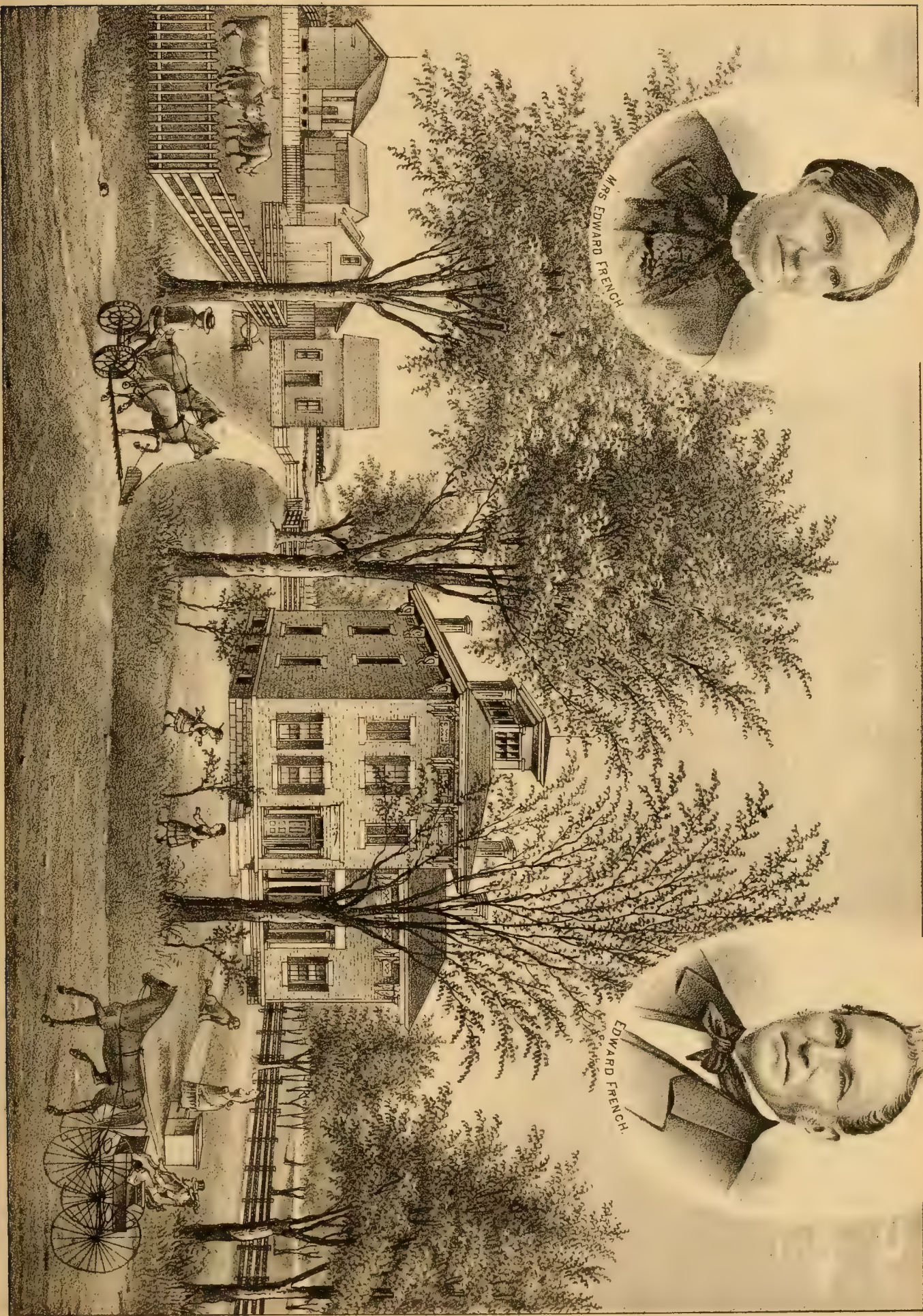
Brother Gershom Breed was licensed as preacher and assisted by Elder Nathan Baker, of Pompey. In 1812 he was ordained and became the first pastor of the church. During this year a number of members were added to the church. Rev. Mr. Breed continued in charge until his death which occurred during 1815. His son, Allen Breed, who was one of the first three converts mentioned, succeeded him, for several years preaching as a licentiate. In 1829, he was ordained and became the

second pastor. During his pastorate of two years and a half, fifteen converts were baptized.

At this time, owing to removals, deaths and delinquencies, the church was in a very low condition and very little interest manifested by members, some of them even refusing to be identified with this church, but joining instead the one at Manlius Square.

In the fall of 1830, a new era commenced in the welfare of the church. Harvey Edwards had just been converted and through his energetic and praiseworthy efforts a new interest was awakened. The services of Rev. Charles Morton, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Manlius, were now secured for half the time, and during his ministrations the church was greatly strengthened. In February they began to build a house of worship which was dedicated in July, 1831. This building was of wood and erected at a cost of about \$3,000. During this year about forty-five were added to the church. In 1832, Brother J. W. Taggart, a student at Hamilton, supplied the church. At the completion of his studies he was ordained as its third pastor. In July, 1833, twenty-four members were dismissed to form a new church at Matthew's Mills under the charge of Elder Allen Breed. Rev. William Hutchinson was the next pastor, coming in the spring of 1835, and was succeeded by Geo. Phippen in July, 1837. In 1838, Elder Jacob Knapp, the Evangelist, visited Fayetteville with great success. In 1839, Rev. John Smitzer commenced a very successful pastorate of six years duration. In 1840, a branch church was formed at Chittenango. In 1843, the church was divided owing to the disturbance created by the Abolition question, and the Second Baptist Church of Fayetteville was formed with Rev. W. Kingsley as pastor. Brother W. H. Douglass supplied the pulpit next for a few months, followed by Rev. Lyman Wright, who remained eight years. During his pastorate the church was reunited. Rev. J. B. Vrooman came in 1854, and was followed in 1856 by Lyman Wright, (a former pastor) and afterwards by Rev. J. B. Smith. In this year a Mission School was established at High Bridge. In 1860, Rev. A. Clement Lyon was called and remained as pastor over five years, was compelled to resign on account of a severe bronchial disease. During his stay over eighty persons were baptized.

His successor was Rev. O. W. Babcock, who remained one year. In the summer of 1867, Hubert C. Wood, a student of Madison University, supplied the pulpit from time to time, became their pastor immediately after graduating, and in due time



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD FRENCH, (TOWN OF MANLIUS, NEAR KIRKVILLE,) ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

was ordained. In 1871 he was compelled to sever his connection with the church on account of his throat and lungs being seriously affected, and in the spring of 1872 moved to Colorado. During his pastorate the present church edifice, a fine brick structure, was erected at a cost of \$30,000; the parsonage rebuilt, and a sexton's house put up, all standing nearly opposite the old church building. For over a year and a half the church was without a regular pastor, but in November, 1873, the pulpit was again filled, this time by Rev. C. J. Shrimpton. During the second year of his stay the church experienced a revival, Rev. Mr. S. being assisted by Rev. A. C. Lyon, (a former pastor,) Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Alvah Davis. Mr. S. remained in charge until July, 1877, when he publicly withdrew from the church and denomination on account of a change in his belief in the fundamental doctrines of the church. In the November following, Rev. Charles N. Pettingill, the present pastor, occupied the charge. This church has had an existence of over eighty-two years, and during this period has had 1,171 members; has baptized 772; received by letter 399; dismissed by letter 412; excluded 104; present membership 280; in attendance at Sunday School, 140.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The first religious meetings were held in the school house in what was commonly called the Upper District. In 1829, the first church in the village, the Presbyterian, was erected by the combined efforts of all denominations, who used the session room, first finished off, for common religious purposes. In 1830, the Presbyterian Church was formed, and in the winter of that year the house of worship was dedicated.

Most of the original members came from the Presbyterian Church of Manlius, and Rev. Mr. Cushman, of that village, was untiring in his efforts to build up the Society at Fayetteville, usually officiating on Sunday evenings. John McVicar, James Stewart and Phillip Flint, were the first Ruling-Elders. All of the original twenty-three members are now deceased, except James C. Jackson.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Amos C. Tuttle, installed June 28, 1837. During the pastorate of Rev. Lewis H. Reid, the present church edifice was built, at a cost of about \$10,000. It was dedicated June 22, 1857. Mr. Reid was pastor eleven years; the present pastor, Rev. R. L. Bachman, was called in 1874. The church membership numbers about two hundred; Sunday School, one hundred and twenty-five.

TRINITY CHURCH (Episcopal,) Fayetteville, was

organized in the year 1830; a building erected in 1831 and consecrated in 1832. Quite a number of the early settlers of this and the adjoining towns were Episcopalians, and held service after that form in families as early as 1798. Father Nash and others were early missionaries in Pompey and Manlius from 1802 to 1806, and out of their labors have grown several strong and influential churches. This church was for several years a missionary charge, the first resident missionary being Rev. J. B. Engle, in 1837. Others of the early clergymen were Rev. Messrs. Northrup, Windsor, Feisner, Bartlett, Hickox and Pise. The Rt. Rev. Henry Neely, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, was baptized in this parish.

The present church was built in 1870, and cost \$14,000. It is a stone building, unusually fine for a village no larger than Fayetteville—an ornament, indeed, to the place. Rev. John Bayler, Rector when the church was built; subsequently, Rev. Charles H. Gardner. The present Rector is Rev. C. J. Shrimpton. Present number of communicants, one hundred and fifteen; average attendance at Sunday School, seventy-five.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Fayetteville.—The nucleus of the present Church of the Immaculate Conception was formed of several families residing at Fayetteville and Manlius Square, from 1846 to 1855. Among these may be mentioned John Farrell, John McCarrick, John O'Brien and Jeremiah Bohan, of the former place, and Edward Gaynor, John Sheedy, Patrick Holland, Timothy Holland, John Shea, Patrick Tobin, William Griffin, John Kennelly, Patrick Moloney, Michael Foley, Thomas Flattery, and others, residing at Manlius Square. About the year 1851 the first Catholic mass was said at the residence of John Murphy, at Manlius Square, by Father McCallion. Rev. Father Cahill, of Cazenovia, was the first Catholic clergyman who visited Fayetteville, and held the first service in the house of John Farrell.

In 1845 Father Cahill purchased a lot and raised by contributions a small sum toward the erection of a church. Upon his removal from Cazenovia, he deposited this with Bishop McClosky, to the credit of the Catholics of Fayetteville. It amounted in 1861 to \$315.

Father Rooney next attended the mission for a short time and was succeeded by Rev. Lawrence Schneider, pastor at Manlius Station in 1856. In 1857, Rev. James A. O'Hara, then officiating at St. Patrick's Church, Oneida, visited the mission. Rev. Father Maurus being appointed to Manlius

Station, the Catholics at Fayetteville, in 1859, came together and determined to build a church. This attempt, however, failed, after the foundation of the edifice had been partly laid. Another attempt was also made and failed, after a new site had been purchased and part of the brick delivered on the ground in 1861-'62. The materials were afterward sold and the enterprise discontinued till the fall of 1869, when the present neat and commodious brick edifice was undertaken. The cornerstone was laid on the 25th of November, 1869, by Very Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, then Vicar-General of the diocese of Albany, and now Bishop of the new diocese of Ogdensburg. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the late Dr. Keating, of Hudson, and twenty other clergymen assisted at the ceremony. Mass was celebrated for the first time in the new church on Christmas day, 1870, but its interior decoration was not completed till the autumn of 1872. It was dedicated under the title of the Immaculate Conception, by Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, on November 26, 1872. The late Father Brady, of Cazenovia, preached the dedicatory sermon and sixteen other clergymen were present on the occasion. After the dedication, Bishop McNeirny administered confirmation to one hundred and eighty-five candidates. This was the first time the sacrament of confirmation was administered in this mission. The congregation consists of about 120 families, and the average attendance at the Sunday school is about sixty-five.

The history of this church would be incomplete if the writer failed to record that many non-Catholics, resident in Fayetteville, contributed very generously toward its erection.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH, situated in the town of Manlius, on the road from Manlius Station to Bridgeport. The church was organized in 1833 in a little district school house, wherein services were first held. The following are the names of the original heads of families connected with the parish:

Matthias Sutter, Felix Fieselmayer, George Konrad, Anthony Lambacher, Joseph Schneider, Henry Herbener, John Kuppele, Seb. Kuppele, Joseph Bloser, Mark Schopp, Stephen Zion, Aug. Gott, Pet. Fieselbrand, Casper Fabing, John Konrad, Nicolaus Gerhard, Michael Remblinger, Adam Uth, Anthony Zimmer, Ignatius Helfer, Jos. Flick, Peter Schneider, Adam Bucher, John Backenstrass, Jacob Fries, Theobald Schondorf, Casper Hullar, Peter Mayer. The church was built A. D., 1834, under the Rt. Rev John Dubois, Bishop of New York. Pastors—Rev. Werick, Rev. Guth, Rev. Mich. Heas, Rev. Rath, Rev. Fl. Scheninger, Rev.

Th. Nothen, Marshal; Rev. Sanderl, Jos. Raffaeiner, Rev. Col. Messner, Rev. Federmann, Rev. Tappert, Rev. Maly, Rev. Muller, F. C. Weber, Schneider, Maurus, Cairus, Kenig, Rutter, Wibbee, Mayers, Fehlings, Hengen, Weber, Maurus,—one hundred and five families.

The attendance in the Sunday School is from sixty to eighty boys and girls.

The old frame church was erected in 1834, in dimensions 34 by 40 feet. Additions of twenty feet were made to its length in the years 1857 and 1870, respectively. Present pastor, Rev. L. Maurus.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Manlius Station, first met for worship in the school house. In 1862 the church and parsonage were built. Rev. Gideon Jones was then pastor. The church is valued at \$3,500, and parsonage at \$1,600. Present membership, thirty-six. The first members were Jacob Karker and Jabez Lewis. Present pastor, J. N. Sackett.

KIRKVILLE.

With the building of the Erie Canal, a settlement began to be made at this point, Mr. Cunningham opening a tavern. In 1822, Edward Kirkland, a son of the late Joseph Kirkland of Utica, established himself on a large farm half a mile northeast of the place, and in 1824, was appointed Postmaster. The postoffice and the settlement were named Kirkville in honor of him. Mr. Kirkland built the Canal Basin at his own expense, put up a large store, and for some time did considerable business there. The place has a few stores, shops and two churches.

UNION CHURCH, Kirkville.—On the 28th of December, 1848, the citizens met for the purpose of organizing a society to build a house of public worship. The society was finally organized January 16, 1849, with the following Trustees: David Dominick and George W. Huntly, three years; William Gilman and Joseph Hoag, two years; William Cunningham and Cortland Cunningham, one year. The church was erected in 1850, and the society arranged for services by the different denominations as follows: Universalists, every fourth Sunday; Baptists, every fourth Sunday; Presbyterians, every second Sunday; Methodist Episcopal, every second Sunday; Wesleyan Methodists, every second Sunday at 4 P. M. The Universalists, having repaired and refurnished the church, are the only denomination occupying it at present.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Kirkville.—This church originally formed part of the North Manlius Circuit and worshipped in the Union Church.



CATHERINE MABLE COLE.



C. M. COLE.



"CENTRAL ROAD FARM," RESIDENCE OF CHAS. M. COLE, KIRKVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

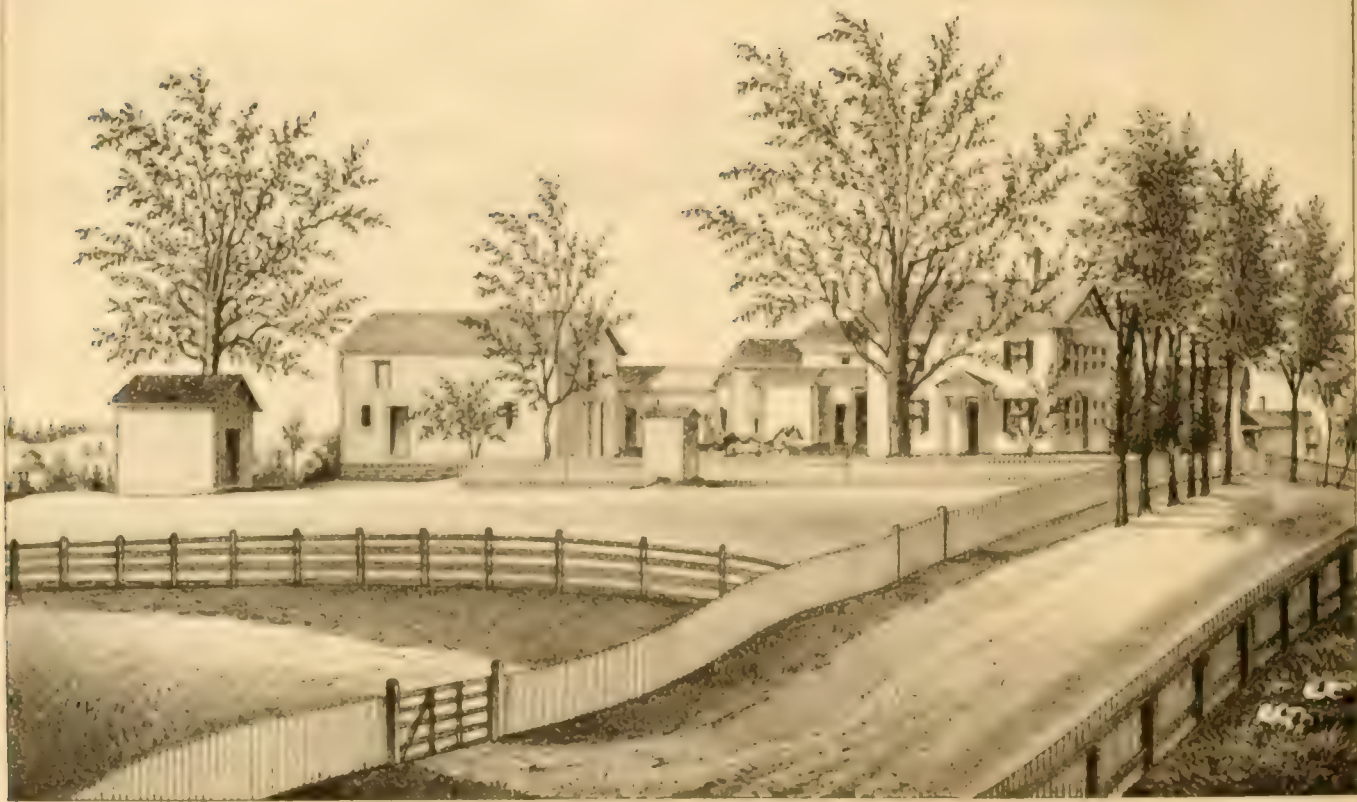


R. H. BANGS

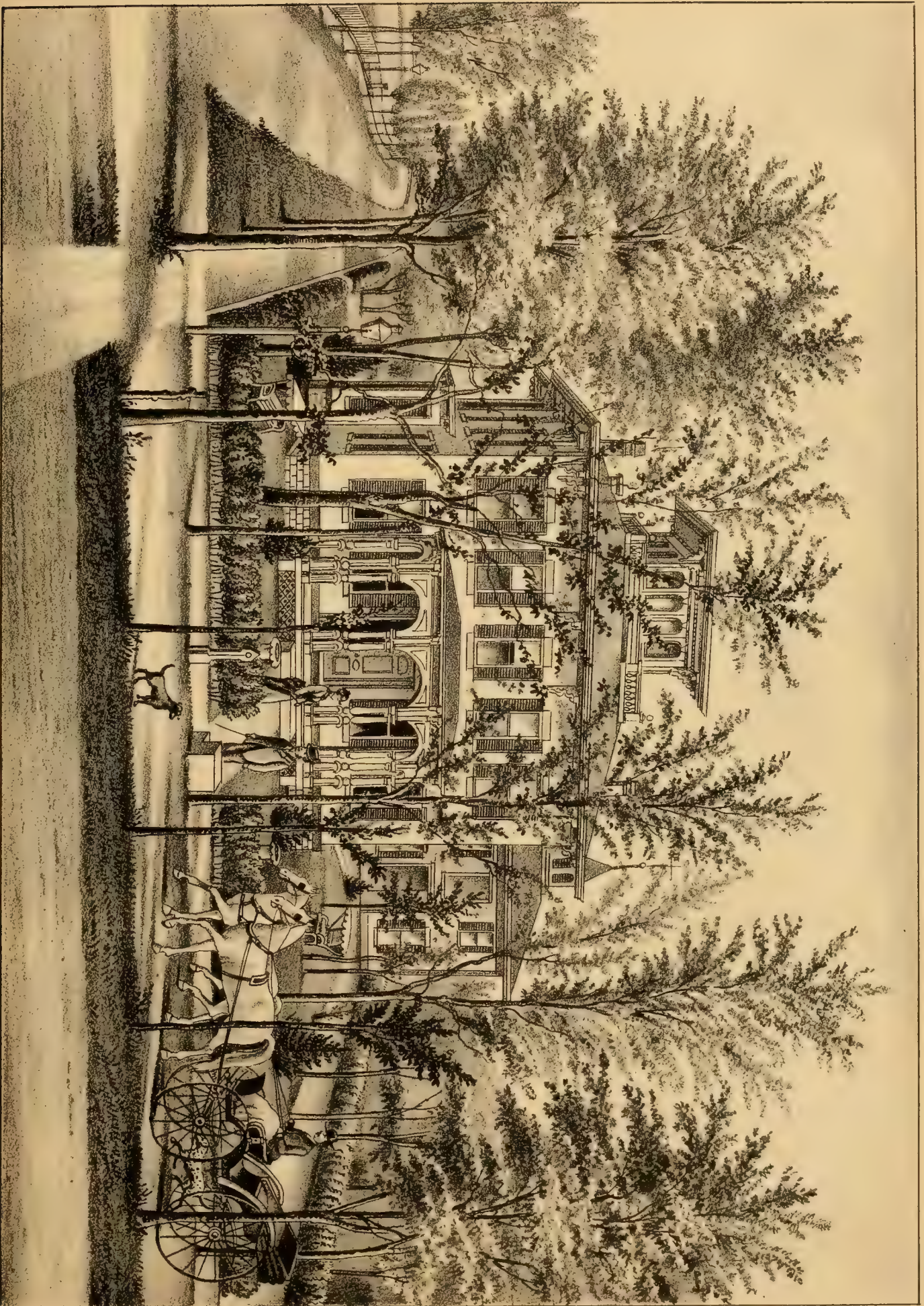


MRS. DIANTHA BANGS

Painted by W. A. RANGER, ALBANY



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE REUBEN H. BANGS, FAYETTEVILLE, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF MYRON BANGS, FAYETTEVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

It was made a station in 1872, and immediately after, the present house of worship was erected. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Maxwell. Original membership, thirty-eight; present number, sixty-six; Sunday School, forty. Present pastor, D. W. Roney.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, Manlius Station.—Organized February 11, 1855. The original members were John J. Jetter, Frederick Ebeling, Jacob Taffner, Carl Fout, Frederick Hecht, Jacob Karker, Frederick Horman, Christian Gehring, George E. Fisher and Jacob Salz. The church was dedicated December 23, 1855. Cost—about \$700. The following have officiated as pastors: Frederick Scharf, one year; E. D. Jenny, two years; John Grenzenbach, one year; Michael Pfitzinger, two years; Jacob Dereich, two years; E. Thomas, one year; Frederick Lohmeir, two years; Carl Wiseman, two years; John Schaaf, one year; Levi Jacoby, one year; Adolf Löscher, three years; Edward Weier; three years; August Klein, two years. Present membership 35.

EAGLE VILLAGE.

At this place the first tavern, in the present town of Manlius, was erected by James Foster, who settled on Lot 88, in 1790. It was very early resorted to by others as a desirable place of residence, and once contested for superiority with Manlius Village. Eagle Village had once four physicians, three merchants and four lawyers. Mr. Charles Mosely opened a store here in 1793, and Dr. Ward, the first regular physician in the town of Manlius, settled and practiced here; Dr. Moor, soon after; and next Dr. Smith Weed, who had an extensive practice. Dr. Fish and Dr. Washburn, also well-known physicians, resided in this village. Charles B. Bristol commenced trading here as a merchant, in 1804. During the war of 1812, he acted as distributing commissary; built the Stone Distillery in 1809; kept the finest garden in the county; drove the best team of eight horses known on the road, and for five or six years was considered one of the first merchants of the country. General Amos P. Granger, first commenced business here; Mr. Walker, in 1804, opened a law office, and Hon. James R. Lawrence was his clerk. A hotel opened here by Libbeus Foster, in 1794, became one of the most celebrated taverns in western New York, containing a grand masonic hall, a grand dancing hall and many other things to correspond.

In 1811, Eagle Village had an incorporated library of about 250 volumes of valuable and standard works. It was the first circulating library in the

county. And here the first school in the town of Manlius was taught, by Samuel Edwards, in James Foster's barn. He had eight shillings a quarter per scholar, and "boarded round." At this place Billy McKee and Jenny Mulholland, on a training day, were married in a *hollow square* formed by the company on the parade ground, by Cyrus Kinne, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REUBEN H. BANGS.

Among the early pioneers of the town of Manlius, none is mentioned with greater veneration than Reuben H. Bangs. He was born July 4th, 1788, in the town of Williamsburg, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He obtained in his youthful days a fair business education. In the year 1813, he immigrated to Fayetteville, and immediately after his arrival, embarked in the manufacture of lime.

By his tact and business sagacity he soon established himself upon a firm business footing. During England's second fruitless attempt to trample upon the liberties of our country, he entered the American army and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor. Possessing a mind peculiarly fitting him for the oversight of business enterprises, he took several large contracts of the State, while the Erie Canal was in process of construction, from which he realized a handsome profit. His fine executive and shrewd business abilities were early recognized by the State, and he was accordingly appointed in 1824, Superintendent of the division of the Erie Canal, between Little Falls and Utica, for a period of two years. He then returned to Fayetteville and engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. By remarkable foresight and management he built up this business into one of the most important manufacturing establishments in Central New York, shipping to nearly every State in the Union.

On January 1, 1815, he married Clarissa Teall, daughter of Dr. Timothy Teall, and sister of Oliver Teall. Her father fought, with six brothers, in the war of the Revolution six years. He came to the town of Manlius, Onondaga County, in the year 1791, and became one of its most prominent and respected citizens.

Mr. Bangs was blessed with five children, viz.: Anson, at present a resident of the City of Brooklyn, and largely engaged in real estate transactions on the Potomac River, about thirty miles south of

Washington, D. C.; Caroline L., wife of Horace L. Wheeler. Mrs. Wheeler graduated with honors at the Troy Female Seminary, conducted at that time by Mrs. John Willard, the daughter-in-law of the celebrated foundress, Mrs. Emma Willard, in February, 1849. From this time till her marriage she was engaged in the profession of teaching, at the South and West and lastly at Fayetteville; Myron H., one of the proprietors of the hydraulic cement works at Fayetteville, President of the Farmers' Bank, an extensive contractor, and in every way one of the most prominent business men of Fayetteville; and Eli T., a United States contractor and, at present, engaged in deepening the channel of Cape Fear. Mr. Bangs was one of the first directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, (now the National Bank,) a staunch Democrat, until 1840, when he became a Whig and later a Republican, one of the first trustees of the Village, and also of the Cemetery. Whatever he undertook to do, he always accomplished. When his object had been determined upon, after carefully weighing it *pro* and *con*, he went straight at it, with a steadfastness of purpose that was truly remarkable. During the last twenty years of his life he made more money than in any preceding twenty years, which indicated in him a ripper experience and a maturer judgment. He was emphatically the poor man's friend. Many prominent business men throughout the county gratefully revere him as their benefactor when first starting out in life. He died, November 10, 1872, leaving to his children the rich legacy of a pure life.

AMBROSE CLARK.

The subject of this brief memoir was born at North East, Dutchess County, N. Y., on the 11th of September, 1809. His early life was spent in acquiring the principles of an English education, and working on his father's farm. He was united in marriage to Julia Ann Collin, a resident of the same town, January 17, 1833. At the close of two years' residence of married life at the place of his nativity, he immigrated January 17, 1835, to Fayetteville, and settled upon the farm which he occupied till his death. He was blessed with a family of seven children, only three of whom are living, viz: Julia Ambrosia, Ambrose, Jr., and Hattie Louise, now Mrs. W. T. Avery. Ambrose, Jr., now occupies the homestead, called "Maplewood."

Mr. Clark was a very active and efficient business man. In all his transactions he followed the "Golden Rule;" and no man was ever more truly esteemed for those Christian qualities which should

adorn a true and noble life. He was kind to the poor; always sympathizing with them in their afflictions, and giving them substantial pecuniary aid, whenever he thought it was needed.

In politics, he was a Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, when he became a most ardent supporter of the latter organization. Although never solicitous of office, he was frequently entrusted with the discharge of the most arduous and important duties of his town. He was one of the first promoters and founders of the "Bank of Fayetteville," (now the National Bank.) He remained a member of its Board of Directors from the date of its organization till his death, which occurred December 7, 1875.

In his religious views he was a Universalist; and it was the aim of his life to advocate and live up to its doctrines. He was very genial and fond of relating anecdotes and adventures, which he spiced with more or less wit and humor. He bore with patient resignation the disease which terminated his life, and with unwavering faith, he peacefully passed away with the firm assurance of a blissful reunion beyond the grave.

DAVID HIBBARD.

Mr. Hibbard was born in the town of Pompey, March 13, 1803, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy [Pitcher] Hibbard. His father was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and came to Pompey in 1796, where he devoted the remaining years of his life to farming. Mr. Hibbard obtained his education at the common schools in Pompey, with the exception of one year's attendance at the Chenango Academy at Pitcher Springs. He lived at home until he had attained his 23d year. The summer of the succeeding year, he spent in canal-ing. He was united in marriage, April 19, 1838, to Farzina, a daughter of Chauncey and Susan [Briggs] Hinsdale. Her parents were New England people and moved into the county when they were quite young. She was born in Otisco in 1815, and has proved an invaluable help-meet to Mr. Hibbard. He bought the farm upon which he now resides, when a young man. He is a Director of the Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville, and is also connected with the National Bank.

Mr. Hibbard is decidedly one of the most public-spirited citizens of Manlius. The Town Hall of Manlius was built mainly through his influence, and also the buildings of the Agricultural Societies of the towns of Manlius and Pompey. He has always

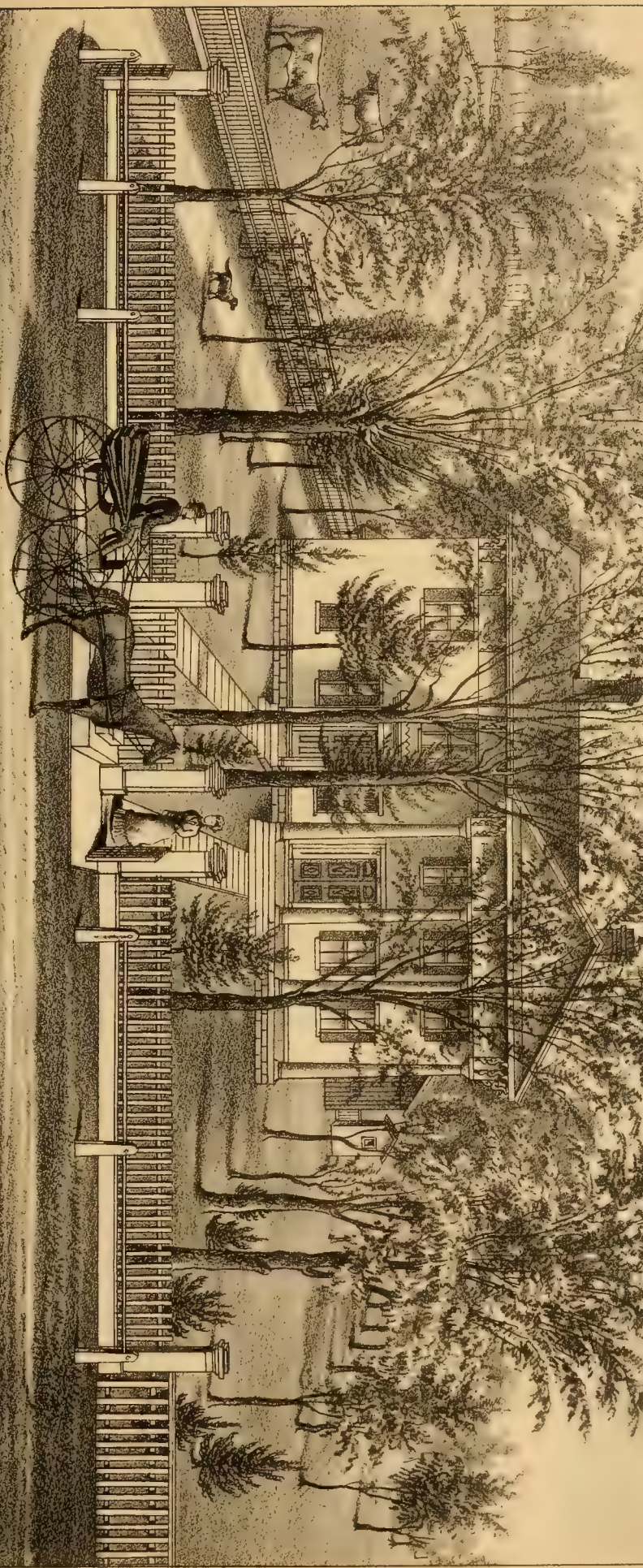
AMBROSE CLARK, SR.



AMBROSE CLARK



JULIA A. CLARK



"MAPLE WOOD FARM," RESIDENCE OF AMBROSE CLARK, FAIRVIEWVILLE, TOWN OF MANLIUS, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.



WELLWOOD, N.Y. SAMUEL J. WELLES, FAYETTEVILLE, OHIO, N.Y.



HOTEL & RESIDENCE OF ELDRIDGE W. WOODWARD, MANHATTAN, N.Y.

taken a lively interest in the agricultural development of his town.

During the rebellion, Mr. Hibbard was a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and at the last call for troops, when very little interest was manifested, he helped raise the Second New York Cavalry. Mr. Hibbard is a staunch Republican. He has persistently declined public office, although in every way well fitted for discharging its duties.

SAMUEL J. WELLS.

Among the substantial business men of the village of Fayetteville, none have a stronger claim to that appellation than Samuel J. Wells. Beginning with nothing but an honest heart and the morals instilled into his mind at his father's fireside, he has, by degrees, become one of the best known business men and one of the most respected citizens of his village. He was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, New York, March 22, 1830, and is a son of James and Amelia [Lewis] Wells. The first twenty years of his life he spent at home enjoying the advantages of the best schools in his county. He pursued a course of study at Homer Academy, Cortland Co., which laid the foundation of that business education which has been so instrumental in his success. When about twenty years of age he entered a hardware store as a clerk, in Albion, N. Y., where he remained five years. In the year 1855, he came to Fayetteville and embarked in the hardware business, which he has continued ever since with gratifying success.

He married October 12, 1854, Anna, a daughter of David Collin of Fayetteville, by whom he has been blessed with a fine family of six children, viz: Samuel James, David Collin, John Lewis, Paul Irving, Dana Huntington and Anna Sophia.

David Collin is attending Yale College, and is a member of the class of '80. John Lewis is attending the celebrated Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., preparatory to entering Yale. Mr. Wells was formerly a Whig, but became a member of the Republican party upon its organization.

Upon the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville, Mr. Wells was honored with its presidency, which was a fit tribute to his merit and capacity. This position he held until 1878. He is at present one of its Directors. Perhaps no man in the village has taken a deeper interest in religious and educational matters, or devoted a greater share of his time to discharging their duties than Mr. Wells.

JUDSON H. GRAVES, M. D.

Dr. Judson H. Graves was born in Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., May 22, 1829. He was one of five brothers, all of whom, with this exception, are now living in Michigan. His father was, in early life, a resident of the town of Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., but moved at the time of his marriage, to Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y. Although the Doctor had not the advantages of a classical education, he received a good academic education, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Durgan, in the town of Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., in the year 1853. Having received a thorough medical education, he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1858. He also received the degree of medicine from the Syracuse University in 1876. He practiced medicine with his preceptor until the year 1860, when he moved to Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., and commenced the practice of medicine there. He was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Marietta Worden of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y. The fruit of this marriage was two children, Carrie Louisa, and Frederick Judson. The Doctor was commissioned Captain of Co. F, of the 149th Regiment of New York State Volunteers, October 4, 1862, and went to the front with the regiment. But owing to a difficulty with the commanding officer of the regiment he tendered his resignation, giving his reasons therefor as above. His resignation was accepted by Gen. McClellan, and he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned home and resumed the practice of medicine, where he still resides. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and has been a firm supporter of the party since its organization.

CHARLES M. COLE.

Mr. Cole was born in Manlius, Onondaga County, May 5, 1821. His parents were Garrett and Catherine Cole. He obtained a good education, living with his widowed mother, until he attained his fourteenth year, when he apprenticed himself to his brother to learn the stone-mason's trade. He remained with his brother until he was twenty-one years of age; and then kept a grocery store at Fayetteville. When twenty-five years of age, he removed to "Poole's Brook," on the Erie Canal, where he kept a grocery store about three years. When twenty-seven years old, he married; and a year later, bought with his brother-in-law a canal boat and followed boating during that summer.

The next year he lived with his father-in-law and also worked at his trade. He then bought a house and lot of eight acres, near the "Brook Mill," which he increased by subsequent purchase to thirty acres. At the close of two and a half years residence upon this place, he again lived with his father-in-law three years more, and then went into the jobbing business, with Harvey E. Tupper. He built a steam saw mill in Clinton Co., Iowa, which he traded with forty acres of western land for "the one hundred acre farm on the Central," near Kirkville; and afterwards bought the place of twenty-five acres upon which he now resides, also twenty-five acres adjoining, together with a fine wood-lot of thirteen and a half acres, below Kirkville.

He married, April 20, 1848, Catherine Maybee, a daughter of David and Catherine Maybee of Manlius. They have had the following children born to them, viz: David M., August 13, 1849; Ophelia, July 13, 1856, died August 18, 1867; Charley M., April 29, 1860, died March 8, 1862, and Gideon W., September 15, 1862. The oldest son works the farm. Mr. Cole works at his trade and attends to business matters which pertain to the farm. He is a strong Democrat, and has labored in his humble way to advance its principles.

Mr. Cole is upright in all his business transactions, and is well thought of by the community in which he lives.

In religious sentiment Mr. and Mrs. Cole are Methodists, having been members in good standing of the M. E. Church at Kirkville, the past sixteen years.

C. E. SCOVILLE

C. E. Scoville was born April 16, 1832, at the old homestead, near Oran, in the town of Pompey. His grandfather, James Scoville, Jr., moved into the town of Pompey in 1796. His father, Timothy Hall Scoville was born November 9, 1796, and married Esther Allen in 1817; spending his days upon a portion of the old homestead. Charles E. Scoville was the youngest of five children. His mother died when he was six months old. He obtained by diligent study a good education at Cazenovia Seminary, attending school winters and working upon his farm in the summer.

In 1853 he took a contract of the Binghamton Railroad for building the fence from Jamesville to the Summit, being obliged to take his pay in second-class bonds, which proved as worthless as the Confederate bonds at the close of the late war. He was united in marriage, in June, 1858, to Mary P.

Gould, a daughter of Jeremiah Gould, whose honorable connection with the salt and other interests of the county is spoken of in the general history of the county. Her grandmother was a lineal descendant of General Rufus Putnam. After leaving the railroad he went to Michigan, staying two years. Upon returning he worked upon his farm in Pompey until 1863, when he sold it and went to Eagle Village, where he remained till he bought (in 1864) the farm which he occupied till his death, which occurred May 16, 1875, in his forty-third year, leaving at his death four children, named respectively, James E., Addison G., Carrie A., and Robert F. He was a man universally esteemed by all who knew him, doing in all his transactions with the world as he would be done by. His widow and children are occupying the homestead.

ALLEN H. AVERY.

No citizen of the town of Manlius has a stronger claim on public confidence, or is more universally esteemed for purity of motives and justness of actions, than Allen H. Avery. He was born at Great Barrington, Mass., January 21, 1815, and is a son of Harry and Polly [Chapman] Avery. One of his ancestors, Christopher Avery, a weaver, emigrated from England about the year 1640, settling in Gloucester, Mass. His grandfather, Miles Avery, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served gallantly during the seven years of that memorable struggle for freedom. His parents, when he was a year and a half old, immigrated to Pompey, (now LaFayette,) and bought one hundred acres of heavily timbered land, at \$10.00 per acre. His father closed his long and useful life December 4, 1872, in his eighty-fourth year.

Although Mr. Avery did not have the educational advantages in his youth that the present day affords, yet so faithfully did he improve his opportunities and leisure hours that he obtained a thorough English education, and taught school successfully two winters. When he was twenty-one years of age his father gave him \$1,000, with which, together with his own savings, he bought a farm of fifty-five and one-half acres, lying in the town of Pompey. He soon after sold it to his brother, Egbert I. Avery, and worked his father-in-law's farm on shares five years, when he bought a farm adjoining his brother Egbert's, and after five years' residence upon it he sold it to his brother. He then purchased his father-in-law's farm, which he still owns. His present wife, Emeline, is a daughter



SEYMOUR PRATT.

PHOTOS BY SMITH, FAYETTEVILLE



NANCY PRATT.



BEACH BEARD

PHOTO BY H. LATER SYRACUSE.



FRANCES BEARD.



ILLUSTRIOUS REMINGTON.



EUNICE REMINGTON

of Nathaniel Gillett of DeWitt. His children are named respectively, Mary J., Cora C. and Allen H., Jr., who has received a fine education, having attended St. John's School at Manlius, and graduated from Poughkeepsie College.

Mr. Avery is an old Jacksonian Democrat, and has taken a deep interest in political affairs since attaining his majority. He served as Assessor three years, and won the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by his equitable adjustment of the assessment rolls. Although his party is in the minority, he made a gallant run when nominated for Supervisor. In the fall of 1871, he was persuaded to run for the Assembly, but, on account of the large Republican majority, he was not elected. His own town, however, showed their appreciation of his worth by giving him one hundred and twelve majority, when the Republican State ticket received one hundred and ninety majority.

Mr. Avery has always been very actively engaged in agricultural matters, having been for several years President and Vice-President of the Agricultural Societies of the towns of Manlius and Pompey, President of the County Wool Growers' Association and being, also, a life member and having been Vice-President of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

Although in his 63d year, his step is as firm and elastic as ever and his mind as clear as in the brightest days of his youth. He is passing to the close of his useful life surrounded by kind and loving children and an abundance of means to satisfy his legitimate desires.

J. BEACH BEARD.

In almost every town in the State there are a few aged pioneers, who have undergone the hardships incident to frontier life, and have founded large families who adorn nearly all the occupations and professions of life. Of these men J. Beach Beard is a noble representative. He was born at Harwinton, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His parents were David and Mary [Tomlinson] Beard. He received in early boyhood a fair common school education, and in the year 1812, came to Pompey, where he attended the Pompey Academy six months, at the end of which time he engaged in teaching in Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, and taught very acceptably two terms.

In April, 1813, he bought a fifty-acre farm, situated in the town of Pompey, about one mile northwest of Pompey Hill.

In 1815, he disposed of this farm and bought another consisting of seventy-five acres, lying one mile north of Pompey Hill, on the road to Manlius. By subsequent purchases he increased this estate to 500 acres, which he worked for a period of thirty-five years. In the spring of 1832, he conducted a store at Pompey Hill, working on his farm during the day, doing as much hard work as any farm hand he had and in the evening attending to the affairs of his store.

During the summer of 1836, he built a good and substantial stone store at Pompey Hill.

In the spring of 1839, he bought a store at Fayetteville; his son, Beach C. Beard, being manager and Ira Beard, clerk. His son, Henry L. Beard, conducted the store at Pompey Hill, assisted by Huntington Beard.

In the Fall of 1850, Mr. Beard moved to Fayetteville. The previous year he had bought a good interest in the famous Ledyard purchase.

In 1851 he built the Spring Mills, at Fayetteville, which he conducted, with the assistance of his sons, till November, 1877, when he retired.

In 1852 he built the first paper mill in the town of Manlius, which he leased for the first five years and since that time has given the management to his son, Henry L. Beard, and Robert Crouse, the husband of Ellen Beard, his daughter. Mr. Beard and sons are owners of the Beard Block, which contains many of the most prominent business firms in the village, which they built in 1852-'53. Mr. and Mrs. Beard, although in their declining years, are enjoying tolerably good health and are surrounded with every comfort which can render their remaining years enjoyable.

EDWARD FRENCH.

Edward French was born in the town of Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., November 28, 1801. His parents, Adin and Chloe (Nettleton) French, emigrated from the town of Killingworth, Connecticut, in the year 1801, and settled in Madison County, New York.

At the age of ten years, his father hired him out to a farmer for ten dollars per month during the summer months. In the winter he was occasionally sent to school, but not enough to obtain more than the rudiments of a common school education. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed by his father to Jonathan Crampton, of East Guilford, (now the town of Madison,) to learn the shoemaker's and tanning trade. Having mastered his

trade and feeling at the age of twenty-one, the want of a good education, he accordingly attended an academy for two months, making such rapid progress as to receive the high compliment from the principal that he had never before had a pupil who "developed such aptness for learning." In the year 1823, he ran a canal boat two trips, and afterward engaged with a shoe firm in Pompey, remaining two years, at the end of which time he rented a farm in Manlius, upon which he worked two years and then bought thirty-four acres of land near the "Green Lakes," which he increased by subsequent purchases, to 140 acres.

At the close of seven years' residence upon this farm, he sold it and bought the place upon which he now lives. He married for his first wife, March 20, 1834, Dora Ann Worden, by whom he had six children, viz: George, Julia, Oliver, Clarrissa, Jonathan and Ellen, of whom only Ellen, George and Julia are living.

In politics, Mr. French is an Independent, having been for the past fifteen years disgusted with the corruption of parties and partisans; he has striven in his humble way to put into office the best men, irrespective of party. His youth was passed in a constant struggle for existence. He is now surrounded with every convenience that can make his home happy and his mind contented.

The old adage that the "gods help those who help themselves," has been strikingly illustrated in his life. His present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbetts, is a very estimable lady, and has been his faithful companion for twenty-five years.

ELI A. COE.

Eli A. Coe, was born at Smithfield, Madison County, N. Y., April 1, 1819. His parents David and Orra (Ellenwood) Coe were both natives of Connecticut. His father, when twelve years of age, came with his parents to Madison County, and devoted himself throughout life to the occupation of farming. Mr. Coe obtained a fair business education, by diligently improving his opportunities for learning.

When twenty-one years of age, he rented a farm adjoining his father's, of seventy-one acres, upon which he lived as lessee five years and as owner two years. In the year 1849, renting his farm, he removed to Oneida Village, where he built a house and a large bakery. At the end of six months he sold the bakery and bought a soap and candle factory, which he conducted successfully

for three years. At the close of eight years' residence at Oneida Village, longing for the quiet rural life of his earlier days, he purchased a dairy farm, consisting of 128 acres, lying in Smithfield, upon which he kept twenty cows.

In the spring of 1865, he purchased and moved upon the farm where he now lives, which he has increased from 116 to 141 acres.

He married for his first wife, February 3, 1846, Nancy, a daughter of Ralph and Emily Ellenwood, of Stockbridge, by whom he had four children, viz: Ralph E., Minnie A., M. Burton, and Milton F. Ralph is married and lives on his father's farm; the remaining children are at home.

For his second wife he married, January 12, 1869, Mrs. Adelia Wight. In politics Mr. Coe is a Republican. In the year 1848, he united with the Baptist Church, and has been a constant and liberal supporter of church interests since that time. In his domestic relations he is a kind and loving father and affectionate husband. Genial, hospitable and well-informed, his guests find a very attractive and pleasant reception at his home.

There is no man in the town of Manlius who is more highly spoken of and esteemed than he.

DAVID COLLIN, SR.

Among the few early pioneers of Manlius, still living, is David Collin. He was born at North East, Dutchess County, New York, April 23, 1794, and is a son of David and Lucy [Bingham] Collin. His great grandfather was a French sea-captain. His father was born in Dutchess County and died at Fayetteville, June 2d, 1844. Owing to the newness of the country, and the absence of those institutions which accompany civilization, his early educational advantages were quite limited. Like the fathers of most young men of those days, his father required his services on the farm, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he gave him 400 acres of wild land, situated within half a mile of the present village of Fayetteville. He commenced the herculean task of clearing up this immense tract of land with his own hands. The result of his toil can be seen to-day, in the large beautiful fields which meet the passer's gaze.

By a rare combination of business foresight the 400 acres were increased to 1800 acres, which he has with an unusually fatherly love distributed among his large and respectable family. In the year 1817, he married Anna, a daughter of Ephraim and Miriam Smith, of Dutchess County, by whom he had

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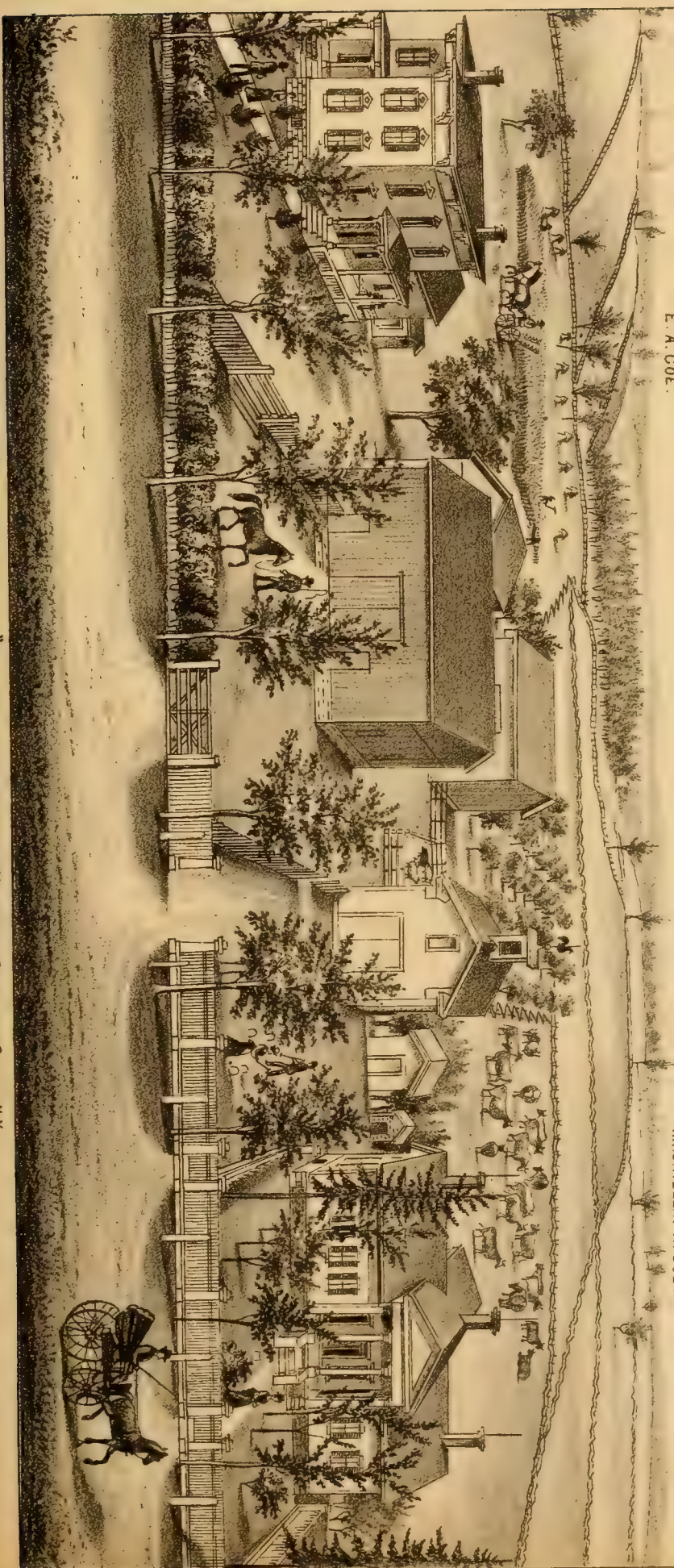


E. A. COE.

PHOTO BY W. A. RANCKEN



MRS. ADELIA W. COE.



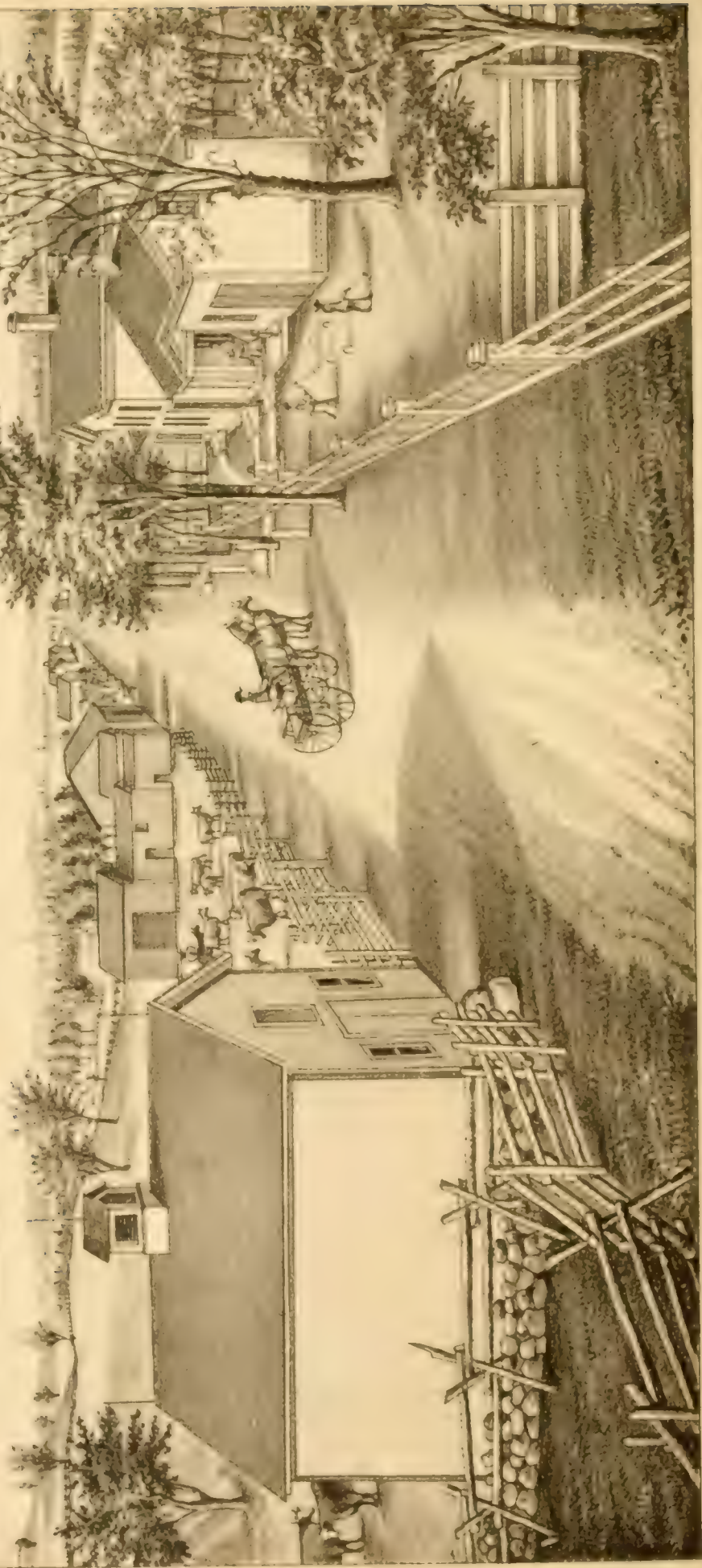
"LOCUST HEDGE FARM," RESIDENCE OF E. A. COE, KIRKVILLE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.



SILAS BELL



HENRIETTE BELL



RESIDENCE OF SILAS BELL, MANLIUS, ONONDAGA COUNTY NEW YORK

seven children, viz : Edmund, Lucy, David, Jr., Ira, Harriette, Miriam, and Anna Smith.

In the year 1813, Mr. Collin joined the American army, and served as sergeant for three months. Although he never cared for nor sought political preferment, he has quite frequently been honored with the most important town offices. He has been one of the most public-spirited men that the village of Fayetteville has ever had, being one of the first movers in the erection of the first church and academy in the village. The Water-works Company is indebted to Mr. Collin in a great measure for its existence.

Many men throughout the town and county attribute their start in life to the generosity of Mr. Collin. In politics he is a Republican, although his earlier political affiliations were Democratic. Since 1832 he has been an active member and supporter of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville. Mr. Collin is still living at the advanced age of 84 years, enjoying good health.

SILAS BELL.

Silas Bell was born at Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn., on the 9th of June, 1804. His parents, Aaron and Sally [Olger] Bell, emigrated from Connecticut in the year of 1816, and settled in Fabius, Onondaga County, New York.

His youth was spent in obtaining such advantages of education as the district schools of those days afforded, and in working as a farm laborer. When twenty-one years of age, impressed with the feeling that it was his duty to have a home of his own, he married Hannah Smith, a daughter of Jonathan Smith of Manlius, and bought a sixty-five acre farm in Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y. He met the first payment of one hundred dollars by chopping cord-wood at twenty-five cents per cord. In 1830, he disposed of his farm, and moved to Manlius. The succeeding four years he spent with his brothers-in-law and chopped on their farm during that period over a thousand cords of wood. He purchased seventy-five acres of land, where he now resides, in 1834, which he increased by subsequent purchases to one hundred and thirty acres.

Mr. Bell married for his second wife, September 22, 1863, Henriette, a daughter of Chauncey and Charlotte [Huntley] Arnold, of Sullivan County. Their only child, Nettie Bertha, aged thirteen, is now attending school. By his first wife he had one child, Jasper A., who died in his fiftieth year, the 26th of August, 1877.

In politics Mr. Bell was formerly a Democrat but at present is a Republican.

For over forty years he has been a member of the Universalist Church. Upon first hearing a Universalist preacher, he became thoroughly convinced of the truth of the doctrines of the Universalist church.

Mr. Bell is classed as one of the wealthiest citizens of the town of Manlius.

E. W. WOODWARD.

Mr. Woodward was born in Geddes, April 27, 1825. His parents, John W. and Sophia Z. Woodward, emigrated from Unadilla, Otsego County, in the year 1797, and settled in Geddes; there being no settlement where Syracuse is now situated, except in what is now the First Ward. His father took up Government lands, which he held until 1852, when he disposed of his property and immigrated to the State of Wisconsin, settling near Milwaukee. He afterward moved to Appleton, where he died in 1868, leaving a large estate.

Mr. Woodward spent his youth at home until he attained his 23d year. In 1853 he bought a tract of land in Wisconsin, but in four months returned to Syracuse. The next spring he went to Chicago, where he kept a hotel two years. He subsequently lived alternately in the East and West, until 1865, when he bought the hotel property at Manlius, which he still owns. He married in 1850, Charlotte P., a daughter of Moses Chapman, by whom he has had four children, viz.: Florence, Gertrude, Mabel Blanchard, and Linden Dwight Wesley, of whom only Mabel B. and Linden D. W. are living. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has never been desirous of public office, although often solicited by his friends to run for different town offices.

FABIUS.

FABIUS was erected from Pompey in 1798. It included at that time two military townships—Fabius and Tully—embracing all the present towns of Fabius, Tully, Truxton and Preble, with parts of Spafford and Otisco, being ten by twenty miles in extent. Tully was taken from it in 1803, and in 1808, when the county of Cortland was set off from Onondaga, the town of Truxton was taken from the southern part of it.

This town has a general elevation of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the Erie Canal at Syracuse. The surface of the south half is broken by a series of ridges extending in a north and south direction and separated by narrow valleys. Their declivities are generally steep, their summits rising from three hundred to five hundred feet, South Hill, in the southwest corner being the principal elevation. The streams from the center flow south into the Tioughnioga, a branch of the Susquehanna, and those upon the east and west borders flow north into the Limestone and Butternut Creeks. At the foot of South Hill lies a small lake known as Labrador Pond.

The soil is generally a fine quality of gravelly loam intermixed in places with clay and sand, well watered and adapted to grass and pasturage. From this fact, dairying is the principal occupation of the people. In amount of dairy products, the town is the first in the county and among the first in the State.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Fabius were Josiah Moore and Timothy Jerome, from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1794. They erected their log cabins in the dense forest, and for the first year were entirely without neighbors. The next year was marked by the arrival of Col. Elijah St. John, also from Massachusetts, and soon others followed. The settlement was so rapid that in 1810 the population of the town was 1,900, although the immigration commenced at a somewhat later period than that into Pompey, Manlius and Onondaga.

Josiah Moore settled on the Chenango road. He died April 29, 1802. His son, Charles Moore, was the first white male child born in the town. He was born in 1796, and died in 1862.

The pioneers penetrated into the deep forest; heavy timber of hemlock, beech, maple, basswood, elm, ash, oak and pine, covered the face of the country. In this unsubdued wilderness they erected their cabins, with no traces to guide them save the marked trees or the curling smoke ascending from their rude chimneys or roofs. In the natural meadows along the valleys of the streams the herds were turned loose and fared sumptuously, the tinkling bell directing the sturdy woodman to the object of his search, when the obedient ox was needed as an auxiliary to labor, or the docile cow as an indispensable aid to sustenance.

The chief means of subsistence to last them through the first two years were brought by the pioneers from the east. Wild plums, blackberries and game were plenty, and these with milk and such stores as they had laid in, constituted the luxuries of their board. The first mills to which they had recourse, short of Herkimer, were Danforth's on the Butternut Creek.

TOWN MEETINGS, &c.

The first town meeting for Fabius was held at the house of Joseph Tubbs, April 3, 1798. Timothy Jerome was chosen Supervisor; Josiah Moore, Town Clerk; Benjamin Brown, Timothy Walker, and Elijah St. John, Assessors; Joseph Tubbs, James Cravath and William Blanchard, Commissioners of Highways; Ezekiel Dunham, Constable.

The second town meeting was held at the same place, April 2, 1799; Timothy Jerome was chosen Supervisor, and Benjamin Brown, Town Clerk.

The seventy-eighth annual town meeting was held February 20, 1877, in the house of Ira Smith, and the following officers were elected: Justices, James H. Wheelock, Elmore Wheaton, Eli S. Howe, Harance T. Jones; Town Clerk, Dillie R. Webster; Supervisor, Newel Rowley; Collector, John H. Sniffin; Assessor, Elijah Andrews; Overseers of the Poor, Ezra Goodrich and Charles W. Miles; Town Auditors, John C. Bailey, Wm. H. S. Green and Wm. Tibbits; Constables, John H. Sniffin, George W. Way, Stephen Chaffee, Grant O. Andrews; Game Constable, Ransom Stringham; Sealer of Weights and Measures, A. W. Salesbury; Excise Commissioner, Alvin House.

Timothy Jerome was the first, and for a long time the only, Justice of the Peace in this town, and for the surrounding country.

The first frame house was erected by Josiah Moore in 1800. Others soon followed. The inhabitants were enterprising, and soon supplied themselves with all the comforts and conveniences of life.

Josiah Moore sowed the first wheat and caused the first farming implements to be brought into the town. The first surveys were made by Hon. Moses DeWitt. (See Town of DeWitt.) Major Joseph Strong built the first barn in 1799. It is still standing.

Among the first settlers were William Clark and Simon Keeney. A daughter of the latter, Miss Lydia Keeney, was married to Mr. Abel Webster in 1798, and this was the first marriage in Fabius.

With respect to the first school in town, authorities seem to differ. Clark says: "The first school taught in this town was by Miss Jerome, wife of the late Judge James Geddes." He says it was in a log school house, a year or two before there was any other in the town, but gives no locality nor date. Other local authorities say the first school was taught in Simon Keeney's neighborhood, by Benjamin Brown, in 1802, and give the names of the surviving pupils, as follows: Champion Keeney, Simon Keeney, Jr., and Esther Woodruff. Miss Jerome *may* have taught a school before 1802, and all the rest of the facts about the school in Mr. Keeney's neighborhood *may* be correct, except that it was the *first* school in the town. We suggest this merely as a conjectural mode of reconciliation; local authorities must settle the question.

Joel Daniels was the first blacksmith. The first store was opened by Morton & Cady. Joseph Simons kept the first tavern within the limits of the present town, though Josiah Tubbs, in 1797, was the first tavern keeper, near Tully, at whose house town meetings were first held.

The first grist and saw mills erected in this town were by Thomas Miles, on Butternut Creek, west of Apulia.

The first postoffice was at Truxton village, (then in Fabius,) established about 1804. At a much later period postoffices were established at Apulia and Franklinville.

Elijah Miles was the first State Senator from this town. The first Member of Assembly was Jonathan Stanley, in 1812.

The oldest native resident of the town is John Keeney, who is now living; he has attained the good old age of 81 years.

The town contains twenty-three School Districts.

A tannery was constructed by Lyman Smith in 1805. It was in the open air, without any building or even shed to shelter it. The contrivance for grinding the bark was that of a large stone attached to a log or pole and drawn round in a circle by a horse. George Pettit afterwards owned the appliances, which were burned in 1812. He immediately rebuilt, and in connection therewith, put up a shoe shop said to have been the first one in town. Prior to this it was the custom for traveling cobblers to go from house to house repairing and making shoes. The above tannery was built on part of Mr. Keeney's farm.

VILLAGE OF FABIUS.

The Village of Fabius is pleasantly situated among the hills which form the most northerly spur of the Alleghany range of mountains. Along its western extremity flows a branch of the Tioughnioga, a beautiful stream whose waters flow southward and mingle with those of the Susquehanna. The surrounding scenery is pleasing and romantic. It is studded with beautiful groves, fruitful orchards and the neat and substantial homes of prosperous farmers, and is walled in upon every side with hills that swell softly in the distance to a clear cut outline against the deep blue sky. This village had its origin about the year 1812, at which time an ashery and dwelling house were erected near the east end. In the year 1814 a hotel was built and the same now stands, with enlarged dimensions, on the corner of the road, and is known as the Old Cadwell House. In 1816 the Hamilton and Skaneateles turnpike was constructed through this town, and in that year another hotel was erected. Ira Smith is the present proprietor.

The first store was kept by Aaron Benedict & Co., and erected on the corner now occupied by S. H. Corbin, as a fruit yard; in the same year the turnpike was constructed. The first physician was Dr. Searles. The first Justice of the Peace was George Pettit.

The Baptist meeting-house was built in 1818, and rebuilt in 1870, the present pastor being Rev. Ira Taylor. The Methodist church was built in 1821, was moved to its present position in 1835, and rebuilt in 1860. The Free-Will Baptist Church was built in 1830, moved to the present location in 1845, removed and a new structure placed in its stead in 1868. The Universalist Church, now occupied by the Roman Catholics was erected in 1845.

The completion of the turnpike in 1816, was the signal for the systematical laying out and building

In the central part of the town a village of this thoroughfare, and henceforward, for forty years, it sustained uninterrupted growth, prosperity and wealth, and was the scene of stirring business activity. It soon extended three-quarters of a mile along the turnpike, had one parallel side street and four cross streets, with a population of 600, with numerous dry-goods, grocery, boot and shoe, and clothing stores, cabinet and wagon shops, with the usual minor branches of business and trade. Prominent among the early land-holders and founders of this place may be mentioned Abijah Otis, Mark and Lucas Andrews, and Aaron Benedict, while to Jerry Benedict and John Wilson may be ascribed the original conception of the village and plan of the streets. The opening of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad in 1854 was a damaging blow to the business enterprise of the place. Since that date this avenue has conducted a large percentage of the most valuable trade to the heavy stores and shops of Syracuse. And now the place of the business men of a former day is filled with a laboring class, retired farmers and men of leisure. Still the town is not devoid of life. It has a population of 500. It numbers 125 dwelling houses, 4 churches, 3 mixed stores, 1 grocery store, 2 restaurants, 1 tin and hardware store, 1 hotel, 4 shoe shops, 2 carriage shops, 4 blacksmith shops, 1 large flouring mill, 1 undertaking establishment and 4 physicians, together with one graded school, employing 3 teachers in charge of 100 pupils, in the large and commodious house formerly built for an academy and subsequently converted to the use of a district school, and was recently improved and enlarged by the addition of the edifice formerly occupied by the school of district No. 8, which, at the time of this addition with three of the other large districts in the central part of the town, was consolidated with the present district No. 9. One of the present teachers, Miss Mary E. Persons, has held a position in this school for the last three years.

The principal store of the place is conducted by Hotaling & Case. George H. Gallinger, the former partner of Mr. Hotaling has recently retired from the firm. Their sales amount to \$35,000 annually. The postoffice is kept at this store. O. Hulbert, Postmaster.

The carriage manufacturing and repair shop of Ellis & Barnes has a conspicuous position on one of the corners at the west end of the village.

Among the physicians is Dr. Milford L. Pine, who has recently established his office in this place.

Rev. C. L. F. Howe has recently entered upon the first year of his services with this people.

Rev. I. H. Beman has charge of the Free-Will Baptist church.

Fabius Evergreen Cemetery is an important adjunct to the village. The Association was organized March 22, 1864. The first Trustees were, O. Hills, H. F. Williams, A. Bramer, J. E. Pettit, S. Cadwell, E. Andrews, L. S. Thomas, H. Adams and D. S. Sprague. The present Trustees are H. F. Williams, D. H. Johnson, D. S. Sprague, S. H. Corbin, H. C. Phillips, E. Wheaton, O. Pope, E. Peck and Lyman Osborn. H. F. Williams was the first President of this Association and has held the position of Trustee since its organization. The cemetery occupies six acres of land near the east end of the village. Its great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs make it a very attractive rural cemetery.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF FABIUS.—On the 24th of August, 1803, when there were no roads through this town east and west, and it was all forest where the village now stands, the Baptist Church of Fabius was recognized by a council composed of delegates sent from Hamilton, Cazenovia, Pompey, and DeRuyter. Elder Ashbel Hosmer was chosen Moderator, and Dr. James Pettit, Clerk. This council, composed of six ministers and nine lay-brethren, convened in a barn three miles south of the village, owned by Samuel Webster, and there recognized this little band of disciples, numbering less than twenty, as a "true church of Jesus Christ." Some of the original members were Thomas Keeney, Samuel Stone, Elijah Keeney, Gurden Woodruff and Samuel Webster.

The house of worship of this church was erected at Fabius Village, in the year 1818, and cost about \$5,000. This year was an eventful one to the church. They engaged Elder Eliada Blakesly for three years for one thousand dollars, and went with their teams to Connecticut to bring his family and goods; they built their meeting house, and baptized one hundred and twenty-three converts.

The following are the names of pastors:

Rufus Freeman, 1805; Peter P. Roots, 1807; John Upfold, 1811; Salmon Morton, 1815; Rufus Freeman, 1816; Eliada Blakesly, 1818; Ottis and Bell, 1822; Horace Griswold, 1823; Wheeler I. Cram, 1831; ——— Brisbin, 1832; Jirah D. Cole, 1833; Oreb Montague, 1834; A. Wheelock, 1836; H. V. Jones, 1838; Enoch Dye, 1842; Luke Davis, 1843; Peter P. Brown, 1844; Walter G. Dye, 1847; Lark L. Livermore, 1853; Elijah G. Blount, 1858; J. D. Webster, 1864; ——— Olney, 1866; J. M. Tolman, 1867; Ira Clark, 1873; ——— Crain, 1875; Ira A. Taylor, 1877.

The church was incorporated August 24, 1819. At that time the following Board of Trustees was

elected: Elijah St. John, Stephen Tripp, Jonathan Stanley, Simon Keeney, Aaron Benedict, John Phelps, Benj. Lewis, Geo. Pettit, Nathaniel Bacon.

Present Trustees, 1877—Lorenzo Heffron, Duportal S. Sprague, Jr., Albert G. Bacon, Orlando Hulbert, Elmore Wheaton, Dillis R. Webster.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, Fabius Village.—The first meetings of this denomination in the town were held in a school house, near Stephen Tripp's, in October, 1826. In 1827, the church was organized, consisting of David Coats, Charles Moore, Rolen Sears, Joshua Sanders, John Smith, Elizabeth Coats, Hannah Moore, Experience Sears, Sallie Sanders, Polly Smith, Polly Coats, Celestia Annable and others.

The present church edifice was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$5,000.

Elders Waldron and Bates preceded the present Pastor, Rev. I. H. Beman, who settled over the church in the Spring of 1877.

The church has about 75 members and a Sunday school numbering 50.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, of Fabius.—The earliest meetings were held in a school house. The church edifice was erected in 1821. Among the original members of the church were Anson Cadwell, David Porter, Daniel Porter, Carlson Hodgson, Sallie Cadwell and Catherine Hubbard. The cost of the church edifice was \$6,000. The names of the following pastors have been furnished us:

Rev. Moses Adams, Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Rev. John E. Robie Dr. D. A. Wheadon, Rev. Thomas Harrow, Rev. P. H. Wiles, Rev. C. L. F. Howe, A. M., Ph. D., present Pastor.

Present membership 105; Sunday school, 147.

BRAMER & BENNETT, Foundry, Machine and General Repair Shops, Fabius Village. Established in the Spring of 1877. Building of wood, three stories, cost \$2,000, erected in 1866. Manufacture lumber-wagons, sleighs and agricultural implements; business prosperous.

E. A. FOSMER, Cabinet and Undertaking Rooms, Fabius Village. Business established in 1872. Wooden building—not costly. Mr. Fosmer has made steady progress in building up a good business.

IRVING SMITH, Custom Mills, Fabius Village. Mills started by Oregin & Griswold in 1817. Cost of buildings \$5,000. Water-power—14 ft. breast wheel. Capacity, 20 bushels per hour; two millers employed. Capital, \$10,000.

ELLIS & BARNES, Carriage and Sleigh Factory, Fabius. Wooden building, erected in 1837. Business established in 1856.

C. S. CHAFFEE & BROS., Saw and Shingle Mill and Cheese-Box Factory, Fabius. Established in

1837. Water-power; employs five hands and do a large business.

SUMMIT STATION.

Summit Station is a young but brisk and active village. It is located in the western part of the town, five miles distant from Fabius Village, and on the line of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, to which it owes its existence. There was not a building on its site when the road was built in 1854. Since then it has become a center for marketing and shipping the produce from a large surrounding territory, and at the present time a larger tonage of dairy products is shipped from this station than from any other point on the line of the road. It presents a neat and attractive appearance to the traveler, its buildings being new and reared in the style of modern architecture. As the old village of Apulia is dying away, its business and population are accumulating about this point. It now has a population of something over one hundred; and maintains one district school with an average attendance of twenty pupils, one church of the Methodist denomination, Rev. A. D. Webster, Pastor; two well supported, well appointed and orderly conducted hotels—the Summit House on the western side of the track kept by John H. Sniffin, the Colby House on the east side controlled by O. F. Gilbert; one dry goods and grocery store, conducted by C. F. Gay & Co.; one house for the sale of general groceries and farm implements, kept by J. Jay Blaney, who is also Postmaster; one extensive steam manufacturing establishment, Green & Sturdevant, proprietors. It also contains a cheese factory, one blacksmith shop, one carriage factory and two custom flouring mills. It also has two dealers in farmer's and dairymen's stock and produce. Each year adds new industry, wealth and importance to the place.

GREEN & STURDEVANT'S SAW MILLS, at this village were established in 1871. The manufacture of chairs was added to the saw mill in 1874. employs twelve hands and \$8,000 capital.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Apulia Station. Organized in the fall of 1869. The following have served the church as pastors:

Rev. Timothy W. Owen, two years; Rev. J. Fletcher Brown, two and one half years; Rev. Edmund M. Mills, two years; Rev. Anthony C. Smith, three years; Rev. Anson D. Webster, present pastor.

The church edifice was built in 1869-'70, at a cost of \$2,200. The church has now thirty-nine members and a Sunday School of about thirty.

DE WITT.

DEWITT was taken from Manlius and erected into a separate town April 12, 1813. It was named in honor of "Moses DeWitt, Major of Militia and Judge of the County Courts; one of the first, most active and useful settlers of the county. He was born on the 15th of October, 1766, and died on the 15th day of August, 1794." Such is the inscription found upon a marble slab which covers his remains in a small family burying ground about a mile south of Jamesville. The same stone bears the further inscription: "Also of his brother, Egbert DeWitt, born 25th of April, 1768; died 30th of May, 1793." Moses DeWitt was descended from a distinguished family of Holland, which immigrated to New York, and a branch of which settled in Orange County. His father was Jacob Rutzen DeWitt, a brother of the mother of DeWitt Clinton. The family mansion in the town of Deer Park, on the banks of the Neversink River, in the County of Orange, N.Y., had been built as a sort of a castle for defense against the Indians, and during the French War and the War of the Revolution had been strongly fortified. The walls were of stone, of immense thickness, and surrounded by a row of palisades. It was occupied by a garrison during the Revolution.

Moses DeWitt and his distinguished cousin, DeWitt Clinton, were in early life schoolmates, under the tuition of Thomas White, an English gentleman of liberal education, who formed a strong attachment to Mr. DeWitt, "was with him much of his life, and closed his eyes in death." Moses D. Burnet and Thomas Rose of Syracuse, were relatives of Moses DeWitt.

Moses DeWitt was associated with his uncle, Gen. James Clinton, and David Rittenhouse, Esq., as one of the surveyors of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, when the former two gentlemen were Commissioners appointed by their respective States, to survey and establish the boundary-line—a work which lasted about three years; and during this time proved himself a skillful surveyor and engineer. When the Military Tract was laid out, the Surveyor-General, his uncle, Simeon DeWitt, appointed him as Assistant Surveyor, and with Abraham Harden-

burgh, he laid out and surveyed the several townships, and, with the assistance of other surveyors, sub-divided them into lots. For this valuable service the State granted him several thousand acres of land, scattered throughout the Military Tract, and along the southern tier of counties, bordering on Pennsylvania. At the organization of Herkimer County, in 1791, he was appointed Surrogate and Justice of the Peace, and was the first man to perform the duties of that office on the Military Tract. In 1793 he was appointed a Major of Militia, and with Major (afterward General) Danforth, had charge of a battalion. At the organization of Onondaga County, in 1794, he was appointed Judge of the Courts, Surrogate and Justice of the Peace, and was chosen the first Supervisor of Pompey, in April, 1794. His residence was on Lot No. 3, Pompey, (now northeast corner of LaFayette) a lot which had been drawn by his uncle, General James Clinton. In order to secure a valuable water-power on Butternut Creek, on which he contemplated making extensive improvements, he had purchased fifty acres adjoining in the present town of DeWitt. But his untimely death brought all his labors and earthly prospects to a sudden termination. He died at the age of twenty-eight years, August 15, 1794.

The town of DeWitt has a surface of considerable variety, and in many places the scenery is unusually beautiful. The northern half is level, and the southern broken and hilly. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and their summits from five to seven hundred feet above the valleys. Butternut Creek, flowing north, divides the highlands into two nearly equal ridges. Upon this stream are several fine mill sites. The falls below Jamesville are somewhat interesting as a curiosity. The water falls about thirty feet perpendicularly, and the breadth of the creek is about forty feet. Its rocky chasm and sublime scenery, connected with the immense beds of gypsum and water-lime, and the extensive works for their manufacture, render this a very desirable place for the rambles of the tourist and the researches of the geologist. There is a tradition, that at the time the French colony, located a little south of Jamesville, were massacred,



Photo. by W. A. Ringer, Syracuse.

ROBERT DUNLAP.

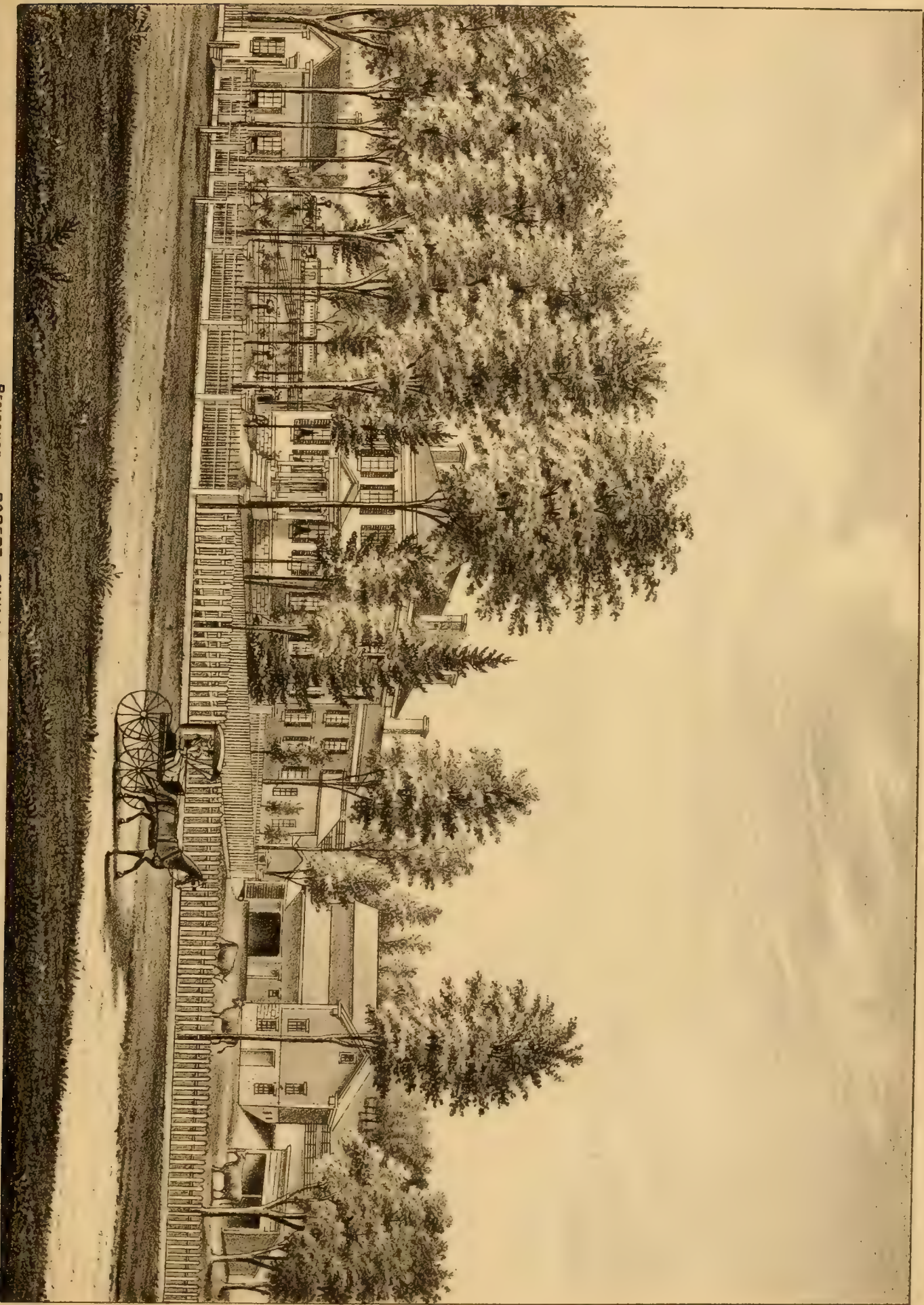
Robert Dunlap was born in Albany, N. Y., April 28, 1819, and was a son of Robert and Jeanette Andrews Dunlap. His father was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated to America in the year 1805, locating at Albany, where he engaged in the brewing and malting business, which he continued till the day of his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1851, in his seventy-fourth year, leaving a large estate.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the Albany academy, and lived with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he moved to the town of De Witt,

Onondaga County, and engaged in the milling business, and also in the manufacture of gypsum and hydraulic cement, which he has followed up to the present time.

He has been supervisor of his town, and was one of the original directors of the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad; he has been for several years, and is at present, president of the Syracuse and Jamesville plank-road company, and is also trustee of the St. John's school at Manlius.

Energy, prudence, and remarkable foresight are his prominent characteristics. A good neighbor, and a kind husband, he is highly respected by all who know him.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT DUNLAP, JAMESVILLE, ONONDAGA CO., NEW YORK.

one escaped and was pursued, overtaken and killed near these falls.

The first gypsum was discovered northwest of Jamesville, on Lot 81, in 1811. The first discovered in the United States was in the town of Camillus, in 1792. It had previously been brought from Nova Scotia, and was called Nova Scotia Plaster. Before this it had been brought to this country from France and Germany in limited quantities, under the name of plaster of paris. Dr. Franklin first introduced it into the United States as a vegetable stimulant. Robert Livingston first introduced it into the eastern part of the State of New York in 1805.

Water-lime was discovered in this town in 1818 or 1819, and is now prepared for market in large quantities principally in the towns of Manlius and DeWitt. (See Fayetteville Manufacturers.)

Clark, in his Onondaga, gives the following account of certain caves in the vicinity of Jamesville:

"Nathan Beckwith, in sinking a well, about a mile east of Jamesville, in 1807, discovered a large cavern. It has been explored to some extent in a southwesterly direction from the entrance at the well. The depth at the entrance of the cavern may be about twenty feet; height of the cavern at the entrance, about seven feet; width, near five feet. These dimensions continue six or eight rods, when the space becomes contracted to a width just sufficient for a single person to pass through. It soon becomes broader. The size is very far from being uniform, the top in some places being not more than three or four feet from the bottom. Dog-tooth spar, stalactites and stalagmites, are numerous. A small stream of water runs along the bottom.

"There is another cave, about two miles west of Jamesville, on the farm of the late Mr. Brown, which is several hundred feet deep and which has never been thoroughly explored. The opening from the top is through a fissure about three feet broad by eight feet long. After descending some twenty feet, there is an extensive opening to the great valley below. It is supposed that this cave extends all along the great ledge of limestone rock, from the western part of DeWitt, nearly to Jamesville. The ledge is usually about two hundred feet high. The cave itself is a great singularity, if not curiosity.

"At the time this cave was first made known to the settlers, tools which had been used for mining purposes were found at its mouth, and also a bar of solid silver two inches square and eighteen inches long, having a point of steel. It is also reported that a kettle of money was found about twenty rods from the cave, which was supposed to have been coined there."

In the southwest corner of the town, about a mile and a half from Jamesville, is a small lake occupying a deep chasm in the rocks. It is nearly

circular in form, about eighty rods in diameter, and is almost surrounded by perpendicular banks from 150 to 200 feet high. This is one of the most singular bodies of water in Central New York. It has no outlet, but upon the eastern side is a low marsh through which the water might flow, but does not. In several places near the center a lead has been lowered three hundred feet without finding bottom, and within fifty feet of the shore the water is over a hundred feet deep. The water drawn from a considerable depth is highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen. Another lake of similar character lies two miles east of Jamesville.

MESSINA SPRINGS, three in number and twenty feet apart, are situated about three and a half miles east of Syracuse. The name was given them in 1835 by the people in the vicinity, on account of their contiguity to Syracuse, as the place of the same name is in Sicily. They emerge from a limestone rock on the surface of which is found specimens of calcareous substances. The temperature is uniformly fifty degrees Fahrenheit. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur and has considerable local notoriety for medicinal qualities.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Benjamin Morehouse, from Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, N. Y., was the first settler in the town of DeWitt. He arrived here, with his wife and three children, following the Indian trail from Oneida to Onondaga, April 26, 1789. His log house was erected on the flats a few yards west of the old church, three and a half miles west of Manlius Village, then called by the Indian name, Kasoongkta Flats. Mr. Morehouse here opened the first tavern kept in the county in 1790, and it became a noted place, no less than its proprietor, who, on account of his dignified deportment, was popularly known and addressed as "Governor." At Mr. Morehouse's tavern was held many of the early meetings, both of a civic and military character, for this new region of country. When he first settled here his nearest neighbors were Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, seven miles distant at Onondaga Hollow. In 1791, he carried a plowshare on his back to Westmoreland, Oneida County, to get it sharpened, and while the blacksmith was doing the work he proceeded to Herkimer, purchased thirty pounds of flour and returned on foot with flour and plowshare on his back. This was the first wheaten flour introduced into his family after their arrival, except a small quantity brought along with them, and it sufficed for their necessities for nearly a year.

The first settlers from 1791 to 1805, in Jamesville and vicinity, were Moses DeWitt, Daniel Keeler, Dr. Holbrook, Jeremiah Jackson, William Bends, Stephen Angel, Stephen Hungerford, Jeremiah and James Gould, Roger Merrill, Caleb Northrup, Benjamin Sanford and others. Jeremiah Jackson erected the first frame dwelling house in 1797; Joseph Purdy opened the first blacksmith shop about the same time. In 1798 Mathew Dumfrie built a distillery, malt house and brewery, and manufactured the first beer and whisky made in the county. Oliver Owen erected a saw mill in 1795. Mr. Trowbridge kept the first tavern at Jamesville, in 1804; Daniel Olmstead kept it in 1806, when it was considered the best tavern west of Utica. In 1804, Benjamin Sanford built mills, and Mr. Hungerford started clothing works about the same time. John Post, from Utica, opened a store of goods, one mile east of Jamesville in 1802; Robbins & Callighan, in 1804, and Mr. Keeler, in 1805. Esquire Edgar opened a law office at Morehouse's Flats at an early day, and had for students Moses D. Rose and Luther Badger. Dr. Holbrook, the first physician in the town, located at Jamesville in 1791. The doctor presided at the first public meeting held in this section of the country, convened at Morehouse's tavern for the purpose of taking preliminary measures for the division of Herkimer County. John Youngs was the first settler of Orville, in 1791, and kept the first tavern in that part of the town. The settlement, on this account, first went by the name of Youngsville. Mr. Youngs erected the first frame house and was for many years Justice of the Peace—the first in the town of Manlius.

JAMESVILLE.

Jamesville is situated on the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad, and on Butternut Creek, seven miles from Syracuse. It has a population of about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, and is a thriving village, the amount of business transacted being larger by far than is done in most places of its size. The principal interests being stone, lime and plaster. There are two firms engaged in that business, viz: Robert Dunlop and Alvord, Dixon & Weston. Mr. Dunlop is also engaged largely in milling, owning and operating two grist mills, one saw-mill and a pearl barley mill, also extensive lime-kilns. There are several parties engaged in the immediate vicinity of Jamesville, quarrying and cutting stone of a very superior quality, which is shipped to all points in Central New York, and very largely to Syracuse, where it

is used in building, many of the handsomest and most substantial structures being entirely or partly built of it.

The commercial interests are somewhat limited at present, owing to the great conflagration which occurred here October 14, 1877, whereby all the business portion of the village was laid in ashes—two hotels, the "Kortright House," and the "Clark House," three stores, kept by Reed & Conkling, Connell & Co., and Daniel Quinlan, Avery's restaurant and residence, a boot and shoe store kept by Isaac L. Sherwood, and four dwelling houses, one church and five barns were devoured by the raging element. The loss by the fire was estimated to be about fifty thousand dollars, an amount certainly sufficient to make the hearts of the citizens of the unfortunate place sink with despair. Rebuilding has commenced with vigor and one block is already up and occupied by Daniel Quinlan, who keeps a general stock such as is found in country stores. The "Kortright House" is being rebuilt, and will be ready for occupancy about June 1, 1878. It is to be a large structure, two stories in height with Mansard roof, and will be, probably, the finest hotel in the county outside of Syracuse.

The industrial interests of Jamesville are as follows: Two carriage and repair shops by Erasmus Green and Charles Cable; one sash and blind factory, by G. W. Burhans & Co.; one harness shop, by R. H. Bristoll, and two shoe shops.

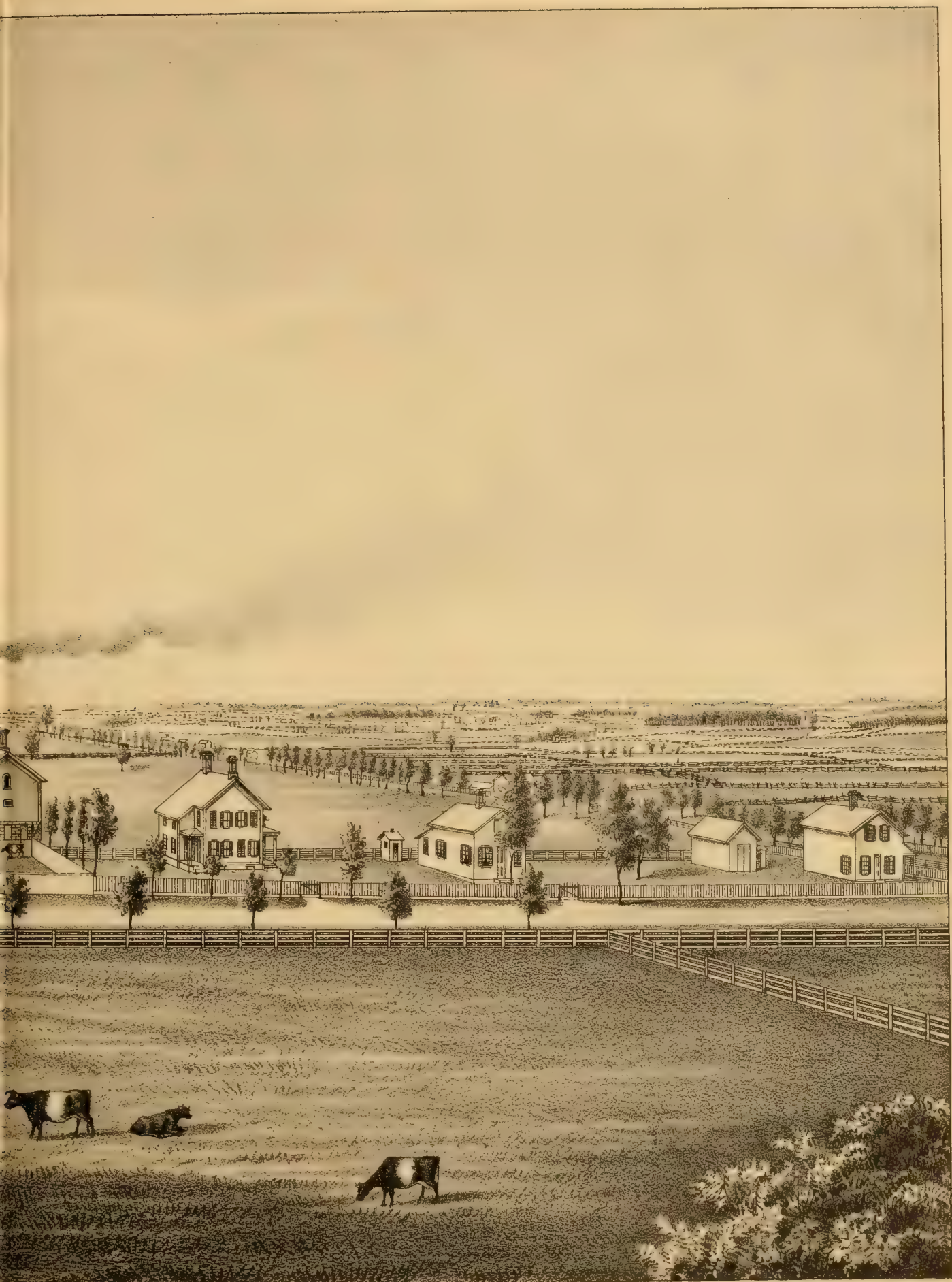
Isaac K. Reed is Postmaster. Two physicians, E. E. Knapp, M. D., and R. S. Humphrey, M. D. B. S. Gregory, who has resided here for the past forty-three years, is the only attorney here. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years, and is now also engaged in the insurance business.

The name of Jamesville was adopted at the time "*The Jamesville Iron and Wooden Factory*" was incorporated in 1809. The name was given by the Legislature in the act of incorporation, and was first published and proclaimed in a great Fourth-of-July celebration held here in 1810. In 1809 a postoffice was established, Thomas Rose, Postmaster; succeeded by Moses D. Rose. The first school house for Jamesville was erected east of the village in 1795. Polly Hibbard was teacher, succeeded by Susan Ward. The first school in Jamesville was established in 1806.

"ST. MARKS" EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Jamesville.—As early as June 6th, 1825, meetings were held in the house of Elijah C. Rust although it was not until July 13th, 1831, that the society was organized. The organization was perfected at Mr. Rust's, the following named persons being among



RESIDENCE & TENEMENT HOUSES, WARREN



RAYTON, DE WITT, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y.

the original members: John Millen, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Dibble, Harriet Gillespie, Helen Post, Hiram P. Holbrook, John Crankshaw, Mary Ann Holbrook, Mrs. Read, Phebe Wales, Catherine Littlefield, Abigail Salmon, and others. In the following year a church was built on a corner of the road leading north to Syracuse and the Seneca Turnpike. Rev. Seth W. Beardsley was the first rector and served this parish from 1831 to 1836. He was followed by Rev. Marshall Whiting, 1836 to 1839. After this came Revs. James Selkirk, Chas. W. Hayes, Julius S. Townsend, H. H. Loring, M. L. Kern, J. L. Gay, J. E. Barr, J. H. Bowman, whose respective terms of service we are unable to give owing to lack of records. Rev. J. E. Pratt, the present rector, has been connected with the church since 1873. The present number of communicants is twenty-five.

The church building was remodeled in the summer of 1874, at an expense of about \$2,500. Burned, Oct. 14, 1877. Another church will in all probability be erected during 1878.

The present officers are Robert Dunlop, and Edwin A. Knapp, Wardens. J. G. Holbrook, C. W. Avery, G. B. Low, H. D. Weston, H. G. Dixon, E. C. Conklin, J. E. Van Vranken, I. K. Reed, Vestrymen.

M. E. CHURCH OF JAMESVILLE.—Most of the early records of this society have been lost, but from what we can find after diligent search, we can give the date of its organization and the names of the first Trustees only, which was in the year 1832, Hiram C. Snow and Joseph C. Green, presiding at the meeting called for that purpose, the following named persons being elected Trustees. Egbert Coleman, Moses Chapman, Abraham Van Chaick, Darius Sweet and Cornelius Cool; all of whom it is thought are now dead. It was "resolved that the organization be known as the Fourth Society of the M. E. Church in Manlius."

The present membership is about one hundred. A flourishing Sunday School of about fifty scholars, D. E. Weston, Superintendent. A. H. Shurtliff, pastor, who supplies the M. E. Church at DeWitt. The church is supplied with a cabinet organ.

The present Trustees are the following: O. M. Watkins, John S. Barker, A. A. Wright, P. B. Gove, and Albert Boughton.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMESVILLE.—This church was originally known as the Union Congregational Society, and was organized in October, 1807. Soon after this they built their first church, which was situated about one mile east of Jamesville on the farm of Daniel B. Marsh, one of

the first preachers. Among the early members of this church were Deacons Ayer, Messenger, Barnum, Levett and Hezekiah Weston. In 1827 the society began holding meetings in Jamesville, which was more centrally located, and the following year erected the house now occupied by them, under the pastorate of Rev. Seth J. Porter. Among the prominent members of that time were Isaac W. Brewster, David Smith, Horace B. Gates and Amos Sherwood. At this time there were two hundred and forty-seven members in the church. In December, 1843, the church voted to adopt the constitution of the Onondaga County Conference, consisting of members of the Presbyterian and Congregational order, within the bounds of the Onondaga Presbytery, and in March, 1870, the Trustees petitioning the Judge of the County, the name was changed to the First Presbyterian Church of Jamesville. In 1832 there was a secession on the part of some of the members, who organized a Dutch Reformed Church, but this society only survived five or six years, when they disbanded and returned to the old church. The present membership is but forty-five. The Sabbath School attendance, fifty. The present officials are Rev. H. C. Hazen, Pastor; Daniel Marsh, Darius C. Avery and Benjamin S. Gregory, Trustees. The church building cost about \$3,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL YOUNGS' SOCIETY OF DEWITT.—This society was organized in 1811, in the village of Orville, now DeWitt, under the ministration of Rev. Dan Barnes, taking the name and title of "The Youngs' Society." The first Trustees were John Youngs, Sr., John Youngs, Jr., Zephaniah Lathrop, Benjamin Booth and Peter G. Van Slyke. This was then in the Pompey Circuit, of which William Case was then Presiding Elder, and the pastors were Rev. Dan Barnes and James Kelsey. The first class consisted of the Trustees and John Russell, Frelove Russell, Elizabeth Youngs, Seth Youngs, Jonas Scott, Mary Scott and Daniel Knapp. Immediately upon this organization they proceeded to erect their church, which stands upon the Turnpike leading to Jamesville. The society was reorganized and reincorporated in May, 1826, as the Methodist Episcopal Youngs' Society of Orville. This society continued occupying their church until 1863, when the Presbyterian Society disbanded and gave their church building to this society in consideration of certain repairs. A special act of the Legislature was procured allowing this transfer, also empowering the Youngs' Society to convey their building to the School District, since which time the Youngs'

Church has been used as a school house. The society at an expense of \$1,200, repaired the old Presbyterian Church, which the society still occupy. The present membership is fifty. Sabbath School attendance seventy-five. The present Trustees are Emerson Kinne, James Moulter, D. C. Peck, Wm. Adams and G. C. Ferris. Rev. Shurtliff is pastor of this and Jamesville charge.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Collamer.—Meetings were held in what was known as the Britton Settlement school house, where, in Oct. 1842, the church was organized with a membership of seventeen, among whom were John Furbeck, Sarah Baker, Deborah Furbeck, Prudence Smith and the present elders, Porter Baker, Samuel Baker, John Powlesland, and Orlando Spencer; also Deacons Dwight Baker and Andrew Fuller. In 1843 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$600. The organization was effected under the pastorate of Rev. Amos W. Seeley who was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Lathrop who remained three years, followed by Rev. B. Ladd, after whom came Rev. Marcus Smith who labored here for twelve years, then Rev. J. M. Chrysler was called and remained five years; since then the present pastor, John M. Perkins. The present membership is seventy. Sabbath school attendance fifty.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of East Syracuse.—This, the youngest church in the county, was organized in 1876, by Rev. J. M. Chrysler, who came as a missionary preacher and by his energy succeeded in organizing a society and erecting a commodious church on the corner of Carpenter and Ellis streets. The society was organized, January 27, 1876, with twenty members—the most active of whom were Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Walker and Evan J. Crans. There have been 17 accessions since the organization and the flourishing Sabbath School of seventy members is a strong auxiliary. Rev. J. M. Chrysler still continues in charge and secures the hearty cooperation of his people.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of Collamer.—This was the first charge of the North Manlius Circuit and in 1828, when it was organized, was so designated. In 1830 the society erected their church at what is now Collamer Village then known as the Britton Settlement, under the pastorate of Rev. Austin Briggs. There were then nine trustees who were, the pastor, Adam Harrower, Isaac Carhart, Walter Wright, James Wright, Erastus B. Perkins, John Rowe and Abraham Delamater, all members of the first class which was organized several years

prior to this time under the ministration of Rev. Seth Youngs.

About 1841, when the Rev. A. E. Munson came to this charge, he found the society in a condition that required a reorganization and through his efforts the society was reincorporated as the First M. E. Church of the northern part of De Witt. The church has been several times repaired and in 1857 it was rededicated as the first M. E. Church of Collamer. It cost about \$2,500. The present membership is 112; Sabbath school 137. Present pastor, Rev. M. A. Wolcott.

FLOURING MILLS.—Lanark Mills were erected in 1823, by Robert Richardson, about 1-2 mile north of Jamesville. They contain four run of stones grinding about 30,000 bushels of grain, merchant and custom, annually. They are run by P. B. Gove & Son, and owned by Robert Dunlop. Cost about \$15,000. Frame building, water-power.

FEEDER OR NEW YORK MILLS.—Built by Robert Dunlop in 1847, at a cost of \$10,000. Frame building, stone basement, situated at the head of the canal feeder, contain three run of stones, leased by James Doe who grinds about 12,000 bushels of custom and merchant grain per annum.

BARLEY MILLS were erected on Butternut Creek about one mile north of Jamesville in 1840, frame building with stone basement. Contains three run of stone for pearling barley. Capacity about 10,000 bushels per annum, run mostly by lessees. These mills cost about \$7,500. In connection with these there is a Mully Saw Mill, the only one in the town.

DUNLOP'S PLASTER AND CEMENT MILLS.—There are two located near the Lanark mills, one erected in 1836, the other in 1868, owned and worked by Robert Dunlop. From these mills he manufactures about 1,000 tons of plaster and 30,000 bushels of cement or water-lime, employing about twenty men. The stone is taken from his quarries in the adjacent hills.

A. F. WILCOX'S PLASTER BEDS.—In 1812 Asahel Wilcox discovered a bed of gypsum two miles west of Fayetteville which he opened and which has been worked ever since by himself and the present proprietor, A. F. Wilcox. From these beds, which cover an area of about eighty acres, Mr. Wilcox takes from 8,000 to 15,000 tons of gypsum annually, which he ships to parties owning mills. Most of it is shipped from Jones's landing by Canal. During the winter season he employs from twenty to thirty teams and hands hauling it to the docks for summer shipment.



VLIET CARPENTER



MRS. VLIET CARPENTER



MRS. VLIET CARPENTER, 1851

PHOTO BY W. H. F. HARRIS, N. Y.



RESIDENCE VLIET CARPENTER, COLLAMER, N. Y.

E. B. ALVORD & Co.—This firm is doing the most extensive business in cement, plaster, lime and stone done in the town. They began in 1868, purchasing the business of Hotaling & Co. Their quarry for cement and lime is situated about one mile south of Jamesville and covers twenty acres. In this quarry are eight kilns for burning the stone, from these kilns they take 125,000 bushels of quick-lime and about the same of cement, which, with the plaster, is ground in their mill in Jamesville. The plaster comes from a quarry north of the village. They employ about twenty-five men; shipping 2,000 tons of plaster annually as well as a large quantity of cut stone for building and bridges. Capital, \$50,000.

DUNLOP'S LIME KILNS.—Just north of the village of Jamesville are three large kilns seven feet in diameter and forty feet deep, erected and worked by Robert Dunlop, from which he manufactures about 30,000 bushels of quick lime and 30,000 bushels of hydraulic cement annually.

DE WITT CENTER.

This village, though rather small, is quite important as a place for shipping grain by the canal and as a station of the Chenango Valley Railroad. In 1871 a postoffice was located here and Mr. Stephen Headson appointed Postmaster. He also engaged in general mercantile business buying grain and produce, and in 1870 erected a substantial brick business block and warehouse, in which he does a business of \$65,000 per annum.

DEWITT MILLS.—In 1821, Mr. William M. King erected a grist, plaster and cement mill upon the present site of the DeWitt Mills, about one and a half miles north of Jamesville, on Butternut Creek. In 1869, A. B. King became sole proprietor, and rebuilt the mill which now represents a cost of about \$10,000. This mill furnished considerable water-lime used in the construction of the locks and masonry of the Erie Canal and was among the first cement mills erected.

EAST SYRACUSE.

In October, 1872, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Lots 42 and 43 for freight-yards, round-houses and shops, and established a half-way station between Rochester and Albany. Since then a very fine village of about three hundred houses, several hotels, four stores, a market and one church have sprung up as if by magic, and are growing very rapidly. The

railroad company have erected two substantial brick round-houses with room for forty-four locomotives, with turn-tables, shops, &c; have laid twenty-six miles of track in the yard, erected extensive coal houses and chutes, and have graded and prepared the site for the building of extensive shops. This promises to become a very important and populous village, the surroundings being so favorable as to make it a very desirable place to live in, and already many engineers and trainmen are building themselves homes and bringing their families from Rochester and Albany.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RUFUS R. KINNE.

Zebulon Kinne, the fifth son in the family of Cyrus Kinne, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Voluntown, Connecticut, June 12, 1780. When twelve years of age he removed with his father's family to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y. In 1814 he married Lucy Markham, of the town of LaFayette, by whom he had eight children; four boys and four girls, six of whom are now living. In 1815, he purchased a farm in Manlius, now DeWitt, in East Syracuse, where he resided until his death.

Rufus R. Kinne was born March 28, 1821, on the old homestead where he now resides, a view of which, together with the portraits of himself, father and mother, may be seen elsewhere in this work. Rufus R. spent his youth on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of Manlius and the Syracuse Academy, at Syracuse. On July 25, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Clark, of Syracuse. By this union were born two children, viz.: L. Bell, born February 26, 1867, and Nelson C., who died in the second year of his age.

Mr. Kinne is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office. He has led an active business life, and is entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

VLIET CARPENTER

Was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., July 2, 1801. He is the tenth in the family of twelve children, of Nehemiah and Ann [Bookhout] Carpenter, of whom none except Vliet are now living.

His father, Nehemiah, was born in Queens County, N. Y., June 29, 1757. He left Queens County with Washington's army during the Revolutionary war, and settled in Dutchess County, on a farm of 100 acres. In the spring of 1816, he sold his farm and removed to Onondaga County, town of Manlius, and purchased 420 acres of wild timbered land.

With the assistance of his boys he cleared his farm. Here he resided until his death.

Vliet spent his youth on his father's farm. His education was limited to the common schools of Dutchess and Onondaga Counties, supplemented by two terms at the Academy. He taught school for four terms, and summers worked for his father on the farm.

On September 27, 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily A. Wilcox, daughter of John and Amelia Wilcox, of Pompey, Onondaga County. By this union three children were born to them, viz.: Nehemiah, born September 3, 1828; died August 27, 1845; Ann Amelia, born June 15, 1833, (married Paul Fay, of Cicero); died February 13, 1869; Juliette, born January 27, 1836; died November 22, 1841. Mrs. Carpenter died March 8, 1851, and on March 24, 1852, he married Mary J. Morley, daughter of Abraham Northrup, of Pompey; no children by this union.

After his first marriage he remained on the homestead farm until after the death of his father, when he became owner of 141 acres, which he cultivated until 1874, when he sold out and moved to Collamer, where he now resides. A view of his residence and portrait of his wives may be seen elsewhere in this work.

In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks. Although he never sought office, yet he has filled most of the minor positions in his town. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church, he having been a member for about sixty years; has been Deacon of the church for a number of years. He has also been an earnest worker in the Sabbath School for over fifty years as teacher and superintendent.

Mr. Carpenter, by a long and active life, has shown himself a man of character and a useful member of society, and at the ripe age of seventy-seven is still hale and vigorous.

DAIRY FARM OF W. C. BRAYTON.

About three and a half miles east of Syracuse lies the dairy farm of W. C. Brayton. It contains

about two hundred acres, and was formerly known as the "Orchard Hill Farm," because a portion of it lies on a gentle elevation, and was years ago covered with an old-fashioned apple orchard of natural fruit, some of the trees of which are still standing and bearing. When Mr. Brayton moved on to the farm, eight years since, portions of it were covered with boulders, which occupied the soil and rendered tillage difficult and laborious, and other portions were pronounced nearly worthless because of their swampy character. But he had faith in underdraining and the good sense to see that the use of the surface occupied by the boulders would pay for their removal. Little is now found to obstruct the free passage of the plow, and the swamps and swales have disappeared. The yield of the crops has correspondingly increased with the improvements in the appearance of the surface.

His specialty is the production of milk for the market. In the management of his herd, and the husbanding of manures, coupled with his quick perceptions and good judgment, will be found the secret of his not only keeping up, but increasing the fertility of his farm. His dairy numbers fifty cows, and he keeps, in addition, the necessary young stock from which to replenish and improve his herd. His cows are mostly crosses of the Dutch Belted breed.

Some idea of the luxuriance of his grass crop may be inferred from the fact that he has summered fifty cows, on thirty-five acres of grass, and four of sowed corn, with the addition daily of two pounds of shorts to each cow. As he is producing milk for market, of course he must have a flow of milk the year round. But he avoids having the cows come in during the hot months. His average yield per cow is eight quarts daily during the milking period. It is all delivered at the rooms of the Onondaga County Milk Association, which supplies the city of Syracuse with a large portion of the milk used by its inhabitants.

The larger of his two dairy barns runs east and west, and stands facing the south and the road. It is one hundred and fifty feet long by forty feet wide. Two rows of stanchions, one hundred feet long, running along both sides of the west end, accommodate fifty-two cows. They stand facing a center alley about fifteen feet wide.

In the stable two iron rails runs the whole length of the alley between the stanchions. On these rails the feed-car passes along the center of the alley and from it the food is shoveled to the cows on each side.



DAVID S. MILLER.



MRS. DAVID S. MILLER.

Photos. by W. V. Ranger, Syracuse.

DAVID S. MILLER.

David S. Miller was born in Ulster county, April 24, 1796, and was a son of Samuel and Helena (Schoonmaker) Miller. His father was for many years a sailor on the ocean and the North river, and then settled on a farm. David remained with his father on the farm for several years. When a young man he removed to Schoharie county, where his father worked a farm three years, and then removed to the town of DeWitt, near Messina Springs, where he purchased a farm. In the year 1841 he bought his farm of one hundred acres of timbered land, built upon it a log house, and cleared it up with his own hands.

After a few years David purchased an acre of land near Merrill's mill, and erected upon it a hotel, which he kept for nine years. At the end of this time he sold out and moved

back to his farm. On Sept. 20, 1818, he married Leah, daughter of Peter and Anna Miller, of Ulster county. She died March 3, 1875, aged seventy-four years. The result of this union was eleven children, namely,—John, Clark S., Anna, Elizabeth, Henry J., Alvina, Mary J., Chandler S., Matilda, Esther, and Edward F., of whom five are deceased.

Although Mr. Miller never sought office, yet he has been often honored with the most prominent offices in his town. For about forty-one years he and his wife have been members of the Disciples church, and he has been deacon for several years. He is now in his eighty-second year, with his mind as clear as in the days of his youth. His path down to the grave is being strewn with the beautiful flowers of filial love and veneration.



ELBRIDGE KINNE



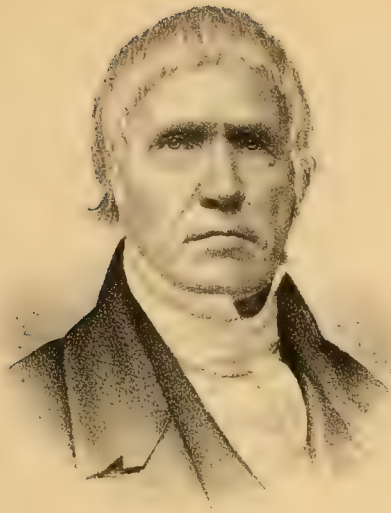
EMERSON KINNE



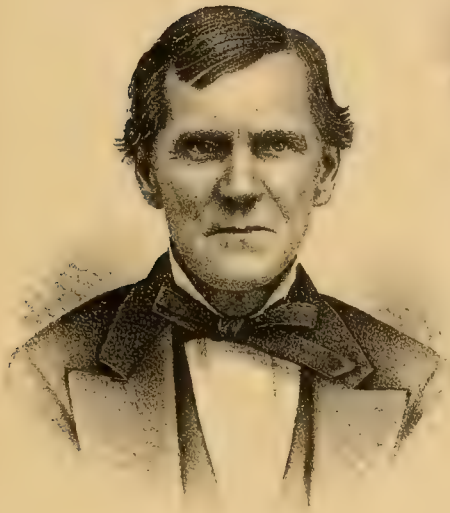
JULIUS P. KINNE



MASON P. KINNE



ZEBULON KINNE.



RUFUS R. KINNE.



MRS. ZEBULON KINNE.

PHOTOS BY W. V. RANGER, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



THE KINNE FAMILY.

There are few examples more heroic than that of the pioneer who resolutely bids farewell to his friends and kindred, and to the comforts and enjoyments of a civilized home, to boldly face the stern realities of frontier life. It is, indeed, a pleasing task for the biographer to record his hardships and triumphs, and to make honorable mention of his descendants.

CYRUS KINNE, the progenitor of the Kinne family of this county, was born in Voluntown, Windham County, Connecticut, on the 11th of August, 1746, and grew up under the chaste Puritanic influences of a New England home, a young man of excellent habits, which clung to him through life. In the year 1779, having married Miss Comfort Palmer, he moved to Petersburg, Rensselaer County, N. Y. In the city of Troy, in 1791, at a public sale of State lands, now lying in the County of Onondaga, he bid off some of the "survey fifties." His first visit to his lands was on horseback by Indian trails west of Oneida. He was so well pleased with the general appearance of this section of the State, that he immediately bought considerable land adjoining his first purchase. In the month of March, 1792, having disposed of his property at Petersburg, he started with an ox-team, and one horse before a sled, with his four oldest boys, viz : Ezra, Zachariah, Prentice and Ethel for a permanent residence upon his lands.

He experienced great difficulties on his journey, particularly west of Oneida, where he was obliged to cut roads through the dense forests, and cross the streams on fallen trees. About the first of April, he arrived at where Fayetteville now is, and settled on some of the land which he had bought. In the following month of June, he returned to Petersburg, to bring to his wilderness home the remainder of his family. His lands were soon cleared and brought under cultivation. At that time Albany was the nearest market for his surplus products. He gave to each one of his sons, when they married, 100 acres of land, lying in Manlius and adjacent towns. Being a blacksmith as well as a farmer, he did the first blacksmithing in the town of Manlius ; and as Justice of the Peace, married the first couple. Perhaps no man was more prominently identified with the early growth and development of the town of Manlius than he. Kind, generous, and humane, he proved one of the most valuable of neighbors and the staunchest of friends. His ten sons and two daughters, viz : Ezra, Zachariah, Prentice, Ethel, Zebulon, Moses, Joshua, Cyrus, Japhet, Palmer, Rachel and Comfort, reared 84 children who

arrived at mature age. He died Aug. 8, 1808, in his 62d year, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

PRENTICE KINNE was born October 16, 1773, and passed his youthful days in alternately attending school and assisting his father on the farm. On June 16, in the year 1800, when 27 years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Kinne, of Plainfield, Windham County, Conn., and in the spring of 1801, he settled on the farm in Manlius, given him by his father, upon which he resided till the day of his death. He struck the first blow upon his 100 acre farm, and lived to see it covered with beautiful fields. In his domestic relations he was a kind and loving father, teaching his children by his upright life the value and importance of virtue and inspiring them with the worthy ambition to be men and women, in the loftiest sense of the word. His teachings were not forgotten, but were fully exemplified in the lives of his children.

JULIUS C. KINNE, the oldest son of Prentice Kinne, was born October 19, 1802, in the town of Manlius, now DeWitt. By severe application he obtained a good common school education. Thoroughness and perseverance were prominent characteristics which marked every transaction of his life. He was a close observer of political affairs and often took an active interest in them. In the fall of 1845, he was elected to the State Legislature for Onondaga County, and discharged his duties in such an acceptable manner that he was reelected the following year by a fine majority. While in the Legislature he gained the confidence of Governor Silas Wright, by his honest and able career as a legislator. He left the impress of his pure character upon the town of DeWitt too indelibly to be effaced by the rude hand of time. In the year 1831 he married Mrs. Rachel Willard, by whom he had four sons and one daughter ; two sons died in childhood ; Howard, the eldest, is married and resides in Iowa. During the Rebellion he enlisted in an Iowa regiment under General Sully, of the Regular Army, and went to Dakota Territory, where he did gallant service. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge. Edmund D. was born February 9, 1841, in DeWitt, Onondaga County, N. Y. He attended the High school at Syracuse, graduated from Cazenovia Seminary, Michigan University and Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that district. In 1867 he moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan ; was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of Law. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the U. S.

Court. He has been Recorder and District-Attorney, and was Mayor in 1875 and reëlected in 1876. In the year 1867 he married Mary C., daughter of Olney Hawkins, and has one son. Few young men can show a finer record or have brighter prospects.

EMERSON KINNE, the second son of Prentice Kinne, was born Feb. 16, 1804. By self-improvement, principally at home, he obtained a good education. Although never seeking civil office, yet so well known was his integrity and ability that he reluctantly accepted the most prominent offices of his town, such as Supervisor three years, one of which was unanimous with the exception of a single vote; Assessor in the town of DeWitt for several years; and Commissioner of Highways, in the old town of Manlius.

Always from a boy up, he took an intense interest in military affairs. In 1828, he was commissioned ensign of a company of infantry, by acting Gov. Nathaniel Pitcher; and was rapidly promoted through all the intermediate grades to commandant of the regiment; and was subsequently appointed Brigade Inspector of the 27th brigade of infantry by Gov. William L. Marcy. It is a very rare occurrence that men are so rapidly promoted. As an officer he was pleasant and affable to his associates and rigidly strict in discipline. Politically, he was a Democrat till the close of the Rebellion, when he joined the Republican party. He married Miss Janet Luddington, in the year 1833. Their children are all deceased. In 1831, he united with the Baptist Church of Syracuse, of which he is still a member. During that long and honorable period he has labored incessantly, in his humble way, to advocate the cause of Christ.

MASON P. KINNE, third son of Prentice Kinne, was born in Manlius, (now DeWitt,) Nov. 30, 1808. He received as good a common school education as the schools of those early days afforded, and assisted his father on the farm till the death of the latter, when he received a portion of the farm which he still occupies. On Jan. 30, 1840, he married Mary J. Spaulding, of Clarkson, Monroe County. The result of this union was five children, viz: Chas. Mason, Mary E., Ansel L., Porter S. and Arthur B. Mary E. and Ansel L., are deceased. Chas. Mason, was born April 11, 1841, graduated from the Syracuse High School in Jan. 1859, and immediately sailed for San Francisco, Cal., where he was employed in an agricultural ware-house, until 1862, when he enlisted in the "California Hundred," which sailed for Boston, and joined the 2d Mass. Cavalry. For his gallantry he was made Captain, and also Ass't

Adj. Gen. of the Regular Brigade, 1st Cav. Division, under Gen. Gibbs, and in July, 1865, received an honorable discharge, with a recommend for brevet Major for faithful services and meritorious conduct. He is now Judge Advocate on Gen. Maccomb's Staff; an honorary member of the First Cal. Guard, San Francisco; and, also, a life member of the "National Guard," Vice-President of the "Microscopical Society," of San Francisco. Porter S., is practicing medicine in Patterson, N. J. Arthur B. is practicing in Syracuse. Mr. Kinne voted the Democratic ticket until 1853. In 1854, he joined the Republican party. He is a consistent Christian and endeavors to live in accordance with his profession.

ELBRIDGE KINNE, fourth son of Prentice Kinne, was born in Manlius, May 26, 1810. On October 17, 1837, he married Sophronia, daughter of Rev. Seth Young, of DeWitt. They have had six children, of whom Theodore Y., who was a surgeon in the army, is now practicing medicine in Patterson, N. J., and E. Olin, who graduated from the Syracuse University in the class of '76, and from the Ann Arbor Medical School in the class of '78.

Mr. Kinne is now living on a portion of the farm formerly owned by his father. He was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party of which he became a member. He has been Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the Board of Trustees of DeWitt, and also class-leader in the M. E. Church for over forty years.

SALOME K., daughter of Prentice Kinne, was married to DeWitt C. Peck, of DeWitt, October 29, 1840, and has had seven children. Herbert D. was Second Lieutenant in Company E of the Twenty-second N. Y. Cavalry, was under General Grant and was captured at Reams' Station. He was paroled from Wilmington Prison March 1, 1865. After the surrender of Lee, (the parole becoming void) he again joined his regiment and received a Captain's commission.

EMILY KINNE, second daughter of Prentice Kinne, was married to Mr. Curren Elins, and has had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Their eldest son, George, served in the civil war until its close. Their second son, Byron, was two years in the service and was honorably discharged.

Fraternity is written in golden letters over the hearts of these brothers. Their hearts beat in unison with a rhythm which the passions cannot disturb. From childhood to manhood, their thoughts, their purposes, their lives, have been devoted to the noble aim of keeping aglow upon the family altar the embers of brotherly love.



D. HIBBARD



MRS. D. HIBBARD



RESIDENCE OF D. HIBBARD, POMPEY, ONONDAGA CO., N. Y. (P.O. ADDRESS, MANLIUS)

Living near one another, they keep up a constant, pleasant, social family intercourse which never has been marred, but is increasing in intensity as the years roll along. They have felt the need of, and placed before their children the opportunities for

obtaining, a liberal education; and a glance will show that their efforts have not been fruitless. Religious, moral, temperate and humane, they are endeavoring to realize in practice the grand truths inculcated by Christianity.

POMPEY.

POMPEY was originally Township number ten of the Military Tract, and was named with the other townships by the Commissioners of the Land Office. Upon the organization of Onondaga County, in 1794, it became one of the original eleven towns of the county, comprising at that date the townships of Pompey, Fabius and Tully and that portion of the Onondaga Reservation lying south of the Genesee Road and east of Onondaga Creek. Fabius and part of Onondaga were taken off in 1798, and LaFayette in 1825.

The town of Pompey is located upon the great dividing ridge from which the waters flow north into the valley of the St. Lawrence and south into the Chesapeake Bay. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, rolling ridge, or rather, series of ridges, which lie between the east branch of the Limestone Creek, on the east, and the Butternut Creek, on the west. The highest summit is in the cemetery ground at Pompey Hill: it is nine hundred and six feet above the Butternut Creek at LaFayette Station, one thousand three hundred and forty-three feet above the Erie Canal at Syracuse, and one thousand seven hundred and forty-three feet above tide water. The general ridge forming the surface of the town, is sub-divided into three ridges by the two west branches of Limestone Creek. These valleys are from two to three hundred feet below the summits and are bordered by steep hillsides. The streams which drain the southern part of the town flow in a southerly direction. Pratt's Falls, upon the west branch of the Limestone Creek, are one hundred and thirty-seven feet in perpendicular height; and within a few rods of them are several other fine cascades. Near the north line, upon the same creek, is a cascade of seventy feet fall. Just east of the county line, near Delphi, on the east branch of the Limestone, are two other fine cascades. Carpenter's Pond, in the southeast part of the town, covers an area of about thirty acres.

The soil is rich and productive; chiefly of a clayey loam. It is generally underlaid by the

Hamilton group of shales, with Genesee slate upon the extreme highest portions. Swamps are extremely small and there are but few gulfs and ravines. It has been estimated that out of the original 60,000 acres of the township, not more than one thousand two hundred are unfit for cultivation. The reduced limits of the present town, together with the improved methods of drainage, render even that proportion too great at the present time.

Although ~~the climate is subject to sudden~~ changes, and is characterized by high winds, which in the vicinity of Pompey Hill often blow with terrific violence, yet the average temperature is three and a half degrees less than the general average of the State, and the cool breezes of summer render the locality remarkably pleasant and healthy.

The natural scenery is rarely equaled. The vision, from one stand-point on Pompey Hill, is uninterrupted, being bounded by the horizon at every point of the compass, and embracing views in seven different counties—Onondaga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oswego, Oneida and Cayuga.

The first settler in the original town of Pompey (now in LaFayette) was John Wilcox, in 1789. He employed an Indian chief at Oneida to guide him into the country, and settled at Indian Orchard about two miles north of the Village of LaFayette. In 1791, Ebenezer Butler, of Harwinton, Conn., located at Pompey Hill, being the first settler within the limits of the present town of Pompey. He had settled at Clinton, Oneida County, in 1788, whence he came to Pompey Hill guided by marked trees, and erected the first cabin near the spring which supplies the watering-tub in the present village. Mr. Butler purchased Lot No. 65 of a soldier for a horse, saddle and bridle, and in the same year (1791) moved his family, consisting of his wife, four children, father and maiden sister.

In 1792, Jesse Butler, brother of Ebenezer, erected the second cabin a few rods north of the present M. E. Church, having purchased of his brother one hundred acres on the north half of his

lot. He brought his family from Connecticut in April, 1793, on an ox sled, in company with the family of Mr. George Catlin. The latter opened the first tavern at Pompey Hill in a house a little south of the one lately occupied by Judge Asa Wells.

The first settler at "Log City," north of Pompey Hill on the Jamesville road, was Jacob Hoar, who moved from Onondaga in the spring of 1793. "Log City" and the Hill were for a time rival settlements. It contained at an early time a school house, tannery, turning lathe, shoe shop, and a store and ashery, owned by Justice Fowler, uncle of O. S. Fowler of New York.

The first frame house in the vicinity of Pompey Hill was erected by Judge Ebenezer Butler, Jr., on the west side of what is now the public square, in 1797. The second frame house was erected by the same party for his father in 1798. It stood on the site of the wagon shop long owned and occupied by Joseph Beach. The same year Jesse Butler built a frame house on the site of the present M. E. Church.

Among the settlers in 1793 and 1794, were Trueworthy and Selah Cook, the Olcotts, Holbrooks, Jeromes, Hibbards, Hinsdells, Messengers, Westons, Allens, Burrs, and others—settling in different parts of the town. Sally Hoar was the first white child born in Pompey; Orange, son of Jesse Butler, the first male child.

The following are some of the early settlers of Pompey, with dates of settlement: Asa Barnes, Peter Benson, Josiah Holbrook, 1793; David Hibbard, Samuel Clement, 1794; Henry Clarke, Hezekiah Dodge, 1795; Pundason Avery, Joseph and Rhoda Gold, David Green, David Hinsdell, Jonas Hinman, Leman H. Pitcher, Manoah Pratt, Sen., 1796; Noah Palmer, 1797; Joseph Baker, 1798; Paul Clapp, father of Paul Clapp, Jr., John Chester and Carlton Clapp, 1798; Stebbins Ball, Hon. Daniel Gilbert, Elijah Wells, Deacon Asa Wells, (then an infant with his parents,) Daniel Wright, 1799; Dr. Silas Park, Willard Hayden, Daniel Knapp, (father of Harry Knapp,) 1800; Elihu Barber, Col. Ensign Hill, 1801; Hezekiah Hopkins, 1802; Addy Anderson, 1803; John Smith, Esq., 1804; Rev. Artemus Bishop, (born in Pompey,) Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, 1805; Caleb Green, 1806; Victory Birdseye, 1807; William C. Fargo, 1809; Augustus Wheaton, (father of Horace, Homer, and Charles A. Wheaton), 1810; Luther Marsh, Millard Robinson, 1811; Reuben Billings, 1812; Rev. Joshua Leonard, Preceptor Pompey Academy, 1814; Peltiah Hayden, 1816, Thomas

Rice and family, 1818; Samuel Flint, 1819; Amos Rice, Nicholas Van Brocklin, 1821; Rev. Eleazer Storrs Barrows, 1822.

Timothy Sweet, father of the Sweet family, settled in Pompey in 1794; Edward Wicks, in 1816; Joseph Shattuck, with his nine grown-up sons, was one of the early pioneers.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The first town meeting for Pompey was held at the house of Ebenezer Butler, Jr., April 1, 1794. Moses DeWitt was chosen Supervisor, and Hezekiah Olcott, Town Clerk; Ozias Burr, Allen Beach, Wm. Haskin, Geo. Catlin and Ebenezer Butler, Jr., Assessors; Thomas Olcott, Jeremiah Gould and John Lamb, Commissioners of Highways; John Lamb and William Haskins, Overseers of the Poor; John Wilcox, Samuel Draper, and Joseph H. Smith, Constables and Collectors; Joseph Atwell, Daniel Allen, Peter Messenger, Joseph Bartholomew, Samuel Sherman, William Rin, John Wilcox, Samuel Jerome, Trueworthy Cook, Overseers of Highways; Timothy Sweet, and Elisha Clark, Fence Viewers; Elisha Clark, Pound Keeper.

At a special town meeting, September 20, 1794, William Haskin was chosen Supervisor *vice* Moses DeWitt, deceased.

The present Supervisor, Mr. Marshall R. Dyer, has held the office since 1873.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled at Pompey Hill was John Keedar, about the year 1800. He located near the site of the Academy. He was succeeded in 1806 by Daniel Wood, Esq. Mr. Wood was a successful practitioner and a man of large influence, till his death, which occurred in 1838. He was appointed first Postmaster at the Hill in 1811.

Samuel Baldwin, Esq., was the next lawyer, in 1806, and Victory Birdseye, Esq., in 1807; the latter was a partner of Mr. Wood. Daniel Gott afterwards came, taught school for a while and then commenced the study of law with Wood & Birdseye. After these were a host of others, either as law students or practitioners; among the latter may be mentioned Charles Baldwin, Charles B. and H. J. Sedgwick, Lucius Birdseye, LeRoy Morgan, George H. Williams and R. H. Duell, Esqs.

William W. VanBrocklin, Esq., is the only lawyer at the present time in Pompey, and he is also Justice of the Peace.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Holbrook was the first physician; he settled at Pompey Center in 1793. At Pompey Hill, Dr.



Photo. by Austin, Syracuse.

DANIEL GOTT.

Although his name is incidentally mentioned in this volume in several places, this book would fail to meet the expectations of the public without a biographical sketch of Daniel Gott. For so many years of his brilliant life was he identified with the history, growth, and prosperity of Pompey, that he and his family occupy a large place in the memory and affections of the people. He was born July 10, 1794, at Hebron, Conn., and died July 6, 1864, at Syracuse. Within the measure of those years he acquired wealth, distinction, and fame; and his memory will grow brighter as years roll round and the asperities of life's conflicts are forgotten. His early education was limited only to enjoying the advantages which the common schools of his native town afforded. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, which he continued up to and including the first years of his residence in Pompey, having taught in the west room of the old Pompey academy. At the age of nineteen he thought to learn the clothier's trade, and for that purpose entered the service of his uncle, Ebenezer Snow. This not being congenial to his taste, he soon entered the office of Lawyer Gilbert, of Hebron, Conn., and commenced the study of law.

About the year 1812 he visited his uncle, Elihu Barber, in Pompey. It was probably then that he resolved to make Pompey his future home, and in 1817 he located permanently on the Hill, and continued his studies with Daniel Wood, and after his admission to practice, became the law partner of Samuel Baldwin, who afterwards located at Pompey, West Hill, now Lafayette. On the 12th of September, 1819, he was united in marriage to the widow of Stephen Sedgwick, of Pompey, a brilliant genius and eminent lawyer. Her maiden name was Ann Baldwin, a sister of Samuel and Charles Baldwin, a lady of large scholastic attainments and fine literary taste. By this union Mr. Gott also became the foster-father of Henry J., John, and Charles B. Sedgwick, the second of whom died when a youth. Charles B. and Henry J. Sedgwick both lived to become eminent lawyers, and they both held high and responsible positions in the State and nation. Henry J. was a State senator from 1844 to 1848, and postmaster at Syracuse under Buchanan's administration. Charles B. was a member of congress for two terms, from 1859 to 1863, and has acquired a brilliant record as a lawyer. Charles B. is the only survivor of three brothers, and his residence is in Syracuse.

Thus we find Mr. Gott at the age of twenty-five with the care and responsibilities of a family devolved upon him, and he assiduously applied his energies to the practice of his profession. Being both physically and mentally a man of remarkable power, he soon developed those qualities of indomitable energy, untiring industry,

and persuasive eloquence that won for him wealth and fame, and made him the peer of Noxon, Forbes, Jewett, Spencer, Sibley, and extended his practice through the central counties of New York. In 1828 he became afflicted with sore eyes, which seriously impaired his usefulness for about twelve years. At times, so severe was this affliction, he was obliged to confine himself to a dark room. It was during this time that his powerful and retentive memory came to his rescue, and enabled him at times to continue in a business that otherwise he must have abandoned. In 1840 he became permanently cured, and his practice continued to increase till 1846, when he was elected a member of Congress, which office he held two consecutive terms. When in Congress he was the author of the famous "Gott Resolution" for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. In 1851 he was nominated by the Whigs for justice of the supreme court, and was defeated by Hon. Daniel Pratt by a largely reduced majority. In 1844 he was on the electoral ticket for Henry Clay. In 1853 he removed to Syracuse, where he resided till his death, continuing the practice of the law in company with his son, Daniel F. Gott. His office was the law school of Pompey, and with the solicitude of a father he watched the progress of the numerous students who sought his instruction; and prompted by his kind and genial nature, and remembering the obstacles he had encountered and overcome, he was ever ready to counsel, advise, and encourage. Among the large number of gifted and eminent men who entered the legal profession from his office were Seabred Dodge, Charles Mason, John M. Pettit, Harvey Sheldon, Charles B. Sedgwick, Henry J. Sedgwick, George H. Williams, Le Roy Morgan, L. H. Hiseock, Charles Foster; and these and all others who were students in his office bear concurrent testimony to his kindness and anxious solicitude for their welfare and honor. During his residence in Pompey he was trustee of the academy for many years, always laboring for its prosperity. He was a constant attendant of the Presbyterian church.

His children in the order of their ages were Sackett, Ann, Amelia, and Daniel F. The two eldest are dead. Sackett has never married. Ann married Hon. George H. Woodruff, a graduate of Hamilton college, and a lawyer and writer of distinction of Joliet, Ill. He and one child survive. Daniel F. graduated from Hamilton college in the class of 1849; became the law partner of his father in Syracuse; married Sarah Clary, a daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Clary, of Syracuse; is register in bankruptcy, to which he was appointed in 1867. Amelia married Frank H. Hastings, a nurseryman, of Rochester, N. Y. They have three children.

Colton was the first resident physician. About the year 1800, came Dr. Daniel Tibbals, who remained in practice many years, and removed to Erie, Pa. Dr. Jehiel Stearns settled at the Hill as a physician in 1814, and is still living there, and, to some extent, continuing his practice. Hezekiah Clark, who had been a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, settled east of the village in 1805, and practiced medicine in that locality for a great number of years. Dr. Rial Wright and Dr. Stevens were partners in practice for a good many years. Dr. L. B. Wells was the first Homeopathic physician in Pompey.

Dr. J. Deblois Sherman settled at Pompey Hill about 1825, and was a physician of high rank and extensive practice.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Among the persons of note who were either residents or natives of Pompey, may be mentioned the following:

Hon. Henry Seymour, father of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, was one of the early settlers.

Hon. Horatio Seymour was born at Pompey Hill in 1811.

Hon. LeRoy Morgan, Judge of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, was born in Pompey March 27, 1810. He was a graduate of the old Pompey Academy in 1830. His father, Lyman Morgan, was one of the pioneers.

Hon. Daniel Gott located permanently at Pompey Hill in 1817, and for many years of his brilliant life was identified with the interests of the place. He finished his law studies with Daniel Wood, Esq.

Hon. Victory Birdseye, Member of Congress, Member of Assembly and of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, was a lawyer of eminent abilities and an untiring friend and supporter of liberal education. He settled at Pompey and began the practice of law in 1807.

Rev. Artemus Bishop, born in Pompey in 1805, was a distinguished missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he spent more than thirty years translating Pilgrim's Progress and considerable portions of the Bible into the language of the natives. His father, Sylvanus Bishop, was one of six brothers who settled in Pompey in 1793-'94.

He bought and cleared land in the vicinity of Pompey Hill, and the following year brought his wife and eldest child, then six months old, on horseback from Kinderhook, Columbia County.

Hon. Henry W. De Puy, was born in Pompey, in 1820. He was a lawyer and a writer of considerable note; the author of "Kossuth and His Generals, with a Brief History of Hungary," with

an Introduction by Henry J. Raymond; also "Louis Napoleon and His Times with a Memoir of the Bonaparte Family," and "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, with the Early History of Vermont."

Mr. DePuy was Consul to Carlsruhe and Secretary of Legation at Berlin. President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of Nebraska, in which capacity he organized that Territory, and served as Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature. He died in New York, Feb. 2d, 1876.

Besides these, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, Hon. Luther Rawson, Grace Greenwood (Sarah I. Clarke,) Hon. Charles Mason, since Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Hon. George H. Williams, United States Senator from Oregon, and International Arbitrator in the Alabama Claims Case, and Gen. H. W. Slocum, Major-General in the late War of the Rebellion, deserve to be mentioned among the citizens of Pompey who have attained to honorable and distinguished positions.

There are a host of others, scattered through the various relations of life, equally worthy of mention, did space permit. Biographical sketches, or at least some notice of most of the early and prominent citizens of the town, will be found in the "Reunion and History of Pompey," published in 1875, from which most of the matter for our present history of the town has been drawn. Speaking of Pompey Hill, Mr. Clark says:

"This village was, within the memory of men still living, as prominent a place as any in the county. It gave more tone to the surrounding country and settlements, on account of its refinement and wealth, its intelligence and learning, than any place in the vicinity. People came here for legal advice; they came here for medical advice; to do their trading; and they came here for fashions; they came here for military parades, for political discussions, and for general consultations of a public nature; they came here to engage in all the events incident to men in public life."

POMPEY ACADEMY.

The first movement for the establishment of Pompey Academy was made in the year 1800. The Trustees named in the original petition for a charter were the following: Ebenezer Butler, Jr., Timothy Jerome, William Stevens, Jeremiah Gould, Phineas Howell, Elihu Lewis, Dan Bradley, Comfort Tyler, James Knapp, John Lamb, Elijah Rust, Deodatus Clark, Hezekiah Olcott, David Williams, Walter Colton, Joseph Smith, James Beebe, John Kidder.

The petition, accompanied by a subscription amounting to \$1,315, was laid before the Board of

Regents of the University, at a meeting held in the Senate Chamber, at Albany, on the 17th of March, 1800, and was referred to a Committee of the Board, consisting of Judge Benson and Simeon DeWitt, who reported at a subsequent meeting held on the 31st of March, 1800. At this meeting a resolution was passed referring the question of a suitable location for the Academy to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Onondaga, who, at a meeting on the first Tuesday in October, 1800, reported favorably to locating the Academy at Pompey Hill. At a meeting held on the 23d of March, 1801, the Regents resolved to make the granting of a charter to the Academy conditional upon the erection of a suitable building for its use.

The first building for the Academy was commenced in or about 1803. William Lathrop was the builder. On the 20th of July, 1807, William Lathrop and George W. Wood entered into an agreement with Manoah Pratt, Henry Seymour, and Samuel S. Baldwin, the Building Committee, to do certain specified carpenter work in completing the building, for the sum of \$200, the same to be paid by the assignment of subscriptions which should be good and collectable. Mr. Wood soon after retired from the job, and Mr. Lathrop proceeded with it for a time; finally, March 2, 1810, he relinquished the unfinished part of the job, agreeing to accept \$140, in full of what had been done. In July, 1810, a new subscription was raised, and in the same paper the committee entered into an agreement to procure the completion of the Academy for the sum of \$450. In the autumn of 1810 the building for the Academy was completed and paid for, and there remained \$1,450 to serve as an endowment for the yielding of the net annual revenue of \$100, required to warrant the granting of a charter.

In February, 1811, the final steps for the incorporation of the school were taken. A petition numerously signed was sent to the Board of Regents. In this document the petitioners say:

"Your petitioners have at great expense procured a suitable site, consisting of two acres of land, near the center of said town, and erected a large and commodious building, forty by fifty feet on the ground, two stories high and completely finished and painted inside and out, and paid for.

"Your petitioners have also procured a fund of \$1,450, to be subscribed for the purpose of producing a net annual income for the support of the said institution, and that the same is well secured to Samuel S. Baldwin, Henry Seymour and Manoah Pratt, as trustees, for the sole use of said academy, at an annual interest of seven per cent.

"Wherefore, your petitioners request that the

said academy may be incorporated and be subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York; and they nominate for the first trustees of the said academy, the following persons, to wit: Henry Seymour, Senior Trustee, and Samuel S. Baldwin, Daniel Wood, Manoah Pratt, Ithamar Coe, Asa Wells, Hezekiah Clark, John Jerome, Silas Park, Jacobus DePuy, Daniel Allen, Chauncey Jerome, Daniel Tibbals, Joshua Johnson, Dirck C. Lansing, Benj. Sanford, Charles C. Mosley, Wm. J. Wilcox, Jonathan Stanley, Jr., Levi Parsons, William Cook, Victory Birdseye, Jasper Hopper, James Geddes; which persons we pray may be incorporated by the name, style and description of 'Pompey Academy,' with a condition in the act of incorporation that the said principal sum of the said fund shall never be diminished or appropriated, and that the income of the said principal fund shall be applied only to the maintenance or salaries of the professors or tutors of the said Academy."

This petition was signed and sealed by sixty-three prominent citizens of the County; it was drawn up by the late Victory Birdseye, and sworn to by Henry Seymour, before Daniel Wood, Justice of the Peace.

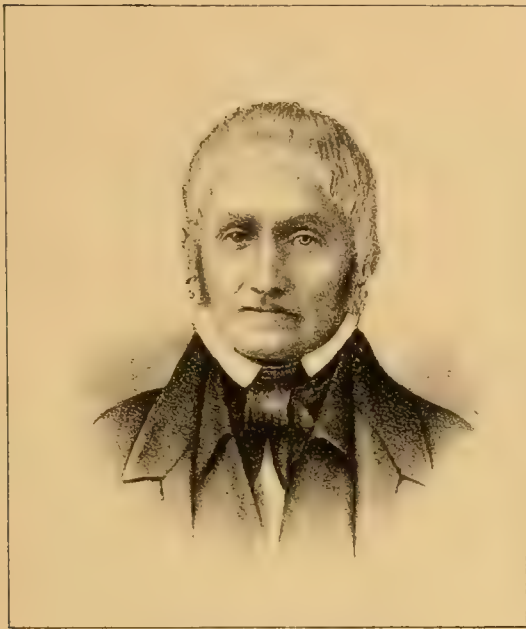
On the 11th of March, 1811, by vote of the Regents, the Academy was incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of Pompey Academy." The persons named in the Petition were made Trustees by the Charter. At a meeting of the Trustees, held April 4, 1811, Henry Seymour was elected President, Victory Birdseye, Secretary, and Daniel Wood, Treasurer.

November 3, 1812, the following officers were chosen: Asa Wells, President; Victory Birdseye, Secretary; Daniel Wood, Treasurer; Asa Wells, S. S. Baldwin and D. Wood, Prudential Committee.

October 6, 1813, the following officers were elected: Rev. J. Leonard, President; V. Birdseye, Secretary; H. Seymour, Treasurer; D. Wood, C. Jerome and D. Tibbals, Prudential Committee.

Henry Seymour remained Treasurer till January 10, 1821, when his duties as Canal Commissioner, to which he had been appointed March 24, 1819, compelled him to resign. He soon after removed to Utica, but he continued to be a Trustee of the Academy till October 30, 1833, and upon the acceptance of his resignation, Mr. Samuel Baker was chosen in his place. Luther Marsh was chosen Treasurer in 1821, continuing till May 15, 1827, when Mr. V. Birdseye was elected to the office, which he held till his death, September 16, 1853. Levi Wells was then elected to the office, and held it till his death, March 31, 1872, when Dr. O. G. Dibble was chosen to succeed him.

The Academy building, as first erected was 40 by 50 feet, two stories, painted yellow, with its



ABRAHAM NORTHROP.



MRS. ABRAHAM NORTHROP.

PHOTOS BY W. V. FARGEN, SYRACUSE.



Lewis C. Hill

(LA FAYETTE.)



HOMER CASE'S MONUMENT, POMPEY CEMETERY

gable fronting to the south, and had a hall ten feet wide running through the middle of the first floor.

In 1834 the old building was vacated and the new one commenced, which was finished and opened in the fall of 1835, the school, meantime, being taught in the district school house. The Preceptor's house was completed in May, 1836.*

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school kept in Pompey was in a log house near the present residence of Mr. Daniel Kellogg. It was taught by Miss Lucy Jerome, afterwards wife of Judge James Geddes. The first house erected for school purposes was a frame building located in the forks of the road on the village green in 1798. In the rear of this was the first burying ground. The house was afterwards moved north to near the present site of Mr. Gott's office, and was occupied till the Academy building was erected. (See History of the Pompey Academy.) Among the early common school teachers were Miss Hepsabah Beebe, Mr. Lyman Pitcher and Mr. James Robinson. The latter first taught English Grammar to a few of his most advanced pupils. The interest of education has always been felt to be an important one by the people of Pompey. School No. 3, Pompey, was taught by Levi Jerome from December 4, 1799, to March 4, 1800; and among his pupils were many prominent heads of the early families of the town.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF POMPEY was organized October 19th, 1796, by Rev. Ammi R. Robins, pastor of the church at Norfolk, Connecticut. The church was originally composed of twenty-two members, as follows:

Ebenezer Butler, Daniel McKeyes, Moses Lilly, James Olcott, Benjamin Butler, Joseph Shattuck, Ichabod Lathrop, John Jerome, Selah Cook, Trueworthy Cook, Levi Jerome, Desire Butler, Dorathy Butler, Molly Jerome, Lucy Cook, Truelove Cook, Amarilla Jerome, Lucy Jerome, Susanna Carrol, Hannah Griffes, Zeruah Catlin, Louisa Butler.

In 1797 there is no record of the officiating minister. In July, 1798, we have the name of Rev. Mr. Hallier, and in October, the name of Rev. Mr. Williston. July 19, 1799, Rev. Joseph Gilbert was chosen moderator. August 14, 1801, we have the first record of the labors of Rev. Hugh Wallis. October 15, 1802, he received a unanimous call and was installed January 5, 1803. The first association of ministers and churches on the

Military Tract, was organized June, 1803. Rev. Mr. Wallis resigned January 10, 1809.

In October, 1810, the Presbytery of Onondaga was formed whereby this church became a member of Presbytery on the plan of Union. The first notice of any Thanksgiving service occurs as early as November, 1805. The following April there was the observance of the fast day so long customary with the churches of New England.

October 19, 1812, Rev. Jabez Chadwick entered upon the duties of pastor. The year 1813 was signalized as the most prosperous year of his ministry and in some respects the most prosperous year in the whole history of the church.

December 3, 1814, the church met to consider the question whether the labor of collecting hay and grain on the Sabbath in a catching season is a profanation of the day. The question being discussed at very considerable length was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

The church building was erected in the summer of 1817, but was not finished and dedicated until January 20, 1819, at which time Rev. Jabez Chadwick was installed pastor of this church. For about ten years previous to the erection of this church the public services were held in the old Pompey Academy.

March 31, 1822, the church extended a call to Mr. E. S. Barrows to become their pastor and he was ordained and installed September 10th, of the same year. Mr. Barrows was an able and successful pastor and accomplished a most blessed work during his ministry. He was dismissed October 6, 1828.

March 22, 1829, Rev. B. B. Stockton became pastor. During his ministry fifty-eight persons were added to the church, forty-six in 1831.

Rev. James B. Shaw, now Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, became pastor November 6, 1832; for two years he served the church with great acceptance and ability. There were received during his short but most popular ministry sixty-eight persons, fifty during the memorable year of 1833.

Rev. Ethan Smith commenced his labors some time during the latter part of 1834, but must have remained less than one year, for September 23, 1835, Rev. John Gridley commenced his ministry, and was installed October 25, 1836. Rev. Asa Rand commenced his ministry December 29, 1837, and remained about four years. During his ministry thirty-nine were received.

Rev. Mr. Wheelock succeeded Mr. Rand in the spring of 1842, and remained at least two years. February 26, 1845, Rev. Clinton Clark was ordained

* For list of Principals and Teachers in the Academy, see Pompey Reunion, pp. 151-153.

and installed pastor, and served the church till December 26, 1847.

November 5, 1848, Rev. S. P. M. Hastings assumed pastoral charge. During the six years and ten months of his ministry there were added to the church ninety-eight members. He was at his own request dismissed November 26, 1855. Among those who united with the church during his labors and have since entered the ministry were Rev. Hiram C. Hayden, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. Delos E. Wells, of Aurora, Ill., one of the promising and rising men of the West, and Rev. Carlos Swift, an honored minister in the Baptist church. This useful pastor has lately entered into rest. Rev. E. P. Smith succeeded Mr. Hastings, but only remained six months. He left the reputation of a godly and earnest minister. He was for several years Commissioner among the Indians and afterwards elected President of Howard University, which position he held at the time of his recent death.

July 6, 1856, Rev. A. A. Graley became pastor; his ministry continued six years, and there were added to the church twenty-three members.

November 1, 1862, Rev. J. H. Moran commenced his labors for the term of one year, and was followed February 21, 1864, by Rev. Nathan Bosworth. There were added to the church during the two years and two months of his ministry, fifty-three. Mr. Bosworth will long be held in grateful remembrance for devotion to his work. He closed his labors April 22, 1866.

October 1, 1866, Rev. R. S. Eggleston commenced his ministerial work. He was uniformly acceptable to the congregation and closed his labors October 1, 1868.

April 9, 1870, Rev. Alvin Cooper commenced his labors and continued until August 1, 1871.

February 15, 1872, Rev. J. Petrie, present pastor commenced his labors.

It will be of interest to know that the whole number of members of this church from the beginning is 909. The deacons of the church who served the longest and will be held in most grateful remembrance are Levi Jerome, Israel Woodford, Elijah Wells and Samuel Baker, now called to their reward, and A. H. Wells, who is still among the living. Deacon Jerome was the early clerk of the church, and the history of its organization and its records for a number of years are in his handwriting. He was evidently an active member of the church and was frequently its delegate to Presbytery and Association. He united with this church at its organization, and departed this life June 11th,

1838, and was seventy-seven years old on the day of his death. He was a deacon of this church nearly thirty-nine years, though in the closing years of his life not in active service.

Daniel Dunham, the colleague of Levi Jerome, united with this church July 12th, 1799, by letter, from the second church in Lebanon, Conn. As he is called deacon in the record of his admission, it is fair to presume that he held the office previous to his removal here. He was elected deacon of this church December 27th, 1799, and probably dismissed sometime between 1809 and 1812, as his name does not appear on the records subsequent to this date.

Ithamer Coe united with this church by letter April 1st, 1803, from what was then called the church in Clinton settlement, now the beautiful Village of Clinton. He was dismissed by letter to the church in Volney, March 9, 1816. Ezra Hart was received as a member of this church December 29th, 1799. His first notice as deacon of this church occurs January 13th, 1813. He was dismissed by letter December 31st, 1818.

Israel Woodford united with this church by letter from the church in Farrington, Conn., September, 1812; he was chosen deacon of this church April 4th, 1818, and died January 1st, 1852, eighty-three years of age. Elijah Wells united with this church on profession of his faith, February 2d, 1814; was elected deacon April 4th, 1818; the colleague of Israel Woodford, and died 1830, at fifty-five years of age.

Pliny Porter, united with this church April 16th, 1817, on profession of his faith; was elected deacon July 16th, 1831, and died November 1st, 1840, at fifty-three years of age. Abraham Northrup united with this church on profession of his faith January 1st, 1813; was elected deacon December 22d, 1834, and died November 7th, 1846, at seventy-two years of age.

Asa H. Wells united with this church November 30th, 1826; was elected deacon Dec. 22d, 1834, at the same time with Abraham Northrup, and was acting deacon forty years. Samuel Baker united with this church November 22d, 1826; was elected deacon April 26th, 1840, and died August 8th, 1874. The present deacons of the church, George Wells and I. L. Woodford, were elected soon after Deacon Baker's death.

Mrs. Debby Judd, united with the church March 18th, 1802. She died not long since at the Sandwich Islands. Rev. Artemas Bishop, who was born in Pompey, and, was to some extent assisted in his education for the ministry by this church, was an



ELIJAH WESTON.



MRS. MARANDA WESTON

PHOTOS BY M. B. ISHAM, SYRACUSE



RESIDENCE OF JUSTIN F. GATES, POMPEY, ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

honored missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and died only a few years since at a ripe old age.

The Bible presented by Mrs. Henry Seymour, mother of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, at the dedication of the church, is still in a good state of preservation. At a late visit of Governor Seymour to his friends at Pompey, it was suggested that this precious Bible should be presented to him as a family relic, and the clerk of the church was instructed to write accordingly. Mr. Seymour wrote a beautiful and characteristic reply thanking the church for their kind offer, but said that he had come to the conclusion that the cherished Bible should remain in the possession of the church and continue its mission of blessing, to be read by the successive pastors of the future as it had been read by the preceding pastors of the past.

The bell presented by Hon. Henry Seymour to the church and society for their first house of worship has not been so fortunate as to endure to the present, but was broken quite a number of years since, and has been twice replaced.

The present membership of the church is 130 ; attendance at the Sunday school about 100.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, Pompey.—This church originated in a separation from the Baptist Church of Pompey under the ministry of Rev. J. I. Lowell, in the year 1834. Mr. Lowell, at the time of his settlement as pastor of the Baptist Church, was known to hold views differing somewhat from that body, particularly with reference to certain beliefs and usages of the Baptists which he held to be unscriptural and sanctioned only by human authority. Believing in the all-sufficient authority and guidance of the Bible in all matters pertaining to religion, Mr. Lowell earnestly sought to conform his teachings to that standard, irrespective of the cry of "heresy" that might be raised against him. He was, however, very soon pronounced a "Campbellite," as similar views about that time began to be promulgated by the late distinguished theologian, Alexander Campbell, of Virginia. The adherents to this so-called "new doctrine" at Pompey were among the most intelligent and estimable men and women of the Baptist Church ; nevertheless, for the sole cause of their honestly holding views differing from the rest of the church, quite a number, in May, 1834, were excluded from fellowship. These, together with several converted under Mr. Lowell's ministry, naturally desiring religious affiliation and communion, were drawn together in a separate body, and on the 3d of May, 1834, as the records show, "The First Congregation of Disciples of

Christ, of Pompey," was organized with twenty-eight members, as follows :

Calvin Peck, Asa Wells, Thomas M. King, Alson Nearing, Charles Little, Malcom Bennett, A. H. Squires, Uriel Wilson, Jr., Samuel Talbot, Harry Knapp, Willard Hayden, Darius Wilson, Jacob Bush, Alvin Talbot, J. I. Lowell, Mary P. Lowell, Eliza Nearing, Polly Wilson, Mary A. Bush, Temperance Wilson, Paulina Talbot, Mindwell Thomas, Harriet Pratt, Catherine Bennett, Betsey Wright, Rhoda Parsons, Polly Thomas, Mary Knapp.

The church prospered. By the end of the year 1835 the membership had reached ninety-three.

In 1837 the society built the house in which they worshiped till 1868, when a new church was built, the old one having been sold for the use of the district school, in place of the school house which was burned down on the night of February 11, 1868.

The first pastor of the church was J. I. Lowell ; the first Elders, Calvin Peck, Asa Wells and Thos. M. King ; Deacons, Alson Nearing and Charles Little ; Treasurer, Malcom Bennett ; Clerk, A. H. Squires.

The following ministers have served the church as pastors :

J. M. Bartlett, M. H. Clapp, M. H. Slosson, H. M. Selmsen, J. M. Shepard, Andrew J. Smith, W. T. Horner, L. Southmayd, J. B. Marshall, J. C. Goodrich, A. S. Hale, William Grimes, and W. H. Woolery, the present pastor.

WATERVALE.

WATERVALE, a village situated on the west branch of Limestone Creek, about four miles northeast of Pompey Hill, was settled by Col. James Carr about the year 1809. Mr. Carr built the first saw-mill erected on the stream in this vicinity. He was soon followed, about the same year, or in 1810, by Willoughby Millard, who, almost simultaneously with Mr. Carr, erected the second saw-mill. The place was first called Carr Hollow, then Hemlock Hollow, also Slab Hollow, on account of the great quantities of slabs made by the mills.

Ansil Judd settled in the Hollow in 1812, and built the first wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment in town. The postoffice was established here in 1820, Ansil Judd, Postmaster. Selecting the new name for the place, Mr. Judd announced it poetically as follows :

"The hemlocks are gone,
The slabs are set sail,
And we'll call it Slab Hollow
No more, but WATERVALE."

Mr. George Ostrander, who settled in the place about 1815, built a distillery of considerable dimensions for that early day. He used about ten

bushels of grain per day. For a considerable time Benjamin Wheeler carried on the business of tanning and shoemaking. The first store was opened by Ira Curtis, who also, for many years kept the first hotel. William C. Fargo, O. Abbott, Benjamin Patten and V. R. Taylor, were among the first settlers.

Anson Sprague, in 1818, settled on the farm on which, in 1820, was found by Philo Cleveland the celebrated Monumental Stone. (See Antiquities of the County.)

DELPHI.

This place, formerly called "Pompey Four Corners," was changed to "Delphi" by some of the early settlers familiar with the classic scenes of Italy. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Limestone Creek, about six miles east-by-south of Pompey Hill.

The Pompey "Reunion" gives the name of Elnathan Griffith, a gentleman ninety years of age, residing at Delphi, formerly a resident of the town of Fabius, as authority on the early settlement. Samuel Sherwood, probably the first settler in this locality, settled on Lot No. 84, about one mile north-west of the present village, in 1795. He came from Saratoga county, and was a Major-General of militia. Rufus Sheldon, father of a very talented family, among whom is Harvey Sheldon, Esq., of New York, settled near Gen. Sherwood's in the year 1800; Elijah Hill, 1798 or 1799; Col. Ensign Hill, 1800; James McClure, 1802; Samuel Draper, 1803; Ozias Burr and William Cook, 1802. The former was Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Capt. Theophilus Tracy, who settled a half mile south-east of the village, erected the first grist mill on Limestone Creek, or rather put up the frame, about 1803. He sold to Moses Savage, who employed Elnathan Griffith, who was a mill-wright, to complete the mill. The two run of French Burr stones, which cost \$100, and were brought from Albany by teams sent thither with loads of wheat, are still running in the mill. In 1825 or '30 Deacon Moses Savage built the grist mill now owned by Edgar Pratt.

The first tavern in the place was kept by Dr. Joseph Ely, also a practicing physician, on the site of the present hotel. His frame house was erected in 1806. In this year there was a frame barn and several log houses in the vicinity. Elisha Litchfield, settled here in 1812. He was a prominent citizen—Major of a regiment, Member of Assembly, Speaker of the House and Member of Congress.

Reuben Benton was an early settler and Justice of the Peace.

In 1805, Hubbard & Willard opened the first general assortment of goods. His successor was Esli Squires, who built a new store in 1810. Her-rick Allen was for many years a prominent merchant in the place. At an early time, Schuyler Van Rensselaer was also a merchant here, and sold out to Matthew B. Slocum, father of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, U. S. A.

The following physicians have practiced their profession at Delphi: Dr. Fresy, Dr. Shipman, brother of A. B. Shipman, recently of Syracuse; Dr. John L. King, Dr. Pettit, brother of Judge Pettit of Fabius; Dr. Hiram Adams; Dr. Goodell, and Drs. Marsh, Wiggins, Cook, Baker, Todd and Porter.

The Edge Tool Factory, now owned by John Salisbury, one mile south-east of the village, was built by Clark Rogers in 1823. It was afterwards owned and conducted by Holmes & Sampson, whose work attained a wide reputation for excellence, the tools being known as the best make in the country.

The village of Delphi is still thrifty. There are two churches, an excellent school, in which many celebrities have taught, among them Jesse T. Peck, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, Dr. Amos Westcott, recently of Syracuse, and Hon. D. G. Fort, of Oswego; several stores, (among them a drug store,) a good hotel and several shops. The beauty of the residences and tasteful grounds, render the village one of the most pleasant and desirable in the country.

Delphi has one cheese factory or creamery. It has been run as a cheese factory about eight years, but is now a creamery, owned and managed by M. S. Allen. The building was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$3,800. Capacity 15,000 pounds milk daily. Capital, \$4,500; employs five hands, and is worked by steam power.

ORAN.

This portion of Pompey was first settled by Mr. Asa Barnes, from Stockbridge, Mass., who purchased the farm on which his son, Elias Barnes, still resides, in 1793. Elias Barnes was born on this farm in 1796, and still lives upon it, a remarkably well-preserved old gentleman, and having a clear and distinct recollection of the early events of this vicinity. Two brothers of Asa Barnes, Phineas and Roswell, came here at the same time, and in 1794 they brought their families, *via* Albany and Utica, arriving at their new home March 5th, of

that year. They settled upon Lot No. 11 of the original township survey. Job Bartholomew, an ancestor of the late Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., settled upon the west part of the same lot in 1793. About the same time Daniel Thomas and Captain Peck settled on Lot No. 22, and Thomas Foster and James Scoville, father of Joseph Scoville, settled on Lot No. 11, near the present village of Oran.

Joseph Scoville, in 1875, owned the original farm upon which his father settled, and probably owns it still (1878), although his residence is on Lot No. 10. James Milder, a Revolutionary soldier, and grandfather of Columbus C. Milder, of Pompey, and of Philip P. Milder, of DeWitt, came with his brothers, Christopher and Philip, about the year 1800, and occupied his soldier's claim.

George Clark was the teacher and the merchant at Oran. He settled on the farm where Morgan Lewis now lives. Charles Thomas settled on the Sanford Lewis place. Deacon Hart, Captain Pundason Avery and William Barnes, settled near the present residence of Silas B. Safford. Shubel Safford, father of Silas B., settled on Lot No. 10. Francis Hale, in 1802, purchased of Judge Butler a farm on Lot 12, on which he settled. Selah Goodrich settled the land where Mr. Bowen now lives.

The first hotel in Oran was built by Job Bartholomew in 1796, and kept by him till 1808. In 1809, another hotel was erected on the site of the present hotel, and was kept by William Scoville. The first school house was erected about 1800, George Clark, teacher. "The Pleasant Valley Congregational Church" was erected in 1808. The first physician was Dr. Daniel D. Denison, who came about the year 1810, and remained till his death, some twenty years ago. He was the father of H. D. Denison and William Denison, of Syracuse, and D. D. Denison, of Oran.

Formerly Oran was a more thriving village than at present. In 1810 there were two stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two tanneries, a grist mill, a distillery, an ashery, and a population greater than now.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. HEZEKIAH CLARKE.

Dr. Hezekiah Clarke, late of the town of Pompey, was born December 19th, 1757, in Lebanon, Conn., and was the son of Dr. John Clarke, of the same place; grandson of Moses Clarke; great grandson of Daniel Clarke, Jr., of Hartford, Conn.; great-

great-grandson of Daniel Clarke, who immigrated to America in 1640, and settled at Hartford, Conn.

His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, and sister of President Jonathan Edwards.

He qualified himself, under the tuition of his father, in the profession of medicine and surgery, which he had chosen for the business of life, and received his diploma before he was out of his minority. He received the appointment of Surgeon's Mate at the age of twenty-one years, under Dr. John R. Watrous, Surgeon of the Third Connecticut Regiment, in the army of the Revolution, commanded by Col. Samuel Wyllis, General Parsons' Brigade, subsequently, on the reorganization of the army, denominated the First Connecticut Regiment. The appointment was the more flattering, inasmuch as his warrant was presented to him by Governor Trumbull in person, unexpected by him and unsolicited by any one.

He was stationed with his regiment on the Hudson River, and while there, was detailed with a body of soldiers, on an expedition to Long Island; but on his return to his regiment, he was obliged to encamp on the wet ground, with only his blanket for a covering, and in the morning found himself enveloped in snow; the result of which was a violent fever which prostrated him for many weeks, and brought him to the verge of the grave. When able to be moved, he was conveyed to his father's residence, but did not return to the army, by reason of his protracted illness. He was in active service two years.

When Fort Griswold, situated on Thames River, opposite New London, was attacked by the British, under the command of the arch-traitor Arnold, (Fort Trumbull, situated below the town, having fallen,) the alarm was spread throughout the surrounding country; and in obedience to the call, he repaired to the scene of devastation, pillage, and murder, to render his professional aid. The enemy having destroyed all the craft on the river, by which aid could pass over to the scene of the massacre, he found, on his arrival, a company of men with stout hearts, who were unable to cross; but after searching for some time, he found a rickety skiff, utterly unseaworthy. Here he found himself in an unpleasant dilemma; for he could not cross in it alone, and those standing there, refused to accompany him, concluding, in their own mind, that if it could not carry *one*, *two* must certainly go down with it. After much effort he prevailed upon one man to row the skiff, while he himself bailed the water out of it; and thus by their united efforts they arrived safely on the opposite side. He immediately repaired to the scene of woe, and assiduously devoted himself to the unfortunate victims, by dressing their wounds and rendering any other assistance of which they stood in need.

As a testimony of grateful remembrance of the services rendered on that memorable night, and subsequent cheerless days, three of the men whose wounds he dressed called upon him thirty years after to express in person their gratitude for his

timely and kindly aid. Dr. Clarke was then a resident of Pompey.

One of the men received a gunshot wound through the knee, another had received a similar wound through the elbow, and the third was wounded in the forehead by a blow from a clubbed musket in the hands of an enemy, the cock of which penetrated the brain. All were restored without the dismemberment of a limb.

Soon after the close of the war he settled in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained about one year. He then married Miss Lucy Bliss, daughter of Hon. Moses Bliss, of Springfield, and granddaughter of Timothy Edwards, and settled in Lanesborough, Berkshire County, in the same State. There he devoted himself to his profession for about eighteen years, and until he moved with his family to Pompey, Onondaga County, where he arrived November 3, 1805. He remained on Pompey Hill one year and then settled on a farm two miles southeast from the Hill, and there continued his professional labors.

Few physicians have had as extensive a practice as he. His reputation as a surgeon did not consist so much in the number of limbs amputated as in preserving them. And frequently, when other surgeons had given the patient up as incurable, without amputation has he restored the limb to its wonted soundness. But when it became necessary to resort to the tourniquet and knife, he knew how to use them. He was a skillful operator.

In the winter of 1813-'14, an epidemic, in common parlance, spotted fever, prevailed to an alarming extent. Dr. C. had about three hundred patients, who were prostrated by it, of whom only three died. His treatment of that disease was his own, and not another's. Under other treatment many cases proved fatal. One cause of his success in his professional labors generally was in some measure, attributable to his untiring devotion to those under his care. He spared not himself. One incident, illustrative of that will here be related. During the prevalence of the epidemic, one stormy winter evening such as is sometimes seen on Pompey Hill, Deacon Levi Jerome, the father of Hon. Amasa Jerome, came in great haste for Dr. C., as three of his family were down with that disease. Mr. Jerome was informed that the Doctor himself was sick, and had been on the bed most of the day, and that he could not go. He stood (for he had declined a seat,) with tears trickling down his cheek, and exclaimed, "Must my family lie there and die?" He then asked, "Cannot a bed be put in the sleigh for him, and he be covered up well, and taken to my house?" (which was five miles away.) "We will take good care of *him* while there, and he can lie on the bed and tell *us* what to do." Thus he went, and so he returned. Deacon Jerome lost none of his family by that disease.

On the train of cars, at the formal opening of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad to the public, a son of Dr. Clark was providentially seated with Dr. John Miller, of Truxton, N. Y., then quite advanced in life, and who bore a high reputation as a

physician, and once represented his district in Congress. In the course of conversation Dr. Miller said that he was a young man when Dr. Clark was on the flood-tide of his profession, and that he frequently called him in counsel in critical cases, and spoke of him in high commendation as a physician and surgeon; and stated that he witnessed one operation of his, which required a thorough knowledge of the human system, and great skill to perform it successfully. The case was *intussusception*, that is the doubling of the intestine into itself, which cannot be reduced to its normal state by internal appliances, but requires the skillful hand of the surgeon. Dr. Miller also said that the operation was most skillfully and successfully performed.

Dr. Clark was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Pompey Academy.

His children who lived to adult age, were Henry, Harriet, Charles, Lucy, John Huntington, William Metcalfe, Moses Bliss, Theodore Edwards.

ELIJAH WESTON.

Elijah Weston was born in the State of Vermont, January 23, 1778, being the son of Nathaniel Weston. He removed with his father to the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, in 1795, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Justin F. Gates. He was married November 1, 1796, to Betsey Cotton, who was born March 19, 1777, by whom he had nine children. She passed away September 18, 1816. He was afterwards married to Miranda Jobs, who was born December 5, 1795, in the town of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y.; their family consisted of six children. He ended a busy life May 15, 1867. Jane, the fourth child of the second marriage, was born in Pompey, November 2, 1828, and was married to Justin F. Gates, August 24, 1847, he being born in the town of Cuyler, Cortland County, N. Y., March 16, 1825, and removed to this county in 1844. Their union has been blessed with five children, all of whom are still living. Politically he belongs to the Republican party, and is also a member of the Methodist Church. He is one of the most liberal and enterprising citizens of the town of Pompey.

ABRAHAM NORTHRUP.

Abraham Northrup was born in Tyringham, Mass., April 9, 1774. His wife was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., February 14, 1779. He removed to Onondaga County in about the year 1800, and settled on a farm in the town of Pompey where he resided till his death, November 7, 1846. She survived him and died January 24, 1860.

They reared seven children, three of whom are now living, viz: Lorenzo, Ashley and Mary Ann. Mr. Northrup was a public spirited and popular man in his town. Captain Northrup, as he was called, was a Deacon of the Congregational Church for several years; all his family were members of the church.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN

OF

PETTIT'S BATTERY, AND THE 12TH, 122ND, 149TH AND 185TH REGIMENTS N. Y. S. VOLUNTEERS.

1st Regiment, Light Artillery, N. Y. S. Vols.

BATTERY B.

George W. Abbott, died in Hospital; Jerome W. Averill, died at Fort Monroe, Va., May 5, 1862; William Acker, John Archer, Benjamin Ambrose, John Barclay, James H. Brown, Ezra H. Brown. Discharged January 17, 1863; John Brown, George F. Barlow. Wounded at Savage Station, Va., and taken prisoner. Discharged Nov. 20, 1862. John Barry, killed at Gettysburg; Charles P. Borden, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; Uria P. Blain, transferred to Invalid Corps; John Bailey, discharged Dec. 29, 1862; Thomas Brosnan; John Buckley, wounded at Gettysburg; Timothy Burns, William Broderick, Walter Bogan; John J. Conover, discharged October 27, 1862; Lewis Clark, died in Hospital; Philander H. Calkins, Chester Cooper, Francis D. Chapman; Charles W. Christian, promoted Corporal March 1, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville; John Converse, died at Washington, Oct. 31, 1863; Archibald Campbell, wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg; John Cowell, deserted September 17, 1862; Warren Cox, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 17, 1862; Elbert Corbin, Pro. Q. M. Sergeant, returned to ranks by request; David Coey, Pro. 2d Lieut., July 20, 1863, discharged without mustering; Morrill P. Childs, Pro. Corp. May 19, 1862, Pro. Sergt. Dec. 24, 1862, wounded at Gettysburg; Benjamin Clow, discharged January 26, 1863; Edw'd Dickey; Robt. G. Donahue, wounded at Chancellorsville, reported drowned; Peter Denoyer; Theodore Denoyer, wounded at Gettysburg; Wallace R. Dunham, Reuben H. Doxtator, William H. Dykeman, Thomas Donahue; Patrick Davis, Pro. Corp. July 23, 1863; Thomas Dair, Thomas Duggan; John Donovan, arm broken at Chancellorsville; James E. Decker, Pro. Corp. Dec. 10, 1862, Pro. Sergt. Sep. 1, 1863; Lewis D. Darveau, Pro. Corp. Dec. 1861; Sergt. March 3, 1862, killed at Gettysburg; John E. Eggleston, discharged March 4, 1862; Joseph English, William Fading; Joseph Finn, prisoner at White Oak Swamp; Patrick Flynn; Peter Farrell, wounded at Savage Station, transferred to I. Corps; Job G. Fuller, discharged Jan. 17, 1862; Patrick Poy, discharged October 25, 1862; James Fitzpatrick, Pro. Bugler, December 3, 1862; Chas. A. Gates, wounded at Savage Station, Pro. Corp. January 15, 1863; Lewis H. Gifford, William F. Gillon, Orson H. Goodrich; Hugh Gavin, killed at Gettysburg; Darius Hall, Edwin C. House; Nicholas House, killed at Antietam; William H. Howard, discharged May 18, 1862; Martin Henry, Dennis Hess; Michael Halloran, killed at Gettysburg; Arthur A. Hart, discharged January 17, 1863; Morgan Jones, deserted August 26, 1862; Eugnot Kensler; Edward Kehoe reported deserted from Hospital; Patrick Kelley, killed at Gettysburg; Henry King, discharged January 26, 1863; Elisha Lewis; Henry Leatherman, Pro. Corp. July 23, 1863; Peter Leavenbrower, William Lickhart; Davis W. Lindsay, Pro. Corp. September 1, 1863; Charles E. Minard, Clerk at 2d Corps Headquarters; Albert Magee, discharged October 22, 1862; Stephen C. McCabe, died in Hospital; Geo. M. Morehouse, deserted June 29, 1863; Joseph Marshall; Amos F. Maynard, killed at Gettysburg; Isaac Mattison, Lafayette Mead; John McMahon, deserted September 16, 1862; Timothy McLaughlin, taken prisoner at White Oak Swamp; Patrick Malone, transferred to Invalid Corps; Jos. Myers, wounded at White Oak Swamp, discharged May 21, 1862; Wm. McMahon; John Murphy, Pro. Corp. November 1, 1863; Richard Murphy; Thomas Mullin, wounded at Chancellorsville, transferred to Inv. Corps; James Murray, Michael McGriell, Thomas McKenna; Patrick McGowan, wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to Invalid Corps; Jas. McNally, lost an arm at Chancellorsville; Bernard McBride, wounded at Chancellorsville; John McDonnell; John McNally, discharged January 17, 1863; George W. Morley, discharged March 9, 1862; Seth C. Newcomb, James Noonan; Peter Noonan, deserted June 7, 1863; William Ofield, James Ofield; Albert J. Osborne, discharged July 8, 1862; James O'Hara, Bernard Oates; Edwin S. Pierce, discharged December 2, 1862; Jesse Palmer, discharged November 23, 1862; Ambrose J. Palmer, discharged January 13, 1863; John B. Palmer, William Price, Abel Palmer, Henry Redman; Leslie P. Russell, discharged February 10, 1863; Augustus Rodgers, lost a leg at Gettysburg; Henry C. Rosegrant, killed at Gettysburg; Benjamin P. Rathbone; John Raymond, deserted from Hospital; Harry J. Robinson; Patrick Ragan, deserted February 23, 1863; Charles W. Radue, killed at Gettysburg; Geo. A. Rabb, wounded at Gettysburg; John Ryan; George M. Rogers, Pro. Corp., discharged February 2, 1863; Daniel Rodgers, Pro. Corp. Oct. 19, 1862; Charles H. Stuart, John L. Sickels; Francis D. Slauson, died in Hospital Nov. 10, 1862; Oscar L. States, wounded at Gettysburg; John M. Scoville, wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to Invalid Corps; Michael Shell, discharged; Stephen R. Sherman, wounded at Gettysburg; Julius H. Sidel; Terrance Scanlan, transferred to Invalid Corps; Joseph A. Stansbury, discharged February 16, 1863; Theodore C. Taggart, Robert F. Thorn, Pro. Corp. May 28, 1862, wounded at Gettysburg; William H. Thorn; Napoleon L. Twitchell, wounded at Chancellorsville, killed at Gettysburg; Maurice Temple, Frederick Thompson, James Tearney, J. A. Virginia, wounded at Chancellorsville; John Van Valkenburg, Wm. Van Valkenburg, H. Wright, killed at Gettysburg; Henry Warner, Sanford Weeks, Jno. S. Washburn, discharged May 21, 1862; C. Wallace; wounded at Gettysburg; Edward Wells, James Wheeler, S. Warren; 1st Ad Corporal, November 1, 1863.

12th Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. Vols.

COMPANY A

Captain—Morris H. Church.
Lieutenant—Ira Wood.
Ensign—Charles B. Randall.
1st Sergeant—Porter R. Alger.
Sergeants—Abraham Fredandall, Abram Fairnie, John Cross.
Corporals—William B. Patterson, George W. Pratt, Charles E. Furman, Jr., Harrison Waggoner.
Drummer—Daniel Relyea.
Privates—Hiram A. Allen, Lauren Babcock, James N. Baker, Willard Bixby, Thomas D. Brown, James Case, George N. Cheney, Charles A. Colwell, George W. Dakin, Hiram A. Dunham, Lockhart Duff, John Edgar, Samuel A. Edgar, Samuel J. Edwards, Stephen A. Estes, John Ferguson, Charles W. Foote, Charles W. Ford, John W. Fritcher, John P. Gardner, Leroy Gray, William W. Harrington, John H. Harrison, Harrison B. Herrick, William S. Herrick, Henry H. Hitchcock, Charles S. Hyatt, Joseph La Boff, Joseph W. Lipe, Hiram McGonegal, John W. McMullen, Jerome S. Mosley, James S. Murphy, Lawrence W. Myers, James Nixon, John E. North, Frederick Oliver, Alonzo S. Ostrom, Miles Penfield, Albert W. Phillips, Otis D. Phillips, Clark Pierce, Root Pierce, Ransom Place, Eben G. Rector, Edwin H. Rector, Martin L. Rohrabacker, Charles B. Rosegrant, Schuyler Seager, Michael Shea, John Snyder, John T. Taylor, Edward R. Trull, Frederick O. Waters, Jediah Wells, Peter Welch, George Williamson, Anson G. Worden, George H. Wright, Edward Younglove, James H. Young.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Jacob Brand.
Lieutenant—Peter Straus.
Ensign—John P. Spanier.
1st Sergeant—Michael Auer.
Sergeants—Julius Hintz, George Boiteu, Max Fix.
Corporals—Michael Welter, Jacob Simmon, Albert Hoffmann, John Dauer.
Drummer—Moritz Schwarz.
Privates—Frank Baar, Anthony Baurus, Nicholas Becker, Lucius Bell, Charles Bohmann, John Briggs, Pius Caggey, Henry Christ, Liander Darling, John Durr, Conrad Eberhard, Valentine Eberling, Bradley C. Farnham, Killian Faulstieg, Martin Felsenheimer, John Fickeys, Joseph Fuechter, Friedrich Gies, Thomas Gilbert, George Gordon, Philipp Greenwald, John Greiner, Simon Greis, Anthony Gross, Herman Hamilton, Nicklas Henni, Christian Herpel, George Herr, Herman Hirt, Henry Hof, Killian Hover, Louis Huber, George Kaufmann, Thomas Kendall, Charles Kenyon, Philipp Kohles, John Kurz, George W. Lampman, Peter Lang, William Lettermann, George Looby, John Maurer, Michael McCue, John Melchior, William Michael, Gebbard Noll, William Muehlhauser, John L. Newman, James Osborn, George Pollmann, John Rietmann, Conrad Ring, Peter Sattler, Ernest Fredrich Sauter, John George Sauter, John Schick, John C. Schroder, Martin Schroder, George Schuder, Fredrich Seidel, John Warner, John Weber, Edward Wolf.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Dennis Driscoll, Jr.
Lieutenant—James Randall.
Ensign—John P. Stanton.
1st Sergeant—Michael Foley.
Sergeants—George Travis, John Lighton, John Carroll.
Corporals—Richard J. Wright, James Lewis, William Stanton, John R. Bailey.
Drummers—Hiram Foote, Frederick Kaufman.
Privates—George W. Benjamin, Edward Blaney, Floyd H. Broughton, Charles W. Brown, George W. Button, William Caffrey, Robert Clemence, Francis M. Coan, Michael Conlan, William Davern, Hugh Davison, Patrick Dervin, Timothy Desmond, Francis Doyle, John Fitzgerald, James Feeney, William Fickland, Garrett Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, James Fitzmaurice, John Fox, Francis Gillespie, John Guidard, Edmund Fitzmaurice, John Fox, Francis Gillespie, John Guidard, William Hallam, Thomas Hart, Patrick Hennesy, George Hoose, William Kennedy, Dennis Kennedy, Jeremiah Killbride, Lemuel Ladd, John Lewis, Maxwell McCallen, Samuel McCormick, Patrick McCue, John McDonnell, James McGough, John McGough, John McLoughlin, Hugh O'Brien, Edward O'Brien, Martin O'Brien, James O'Donnell, Patrick Parsons, Horace Pratt, Frederick Price, Patrick Quigley, John W. Randall, Patrick Ready, John Regan, John H. Roberts, Michael Slaterry, George Slicer, Charles A. Stocking, William K. Thatcher, James Thompson, James Warn.

COMPANY D.

Captain—George W. Stone.
Lieutenant—Lucius C. Storrs.
Ensign—George Snyder.

J. Trenham, Ezriah Tenbroeck, John H. Tallmadge, Holland Twinum, Hiram Vosburg, Edward Williams, Edward Wilcox, Francis Yosset, Mitchell Zoelner.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Webster R. Chamberlain.
1st Lieutenant—Charles G. Nye.
2d Lieutenant—William J. Webb.
1st Sergeant—George H. Gilbert.
2d Sergeant—Samuel D. Cuthill.
3d Sergeant—Lucien Robertson.
4th Sergeant—Philo E. Ruggles.
5th Sergeant—Charles H. Lang.
1st Corporal—James F. Spurlock.
2d Corporal—Charles W. Steele.
3d Corporal—William J. Anderson.
4th Corporal—William H. Paul.
5th Corporal—Isaac B. Steves.
6th Corporal—James J. McKinley.
7th Corporal—Thomas M. Shoens.
8th Corporal—Hudson C. Marsh.
Musician—Rufus A. Hughes.
Musician—Alfred Sole.
Wagoner—William Fairfield.
Privates—William Auburn, Laristen Adkins, Prince E. Bethel, Daniel Bowley, Henry C. Brand, Stephen Blake, Jonathan J. Brownell, James H. Bowen, Josiah Bradley, Ethan A. Bennet, Jonathan J. Bingham, Peter Bradt, Charles F. Carlisle, Ezra Cole, Michael Cooney, John W. Conway, Andrew J. Criss, John J. Conway, James Crampton, Thomas Crampton, Abit Davis, Milton B. Evans, Dempster Eaton, Dewitt C. Edwards, Joseph Fabings, Silas Guernsey, Eli W. Gleason, Thomas S. Green, John Gipsel, Jerome Howe, Oscar P. Hughes, Alexander H. Hubba, Walter W. Hall, Charles H. Henry, Chryst Henry, Robert Hoavland, William Herriek, Joseph Hollenbeck, James H. Halkings, John H. Hartwell, James G. Hart, Joseph Jutben, Daniel Jones, Wm. Jones, Horatio Knight, William C. Kennett, Patrick Kelly, James F. Lilly, Roselle E. Luce, George R. Loop, George E. Maxon, Abram Marcellus, John J. Potter, Jesse H. Prindle, Samuel Phillips, Miron L. Reynolds, Wm. E. Ruggles, Clarence A. Robertson, Martin Ryan, Albert Randall, Marshall F. Smith, Lorenzo Scott, Allen M. Stuben, James W. Smith, Thos. H. Scott, John Simmons, Thomas L. Scott, Elias R. Sloat, Daniel H. Smith, Elisha A. Smith, Jonathan Tripp, James Trowbridge, David Thompson, Daniel Van Hoesen, William Van Netta, Charles Wooden, James Wilson, Elias Wells, Calus A. Weaver, Gilbert Welch, Jeremiah Ward, Eugene C. Wiggins.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Alfred Nims.
1st Lieutenant—Joseph E. Cameron.
2d Lieutenant—Arthur J. Mead.
1st Sergeant—George W. Bowen.
2d Sergeant—William F. Will.
3d Sergeant—Colonel J. McLyman.
4th Sergeant—James B. Hall.
5th Sergeant—Hiram G. Hiltz.
Drummer—Palmer Worden.
1st Corporal—William H. Remington.
2d Corporal—Charles A. Eaton.
3d Corporal—Thomas D. Chapman.
4th Corporal—William P. Abby.
5th Corporal—Frank H. Eaton.
6th Corporal—William H. Maltby.
7th Corporal—David W. Clark.
8th Corporal—Calvin S. Hammond.
Wagoner—James Hudson.
Privates—William H. Allen, Hiram Agan, Charles J. Bellinger, Ruel P. Buzzell, George W. Bettinger, Robert Breese, William Breese, Charles Brooks, John Behan, Oscar A. Barnes, William Burns, Amasa Chase, Andrew Casler, Warren Colgrove, Charles H. Crane, Dennis Cummings, George W. Chase, George B. Chandler, Philo Dutcher, Charles Evingham, John Evingham, Azariah Fargo, Patrick Fanning, James Gorman, James Goodfellow, Jason Gifford, Orville T. Graves, Shipman O. Griffin, Wesley Goodfellow, Stephen H. Goodfellow, Jacob Houser, Delos Hotaling, William Huntly, Harlem A. Hoag, Jas. D. Hebbard, Charles L. Hiltz, Alfred Houser, Charles Hotaling, Christian Hiltz, Luther D. Hale, John Hale, David Knapp, Joseph Kean, John Kennedy, John Myers, William H. Mosier, Francis Monroe, Frederick Monk, Patrick Mahan, Adolphin Moss, Alanson Moser, Albert H. Monroe, James Miles, Ebenezer Northrop, Elliott D. Page, James Price, Herman Poole, Thomas Riley, Wm. M. Reals, Wm. E. Raymond, Henry J. Russ, John Ralph, Henry J. Sanderson, Calvin Smith, John Sanderson, Edwin Smith, William Sheldon, Philemon H. Tuttle, Joseph Totton, Abram Thomas, Patrick Thompson, Stephen C. Thompson, Thomas Underwood, Charles V. Wright, Byron A. Wright, William A. Walker, Mitchell D. Walters, Charles M. Williams, Benjamin Walker, Edwin L. Wright, Isaac Worden, Charles Wright, Alfred Worden.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Cornell Chrysler.
1st Lieutenant—Davis Cassitt.
2d Lieutenant—Edward P. Luther.
1st Sergeant—John W. Taylor.
2d Sergeant—Grates D. Parish.
3d Sergeant—Phineas B. Marshall.
4th Sergeant—Francis E. Whaley.
5th Sergeant—Alfred Chrysler.
1st Corporal—Dudley G. Shirley.
2d Corporal—Ernest L. Booth.
3d Corporal—George G. Gison.
4th Corporal—Oscar Austin.
5th Corporal—Charles H. Field.
6th Corporal—Oliver Nichols.
7th Corporal—Lewis Amidon, Jr.
8th Corporal—Luman Day.
Musician—Willis H. Look.
Musician—Charles Enos.
Wagoner—Samuel W. Adams.
Privates—Henry F. Amidon, Wm. H. Amidon, George Amidon, Dwight Annable, Oscar Adams, Andrew J. Allen, William C. Barron, Loren W. Barker, Theodore P. Barker, Charles L. Brown, James Butler, John Bartlett, Samuel Brown, Joshua Carr, Jr., Charles E. Cates, Michael Carlin, Nicholas Cummings, Isaac Calburn, Joseph Crittenden, Joseph

Coons, George W. Calburn, Sidney Case, David Cryslar, Enos O. Darling, Valentine Denick, Van Buren Davis, Stephen Drury, Alonzo Eaton, Van Buren Ellis, Joseph Esinger, Benjamin W. Ellsworth, Thomas A. Fisk, William L. Fisk, Dwight Fitzgerald, Joseph Grodevant, George H. Houser, Horatio Harrington, George Hunt, Jr., George W. Hammond, Armegat W. Hancock, Hiram F. Harroun, Charles H. Ives, Walter E. Jenks, Thomas H. Joyce, Patrick Kinck, Henry Korb, Chas. G. Lathrop, William Lee, Edward Lee, Rodman McCamley, William H. Morriss, Michael Murphy, Willard H. Moss, Joseph H. Mitchell, James H. Noble, Loren M. Norton, Caesar Perdue, Eleasius B. Palmer, Frank E. Pickett, Francis Patterson, George A. Patten, Eli Perry, Charles M. Quick, Joel Reed, Horace Russell, James E. Ross, Baltzer Rowe, Chas. Shepherd, John A. Shepherd, George Sheeley, Lewis Smith, John H. Coudan Smith, Owen W. Secor, Peter Segar, Henry Sage, John Unless, Jefferson Vinton, Charles Warker, Benjamin Wood, Andrew F. West, George Wilkinson.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Horace H. Walpole.
1st Lieutenant—Jacob Brand.
2d Lieutenant—Henry H. Hoyt.
1st Sergeant—Charles W. Ostrander.
2d Sergeant—George N. Photoplace.
3d Sergeant—Charles N. Eldridge.
5th Sergeant—Daniel F. Hammell.
1st Corporal—Nash Gale.
2d Corporal—Fergus Madden.
3d Corporal—Edward M. Carthy.
4th Corporal—Schuyler Seager.
5th Corporal—Nelson Nichols.
6th Corporal—George Wilson.
7th Corporal—William Gillman.
8th Corporal—Oliver P. Ives.
Musician—Samuel Osborn.
Musician—Dempster Randall.
Wagoner—Charles Reynolds.
Privates—William Ashfield, Thomas Burns, Charles Botcher, Garner Bentley, Charles Baxter, John F. Conner, Henry Coburn, Jas. Doran, Stephen W. Daniels, Joseph Dunn, John H. Eggleston, Jacob Eborling, David C. Fountain, Julius Fix, Zeno T. Griffin, Henry Ghee, Aaron Graham, Thomas Gardner, James Gallagher, William Gilbert, Jackson Houghtaling, Austin Hodge, Benjamin B. Houghkirk, Abner Hubbard, Thomas S. Hughes, Daniel L. Houghboom, Mathias Hollenbeck, Daniel Harrington, Charles Hleox, Franklin House, Wm. B. Johnson, Joan Keller, Robert P. Kennedy, Christian G. Koehnlein, Sylvanus S. Lewis, John Lewis, George Lautermilk, Isaac Manheimer, Clark H. McAllister, Alexander A. C. Martin, Samuel McFeeters, Henry W. North, James Nolan, Lorenzo Newport, James Orr, John Orr, John Oertel, George H. Perry, James H. Powell, John Pfeifer, Daniel Wm. Pine, Franklin Phillips, Oscar Penoyer, Eugene A. Perry, Albert B. Perry, Henry A. Petrie, Joseph R. Richardson, Edgar Rogers, Wm. Richard, Henry Strienitz, David Smith, Charles F. Spear, Christopher P. Steadman, George V. Scobey, Francis V. Schafer, Gottfried Spitzer, Gottlieb Sterners, Thomas Templeton, James D. Truganza, Wm. S. Tener, Philip Vroman, James White, Hezekiah Walrath, Ellis M. Williams, Charles H. Wiesmore, James W. Wickham, Wm. Henry Wilson, Ephraim Yerdan.

COMPANY F.

Captain—Lucius Moses.
1st Lieutenant—George W. Platt.
2d Lieutenant—James Burton.
1st Sergeant—Adolph Wiman.
2d Sergeant—Ous L. Fisher.
3d Sergeant—Robert H. Moses.
4th Sergeant—Stuart Macdonald.
5th Sergeant—Irving W. Davy.
1st Corporal—Henry C. Bennett.
2d Corporal—James Burlington.
3d Corporal—James K. Lawrence.
4th Corporal—Aaron C. Gaylord.
5th Corporal—David Donaldson.
6th Corporal—Stephen B. Thorp.
7th Corporal—Curtis L. Rich.
8th Corporal—Henry Kochenburger.
Musician—Justus Williams.
Musician—Perry F. Woodworth.
Wagoner—William Raymond.
Privates—Wm. J. Atkins, Wm. Abbott, George Axten, Geo. H. Anthony, Edward V. Baker, Clark Blanchard, Benjamin Burlington, Silas W. Benton, David Brown, Elias Bennett, Joseph G. Bennett, Geo. A. Barnett, Joseph Bossey, Warren Bossey, Edmund Brown, Wm. L. Burton, Andrew W. Beach, James Black, Wright Christian, Phillip L. Cryslar, Isaac N. Clements, George W. Cummins, H.C. Chapman, E. G. Clements, Samuel B. Carriers, Simeon Dunham, Porter Davis, Charles L. Duntun, Thomas Edda, Isaac Easton, Henry Fry, Leonard Gensiver, Edward F. Glynn, Martin Graff, Augustus Hughes, Myron Human, Robt. B. Humphreys, George H. Hinkley, Albert D. Hitchcock, Jenks Harrington, Joseph Jones, Andrew H. Jones, George B. Kenyon, Anthony Kine, Dennis Lowland, William Lott, Henry Lamb, Avrah Lantman, Amos G. Lee, Adm. M. C. Lamb, Harlow Land, William May, George W. Maxson, Amos S. May, Uriah D. Moore, William Macumber, Henry B. Morgan, William Moss, Willard Norton, Belus F. Noll, R. E. Pennington, George W. Ropley, Anthony Raymond, Isaac Richards, Patrick Ryan, Jas. M. Rust, Isaac V. Spence, John Sweeney, E. D. Spaulding, Sorenno S. Smith, Charles Spedker, Orrin J. Smith, Russell Sweet, George W. Turner, Eugene H. Wormwood, W. W. Worlock, Melvin B. Walker, Joseph Young.

COMPANY G.

Captain—Harris A. H. Jilson.
1st Lieutenant—Dwight Lott.
2d Lieutenant—Peter A. B. Smith.
1st Sergeant—Matthie E. Wright.
2d Sergeant—Robert J. Doughton.
3d Sergeant—Caz Doughton.
4th Sergeant—James Wright.
5th Sergeant—Alexander T. Lott.
1st Corporal—Saml. Van Dyke.
2d Corporal—L. Van D. Hingish.
3d Corporal—Wm. Ketter.
4th Corporal—Hiram W. Wadsey.

Linn, Albran Larkin, Charles F. Lonsbury, William Mackay, Thomas Milay, James M. McDaniels, John McKensie, Timetty Mangon, George W. Meigs, Patrick O'Brien, Cyrus C. Phillips, George Phlippen, James Patterson, Peter Parker, Henry Pratt, Russell Quackenbush, James Quinn, Amos Rogers, Wm. H. Rockefeller, Alexander Bass, Isaac Rouel, Orlando P. Rooks, Seian Strong, Andrew Spencer, Isaac Senell, Charles Senell, James Shear, Waterman P. Shurles, James N. Stokes, Dewitt Smith, Daniel Strate, George Stormes, Sapter Smith, Pen-eroy Swan, Stephen A. Tyler, Wm. M. Thomson, James Vianderlutg, Chas. Vanormer, John Vanhusen, Brayton J. Wheeler, Amos Weller, John R. Walter, James Whitmore, Garge Whitmore, William Whitmore, Benjamin I. Yark, Henry E. Stuns, David Chrisler, Stephen S. Jordan, Stephen H. Hitchcock.

COMPANY I.

Captain—Jared T. Abbott.

1st Lieutenant—H. Wadsworth Clarke.

2d Lieutenant—Jacob M. Doran.

Privates—Albe A. Abbott, Truman Albro, Jared T. Abbott, Henry H. Brown, George Bond, Truman Bacon, John Braannon, Nathaniel Bean, Hiram Babcock, Eugene R. Burgess, William A. Bishop, Charles S. Cook, John Carroll, Wilbur F. Chester, George R. Clark, Fernando Castle, Richard Chaffer, James H. Coon, Charles H. Doolittle, Oscar B. Dennis, James Doran, Daniel P. Fox, Frederick R. Gardner, Truman P. Green, Warren Gilbert, Stephen Calderoy, Sidney V. Gage, Milo W. Haskins, James Hobart, Charles Hudson, George B. Harvey, Martin Hogan, George Hollenback, Morris Hennessy, Daniel J. Harriott, Chas. C. Hill, Jacob Jacobs, William Kavanah, David Kenyon, George Kelley, Peter Lackner, Eugene R. Lansing, Jos. D. Lewis, Michael Lanigan, Dennis McGuire, John Moshier, John McDonald, Franklin H. Marshall, Wallace McWain, James Nicholson, Stephen R. Nye, Hiram Neal, Simeon Neal, Michael Neffinger, Wesley Potter, Eben A. Powers, William Pencille, Joseph Pitcher, Christopher Rickley, Edward Red, Christian Renn, Orrin H. Sisson, Welcome Scott, Zebina Smith, John

Sullivan, John Thorndill, William S. Vedder, William H. Van Cleeck, Orlando D. Whandon, Boston O. Wright, Isaac N. Webster, William H. White, Philo Willard, John C. Whitney, Charles Webster, John R. Wells, John Walters, Lemuel W. Wood, Henry S. Redfield, Cornelius Hickey, George W. Lansing.

COMPANY K

Captain—Abraham H. Spore.

1st Lieutenant—Cyrus A. Phillips.

2d Lieutenant—Lewis S. Edgar.

Privates—Alfred D. Ashcraft, George Atkins, Vernon B. Ayer, Charles M. Barber, Myron Burns, Lewis G. Boucher, Harvey Bowman, Ervin Bowman, George W. Brown, Oscar M. Bailey, Charles Babcock, Edward L. Beebe, James Bodine, Alexander Breg, Timothy L. Carley, Patrick Cahill, Henry Cokkendall, Martin Dwyre, Francis A. Eaton, Thomas H. Eden, Lewis S. Edgar, Edwin W. Fryer, John Furman, John Jackson, John Fletcher, Jr., John W. Fitzgerald, James Flood, Henry Ferris, George P. Farrar, Frank Fuller, James Garvey, Jerome C. Gates, Nelson Greer, Maylon Goetschius, John P. Houghtaling, Joseph Hoatland, George W. Hill, Nicholas Hook, Abner Jackson, William H. Lawton, Martin Lawler, David Lee, Lawrence Lynch, Josiah W. Mercer, James Miles, Amos A. McGill, William McDonough, Aaron B. Neal, Rufus Owen, Cyrus A. Phillips, James H. Partridge, Reuben R. Porter, Birdsey Phelps, David Reese, Edward S. Radway, Chas. H. Rosendale, Carlos E. Rogers, Edward Ryan, Michael Ryan, Abraham H. Spore, James A. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Stephen S. Smith, John Smith, Nelson T. Smith, George S. Standa, Daniel J. Salisbury, Charles Stokes, Theodore Stickels, Charles Sihler, William G. Stephens, Simeon L. Stillwell, Fredrick N. Tebune, Martin Thornton, Charles Van Wormer, Ledroit E. Washburne, Benton H. Wilson, William Welch, James Widger, Cornelius White, Ingersoll White, John H. Wilson, John E. Whiston, Chas. F. Withey, Edward W. Wiley, John Wise, Chauncey Wyman, Patrick Quigley, Francis W. Brown, William Ward, Edward W. Manchester.*

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY,
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

CITY OF SYRACUSE.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Gardner, Geo. J., General Accountant and Private Banker, Onondaga Savings Bank Building; b. Boston, Mass., s 1829.

Mann, R. DeWitt, 2-3 Larned Block; b. Dutchess Co., s 1870.

AGENTS (INSURANCE.)

Hanchett, M. W., room 4 Wieting Block; b. Suffield, Conn., s 1826.

Mix, James C., 23-25 Syracuse Savings Bank Building, Manager Globe Life Ins. Co.; b. Hartford, Ct., 1826, s 1865.

Smith, Silas F., Onondaga Co. Savings Bank Building; b. Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., 1812, s 1827.

Truair, T. S., 48½ S. Salina St.; b. Chenaug Co., s 1819.

AGENTS (REAL ESTATE.)

Grumbach, Nicholas, 215 Lodi; b. Detroit, Mich.; s 1838.

Kirk, Wm. B., Jr., 52 S. Salina St.; b. Onondaga Co., 1850.

Nelson, John, 9 Larned Building; b. Scotland, 1816, s 1840.

Raynor, J., bds. Empire House; b. Onondaga Co., 1816.

Seager, S. A., 65 S. Salina St.

AGENTS (SEWING MACHINES.)

Ayres, James G., 76 South Salina St., General Agent Wheeler & Wilson S. M.; b. Peekskill, N. Y., s 1846.

Schieder, George, 57 North Salina St., Agent for Best Improved S. M.; b. Bavaria, 1830, s 1865.

AGENTS (TRANSPORTATION.)

Beers, Charles G., 60 W. Washington St.; b. Cayuga Co., s 1874, Agent International Fast Freight Line.

AGENTS (EXPRESS.)

Higgins, Alfred, residence 86 Warren St.; b. Cape Cod, Mass., s 1837.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Davis, Frederick L., (firm of Foster & Davis) 19 East Water St.; b. London, England, s 1870.

ARCHITECTS.

Revoir, Battese, 135 E. Fayette St.; b. Clinton Co., 1847, s 1867, (also Builder.)

White, Horatio N., 12 Wieting Block; b. N. H., s 1840.

ARTISTS, (FRESCO AND DECORATIVE.)

Allewelt, Henry C., 278 N. Salina; b. Prussia, 1834, s 1855.

ATTORNEYS.

Anderson, Wm. C., 10 S. Salina St.; b. Onondaga Co., 1830.

Andrews, Charles, Judge Court of Appeals.

Beach, Wm. A., room 8 Stevens Block; b. Baldwinsville, 1842.

Bailey, B. N., 10 S. Salina St.; b. Onondaga Co., 1849.

Brewster, Thurston D., room 12 White Memorial Building; b. Jefferson Co., s 1858.

Byrne, Thomas, room 5 Yates Block; b. Ireland, s 1854.

Comstock, George F.

Costello, J. H., (of firm Costello & Ide,) rooms 10 and 11 Stevens Block; b. Buffalo, Erie Co., s 1870.

Evarts, F. M., room 5 Barton Block; b. Oswego Co., s 1870.

Fuller, T. K., (firm of Fuller & Vann,) rooms 1, 2 and 3 Empire Block; b. Vesper, Onondaga Co., 1834.

Gardner, Rowland H., room 3 Bastable Block; b. Plainfield, Otsego Co., s 1843.

Gilbert, Wm., rooms 1 and 2 Yates Block; b. Columbia, Herkimer Co., s 1840.

Gott, D. F., 5 Clary Block.

Graves, Nathan F., room 5 Wieting Block; b. Oneida Co., s 1849.

Hall, L. W., (firm of Hall & Ames,) 4 and 5 Stevens Block; b. Connecticut, s 1842.

Hamilton, James T., 4 W. Fayette St.; b. Pompey, Onondaga Co., 1829, (and Justice.)

Hey, George W., (firm of Sanders & Hey,) 12 Clinton Block; Patent Lawyer; born Onondaga Co., 1849.

Howard, Frederick, 29 Syracuse Savings Bank Building; b. Connecticut, s 1872.

Hoyt, H., (firm of Markham, Hoyt & Smith,) 13-15 White Memorial Building; b. Lafayette, Onondaga Co., 1837.

Ide, Charles E., (of Costello & Ide,) 10 and 11 Stevens Block; b. Ontario Co., s 1871.

James, Wm., room 6 Clinton Block, res. 133 E. Genesee St.

Johnson, A. L., 13 Granger Block; b. New Haven, Oswego Co., s 1858.

Keeler, Dennis B., 10 and 11 Granger Block; b. Ireland, s 1871.

Leach, James S., 22 West Water St.; b. Oneida Co., s 1850.

Ludington, A. N., 37-38 Syracuse Savings Bank Building; b. Herkimer Co., s 1865.

* Compiled from Adjutant-General's Reports.

1. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 1999, 10, 1-13.

Rust, Stiles M., res. 112 E. Genesee St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1825. City Treasurer.
 Smingler, August, res. 12 Grace St.; b. Germany, s 1854. Foreman Steamer No. 3. C. C. Fire Dept.
 Smith, Vivus W.; b. Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 27, 1804, s 1827. Canal Appraiser.
 Wood, Ira, res. 8 Granger place; b. Greenbush, N. Y., s 1844. Chief Engineer C. C. Fire Dept.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE.

Jenkins, John T., res. 40 Almond St.; b. Howard Co., Maryland, s 1862. Book-keeper, S. P. Pierce & Co.
 Johnson, Chas. J., 105-107 W. Fayette St.; b. Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1830. (Wholesale.)
 Lathrop, Daniel N., res. 8 Kennedy St., Danforth; b. Montrose, Pa., 1835, s 1841. Salesman S. P. Pierce & Co.
 Pierce, S. P., 12 S. Salina St.; b. Oneida Co., s 1839.
 VanWagenen & Brodhead, 67 S. Salina. Importers.
 Brodhead, F. A., res. 43 Townsend St., s 1855.
 VanWagenen, M., res. 82 S. Salina St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1839.

CLOTH SPONGER.

Dibble, Moses, Durston Block; b. Washington Co. 1820, s 1872.

CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS.

Hair, Chester, 47 E. Genesee; b. Belchertown, Mass., s 1837.
 Hall, H. P., cor. Vanderbilt Square and Salina Sts.
 Jacobs, Moses, 21 N. Salina St.; b. Bath, England, 1817, s 1848. Mfr. and Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
 Palmer, A. W., (firm of A. W. Palmer & Co.) 15-17 S. Salina St.; b. Antwerp, N. Y., s 1842. Mfr. and Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
 Peck, Frank A., 24-26 N. Salina St., (firm of W. S. Peck & Bro.) b. Solon, Cortland Co., s 1860.
 Peck, W. S., 24-26 N. Salina St., (firm of W. S. Peck & Bro.) b. Solon, Cortland Co., s 1864. (Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer.)
 Sloan, C. H., 8 Larned Block; cheapest tailor in the State.
 Sloan, R. J., 9 Larned Block; b. N. Y., s 1870.
 Stinard & Edwards, 13 Vanderbilt Square.
 Stinard, Alfred F., res. 12 Gazelle St.; b. Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y. 1848, s 1868.
 Edwards, Ed. D., res. 7 Gazelle St.; b. Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y. 1842.

COAL AND WOOD (DEALERS IN.)

Abbott, Wm. E. 98 W. Water St. and 225 E. Water St.; b. Lowville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1822, s 1841, (firm of Hopkins & Abbott.)
 Hamilton, W. T., 1 Syracuse Savings Bank Building; b. Onondaga Co.; Prest. Morris Run Coal Co.
 Holden, E. F., 122 S. Clinton St.; b. Monroe Co., s 1867. Agent Coal Dep't D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
 Hopkins, Edwin P., 98 W. Water St. and 225 East Water; b. Onondaga Hill, April 26, 1812, (firm Hopkins & Abbott.)
 Rombach, John, 122 S. Clinton St.; b. Germany, s 1852. Weighmaster Coal Dep't D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
 Soule, Albert D., 122 S. Clinton St.; b. Syracuse, 1855. Salesman Coal Dep't D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
 Sweet, J. H., cor. Bridge and N. Salina Sts.; b. Lysander, 1825. Dealer in Wood, Hay and Straw.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Durston, George W., res. 4 Highland St.; b. Syracuse, 1850.
 Fay, Albert W., E. Fayette St. cor. Montgomery; b. Syracuse, 1840.
 Fish, Frank M. (firm of Duff & Fish.) cor. Fayette and Montgomery Sts., Onondaga Co., 1847.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. (MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.)

Aldrich, B. S., (firm of Hier & Aldrich.) 31-33 N. Salina St.; b. Cortland Co., s 1865. (Mfr. and Wholesale Dealer.)
 Auer, Michael, (firm of Auer & Co.) 48 E. Water St.; b. Switzerland, s 1851. (Manufacturer.)
 Barton, Joseph, (firm Joseph Barton, Jr., & Co.) 70 E. Genesee St.; b. N. Y. city, s 1844.
 Cushing, Q. F., (firm of Carr & Cushing.) 67 W. Fayette St.
 Demong, John, Lodi cor. John; b. Prussia, s 1847.
 Herrick, W. B., 54 W. Fayette St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1834.
 Hall, John D., res. 36 Baker St.; b. Rutland Co., Vt., s 1824. Manufacturer and Farmer.
 Ostrander, C. W., 10 E. Genesee St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1833. (Manufacturer and Dealer.)
 Parker, Richard H., 43-45 W. Fayette St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1822.
 Seubert & Warner, 58-60 W. Fayette St.
 Seubert, Justin, res. 111 Willow St.; b. Germany, s 1856.
 Warner, Wm. H., res. 3 Seymour St.; b. Madison Co., s 1863.
 Tallman, Charles, Jr., 44 W. Fayette St.; b. Syracuse, 1853. Leaf Tobacco.)

COLLEGE (BUSINESS.)

Meads, C. P., res. 31 Hickory St., b. Chenango Co., s 1868.

CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Blye, Benj. F., res. 2 N. West St.; b. Cortland Co. 1821, s 1844. (Stair Builder.)
 Britcher, James, res. 103 W. Onondaga St.; b. Kent, England, s 1828.
 Congdon, Albert B., res. town of Salina; b. Salisbury, Conn., s 1806. (Carpenter and Builder.)
 Grover, Albert, 152 E. Washington St.; b. Otsego Co. 1818, s 1867. (Cistern Builder and Carpenter.)
 Jackson, Thomas, res. 90 Catherine St.; b. England, 1841, s 1859. (Carpenter and Builder.)
 Mason, A. L., res. 90 Court St.; b. Syracuse, 1824. (Builder.)
 Moore & Dickison, James cor. Pearl. (Builders.)
 Moore, John, res. W. Genesee St.; b. Ireland
 Dickison, Wm., res. 94 W. Onondaga St.; b. Oswego Co., s 1865.
 Park, Robert, res. 123 Warren St.; b. Berkshire Co., Mass. 1807, s 1808. (Retired.)
 Soule, Alex. C., res. 75 Hawley; b. Albany Co. 1830, s 1849. (Builder and Assessor.)
 Steele, Samuel A. (Building Mover,) res. 96 Geddes; b. Carlisle, N. Y. 1818, s 1828.
 VanVleck, James, cor. Bear and Spring Sts.

CLERGYMEN.

Beard, A. F., res. 236 E. Genesee St.; Pastor Plymouth Ch.
 Bourke, Wm. J., res. cor. Court and Park Sts.; b. Syracuse, Onondaga Co. (Pastor St. John's the Baptist Church.)
 Guerdet, J., Pastor St. John's Roman Catholic.
 Hoeftlin, Rheinhard, res. 118 Catherine St.; b. Germany, s 1875. Pastor First German Baptist Church.
 Huntington, F. D., Rt. Rev., Bishop of Central N. Y., res. 99 James St.
 Haven, E. O., D.D., LL.D., res. E. Genesee St.; b. Boston, Mass., s 1874; Chancellor Syracuse University.
 Kennedy, John J., res. 121 Gifford St.; b. Ireland, s 1853; Pastor St. Lucy's Catholic Church.
 Mundy, E. W., 137 Warren St., Pastor Independent Church.
 O'Hara, James A., res. 39 E. Onondaga St.; b. Ireland, s July 4, 1859; Pastor St. Mary's Church.
 Oberlander, Alex., 87½ Butternut; Pastor German Evangelical Zion Lutheran Church.
 Pratt, J. Edward, res. 15 Slocum Ave.; b. Conn., s 1873; Rector Trinity Church.
 Peck, Jesse T.
 Robillard, J. S., res. 140 E. Genesee St.; b. Canada, 1841, s 1870; Pastor St. Joseph Catholic Church.
 Seaver, Norman, res. cor. Irving and Adams Sts.; b. Boston, Mass., s 1877; Pastor Fourth Presbyterian Church.
 Stoller, P. Norbert, res. Franciscan Convent, N. Salina St.; b. Bavaria, 1832, s 1861; Roman Catholic Priest.
 Smith, Charles E., res. 136 E. Fayette St.; b. January, 1835, Fall River, Mass., s January, 1876; Pastor First Baptist Church.
 Thurber, Edward G., res. 434 Chestnut St.; b. Monroe Co. Mich., s 1870; Pastor Park Central Presbyterian Ch.
 VanSlyke, Evart, res. 2 Lodi Terrace; b. Columbia Co., N. Y. 1835, s 1876; Pastor Reformed Church.

DENTISTS.

Barnes, Charles, 8 Wieting Block; b. England, 1837, s 1853.
 Dayan, Squire C., 131½ East Genesee St.; b. Jefferson Co., 1847, s 1871.
 Martin, Samuel G., 14 E. Jefferson St.; b. Chenango Co., 1830, s 1860.
 Marshall, John S., 15-16, Onondaga County Savings Bank Building; b. England, 1846, s 1858.
 Matson A. Holton, 20 White Memorial Building; b. Cortland Co., 1835, s 1869.
 Nearing Lucius A., 8 and 9 Pike Block; b. Pompey, 1824.
 Smith, Daniel D., 1 Pike Block; b. Schenectady Co., April 24, 1817, s Oct. 1, 1840, (dentist and manuf. of imitation of coral for jewelry, etc.)

DRUGGISTS. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

Covert, E. B., Temperance House Block, cor. W. Fayette and Clinton Sts.; b. Seneca Co., s 1868. (Retail.)
 Kenyon, Potter & Co., 34-36 S. Clinton St.. (Wholesale.)
 Kenyon, G. M., res. 52 Hawley St.; b. Oswego Co., s '62.
 Potter, O. C., res. 86 W. Onondaga St.; b. Madison Co.; s 1856.
 Perry, Geo. H., res. Globe Hotel; b. Chemung Co., s 1844.
 Kenyon, Chas. H., 159 E. Fayette St.; b. Oswego Co., 1838, s 1855. (Retail.)
 Moore & Hubbard, 73 S. Salina. (Wholesale.)
 Moore, J. B., res. 149 James St.; b. Rensselaerville, N. Y., s 1863.
 Hubbard, Chas., 9 Shonnard St.; b. Brunswick, N. Y., 1839, s 1862.
 Kingsley, S. E., res. 10 Madison St.; s 1840. (Financial Manager.)

Porter, George A., res. Park cor. Danforth; b. Syracuse, 1844. Treas. Porter Mfg. Co., 354 to 358 N. Salina St.
 Sanderson, Wm. J., 21 Church St.; b. England, 1837, s 1856.
 Stearns, Edward C., 116 Cedar St., s 1858. Mfr. Mechanic's Tools, (Steam Yacht Engine Works.)
 Senk, John, (firm of John Senk & Bro.), 276 Lodi St.; b. Baden, Germany, 1842, s 1854. (Brass Foundry.)
 Senk, Wm., do. do; b. Germany, 1848, s 1854.

JEWELERS.

Ball, Calvin S., Jr., White Memorial Building; b. Onondaga Co. 1832
 Hawley, J. Dean, 21 S. Salina St.; b. Canastota, N. Y., s 1845.

LAUNDRIES.

Wilbur, George A., 75 E. Water St.; b. Dutchess Co. 1845, s 1874. Prop. Empire Steam Laundry.

LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

Britton, M. & Son, 92 North Salina St.
 Britton, Matthias, res. Town of Onondaga; b. Columbia Co., s 1825.
 Britton, Israel E., res. do. do; b. Onondaga Co. 1846.

LIVERY.

Breed, Charles L., Durston Block, N. Warren St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1855.
 Hosmer, George S., 10 E. Jefferson St.; b. Willimantic, Conn., s 1846. In Livery business 25 years.
 Woodruff, Jason, res. 69 S. Clinton.

LUMBER DEALERS.

Avery, Augustus, Saw Mill, res. 106 Turtle St.; b. Conn., s 1848. Ex-Supervisor.
 Cary, Bradley, 7 Lock St.; b. Ulster Co., s 1807.
 Chapman, E. E., Free cor. Carbon St.; b. Syracuse, 1827. Lumber Yard and Planing Mill.
 Gillett, Wm. J., 94 N. Salina St.; b. Oswego, 1840, s 1865; also Prop. Planing Mill, cor. Franklin and Mechanic Sts.
 Mann & Hunter, 260 S. Salina St. (Dealers.)
 Mann, Enoch, res. 260 E. Castle St.; b. Onondaga, 1817.
 Hunter, James, res. Onondaga Valley; b. Scotland, s 1848.
 McChesney, George H., (firm of Geo. H. McChesney & Co.) 55 James and 74 West Sts.; b. Oswego Co. 1841, s 1868.
 Warner, C. C., res. 26 Gazelle St.; b. Chenango Co., s 1821; with George H. McChesney & Co.
 Wynkoop, J. G., res. 195 James St.; b. Columbia Co., s 1845.

LIQUOR (WHOLESALE.)

Holmes, Cyrus D., res. 24 Lemon St.; b. Madison Co., s 1863.

MARBLE WORKS.

Francis & Duffy, W. Onondaga St.
 Francis, Daniel J.; b. Utica, N. Y., s 1867.
 Duffy, H. A.; b. Utica, N. Y., s 1865.
 Linehan, Cornelius, 167 S. Salina St.; b. Ireland, s 1854.

MILK.

Avery, B. Austin, Prest. Onondaga Co. Milk Association; b. Ledyard, New London Co., Conn., 1814, s 1837. (Farmer, Salt Mfr., etc.)

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Fowler, C. S., 50 S. Salina; b. Tompkins Co., s 1852. (Firm of Fowler & Lyons.)

MANUFACTURING.

Banning, W. E., 9½ Wieting Block; b. Lewis Co. 1835, s 1860. Mfr., Stencil Plates, Steel Stamps, Baggage Checks, &c. Dir in Bank Stamps, Seal Presses, and Rubber Stamps.
 Baumer, Francis, Pond cor. Carbon; b. Germany, 1826, s 1848. Bleacher of Wax, and Mfr. of Wax Candles.
 Barnes, Geo. res. 160 James; Manager Syracuse Knife Works; b. England, s 1844.
 Barnes, Ralph G., (firm of Wells & Barnes,) res. 102 E. Fayette; b. Oswego Co., s 1870. Mfr. Rubber Stamps.
 Benedict, H. A., 3 and 5 Gifford St. Mfr. Billiard Tables; b. N. Y., s 1847.
 Birks, G. & Son, 23 and 25 W. Adams. Mfr. Steel Files.
 Birks, George, 23 W. Adams St.; b. England, s 1870.
 Birks, W. S., res. 151 Montgomery St.; b. Eng., s 1870.
 Burns, Peter, res. 141 Warren. Saddlery and Coach Hardware; b. Dublin, Ireland, s 1836.
 Cross, Edwin M., 48 and 50 S. West St. Mfr. Leather Belting and Hose; b. Cayuga Co. 1841, s 1874.
 DePuy, S. P., res. 510 Chestnut St. Mfr. of House and Office Furniture; b. Onondaga Co., Jan. 13, 1833.
 Duncan, Wm., 43 E. Railroad St. Mfr. of Gold Pens and Jewelry; b. Montreal, s 1844.
 Freeoff, C., 234 N. Salina St. Mfr. Vinegar; Conveyancer; b. Germany, 1830, s 1848.

Green, Thomas D., 71 to 77 N. Salina St. Mfr. Cider Vinegar and Pickles; b. Oneida Co., s 1854.
 Knollin, Thos. H., 6 W. Fayette St. Mfr. of Church Pipe Organs, Tuner and Repairer; b. Madison Co. 1833, s 1870.
 Leeret & Blasdel, 168-170 E. Water St. Box Mfrs.
 Leeret, Joseph, res. 136 E. Fayette St.; b. Saratoga Co., s 1839.
 Blasdel, J. L., res. 40 Hawley St.; b. Washington Co., s 1852.
 Malcolm, William, 20 S. Salina St. Mfr. of Rifle Telescopes; b. Madison Co., s 1823.
 Melotte, G. D., 71-73 S. Clinton. Last Mfr.; b. Canada, s 1876.
 McFadden, George, 67 Clinton St.; Band Instrument Mfrs.; b. England, s 1874.
 McChesney, Thos. B., 32 W. Genesee. Mfr. Paper Flour Sacks, Grocer Bags and Cigar Boxes; b. Rensselaer Co., s 1855.
 Murphy, Wm. H. mfr. Paper Barrels.
 Moseley, Jerome S., 3 Gifford and 33 W. Onondaga St.; b. Van Buren, s 1833. Mfr. and Dealer in Machinery, specialty Eureka Scroll Sewing Machines.
 Nichols & Lefever, 71-73 S. Clinton St. Mfrs. Sporting Guns.
 Nichols, John A., res. Dewitt; b. Derry, N. H., s 1850.
 Lefever, D. M., res. 109 Gifford; b. Ontario Co., s 1873.
 Smith, John Q., 55 S. Clinton St. Galvanized Iron Cornice and Tin Mfr.; b. Pompey, 1827.
 Spang, X., res. 245 N. Salina St.. Organ Mfr., 244 Noxon; b. Germany. s 1847.
 Strong, J. M., res. 128 East Genesee St. Mfr. Fire Brick; b. Onondaga Co. 1824.
 Stanton, H. Jr., res. 178 E. Fayette. Match Mfr.; b. Mass., s '64.
 Stanton, H., res. 225 E. Genesee St.; b. Mass., s 1864. Match Mfr., Wholesale and Retail.
 Walrath, E. L., 3 Granger Block. Mfr. Gold Pens; b. Madison Co., s 1847.
 Wilson & Blye, 114 W. Fayette St. Oil Tank and Zinc Monument Mfrs.
 Wilson, N. W., res. 21 Holland St.; b. N. Y., s 1835.
 Blye, A. W., res. 95 Lodi St.; b. N. Y., s 1840.

OCCULIST.

Brown, U. H., res. 52½ Warren St.; b. Cortland Co., s 1866.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Culver, E. B., 73 W. Fayette St.; b. New London, Ct., s 1853.
 Ormsbee, Lucius J., 22 W. Fayette St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1824.

PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING.

Carroll, F. E., 45 S. Salina St.; b. Philadelphia, Pa., s 1849.
 Chase, George W., 47-49 S. Clinton St.; b. Ogdensburg, s 1841.
 Gillroy & Nicholson, 33 E. Fayette St.
 Gillroy, Patrick J., res. 85 Catherine St.; b. Ireland, 1844, s 1870.
 Nicholson, Michael B., res. 81 Burnett St.; b. Ireland, 1844, s 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Bishop, J. Olin, 24 E. Genesee St.; b. Fayetteville, Jan. 9, 1853.
 Bonta & Curtiss, 16 S. Salina.
 Bonta, Daniel; b. N. Y., s 1820.
 Curtis, N. S.; b. N. Y., s 1857.
 Doust, Isaac U., 10 S. Salina St.; b. Syracuse, 1856.
 McIlroy, J. W., 24 E. Genesee St.; b. Scotland, s 1870.
 Ranger, W. V., 1 Wieting Block; b. Rensselaer Co., s 1868.
 Perrier, George H., 64-66 S. Salina St.; b. England, s 1861.
 Ryder, P. S., 72 S. Salina St.

PAINTERS.

Siver, Edward, res. 53 N. Salina; b. Albany Co. 1838, s 1848. (Carriage and Sleigh Painter.)
 Mead, John, res. 358 Spring St.; b. Liverpool, N. Y., 1811. Paper Hanger.

PETROLEUM AND REFINED OILS. (WHOLESALE.)

Potter, Lyman S., (of firm Morse, Tuller & Potter,) 102 W. Fayette St.; b. Tioga Co. 1832, s 1834.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Adams, Henry F., 102 S. Salina St.; b. N. Y., s 1832.
 Benedict, M. D., 37 Montgomery; b. Conn., s 1839.
 Bradford, Theron, res. 15 Grace St.; b. Chenango Co., s 1861.
 Butterfield, E. F., res. Rochester; 21 Warren St.; b. Pompey, 1826.
 Burt, J. Otis, cor. Irving and Adams Sts.; b. Syracuse, 1835.
 Dallas, A. J., 61 S. Salina St.; b. Long Island, s 1826.
 Didama, Henry D., 112 S. Salina St.; b. Madison Co., s 1851; Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine Syracuse University.
 Doyle, Gregory, 27 W. Fayette St.; b. Ireland, s 1868; Phys. to House of Prov.; Surg. 51st Reg't N. G. S. N. Y., St. Vincent Orph. Asy. and Police Surg., City of Syracuse.
 Edwards, Amos S., 367 N. Salina; b. N. Y., s 1842.
 Ellsner, Leopold, 358 N. Salina; b. Hungary, s 1849.
 Fairchild, M. B., 363 N. Salina; b. N. Y., s 1869.

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Barnes, Elizabeth D., res. 324 Park St.; b. Rutland, Vt., 1811, s 1832.
 Henderson, Alexander, Veterinary Surgeon, 24 Church St.
 Hibbard, Joseph L., 196 Wolf St.
 Lighton, Mary Theresa, res. 61 Canal St.; b. Switzerland, 1841, s 1856. Wife of John Lighton.
 Lighton, Mary, (Doran) b. Kilkenny, Ireland. Wife of James Lighton.
 Morehouse, Norman, res. cor. Salina and Ridgeway Sts.; b. Sandgate, Vt., s 1818. Retired Farmer and Salt Mfr.
 Morehouse Nancy, res. cor. Salina and Ridgeway Sts.; b. Onondaga Co. 1816.
 Nichols, Charles, res. 73 James St.; b. Pompey, N. Y., 1816. Farmer.
 Northrup, Lorenzo, res. 20 Furman St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1812. Produce Dealer.
 Northrup, Olive L., res. 20 Furman St. (Danforth); b. Lafayette, N. Y., 1812.
 Niver, W. K., res. 1 Burns Block; b. Columbia Co., 1835, s 1876. Sup't S. B. & N. Y. R. R.
 O'Blennis, George W., res. 81 Jefferson St.; b. Syracuse, Feb. 5, 1805. Retired.
 Pratt, A. L., res. 4 W. Castle St. (Danforth); b. St. Lawrence Co., s 1843. Retired.
 Pierce, David H., res. 100 Cedar St.; b. Nantucket, Mass., s 1869. Shipper, A. C. Chase & Co.
 Park, Alonzo F., late wholesale liquor dealer; b. Cardiff, s July 2, 1833; died April 16, 1877.
 Park, Harriet C., res. 123 Warren; b. LaFayette. 1843. Widow of A. F. Park.
 Raynor, George, res. Salina cor. Furman Sts. (Danforth) b. Oswego Co., s 1836. Retired.
 Raynor, Cordelia Hall, res. Salina cor. Furman St.; b. Onondaga Co. 1823.
 Redfield, Lewis H., res. 84 James St.; b. Farmington, Conn., s 1814. Retired.
 Rose, William E., res. 315 E. Genesee St.; b. Onondaga Co., 1816. Ex-Supervisor Eighth Ward.
 Stickle, George A.; b. Dutchess Co., s 1825. Died May 20, 1869.
 Stickle, Nancy B., res. 69½ Warren St.; b. Dutchess Co., s 1825.
 Schwarz, Frederick. Late dealer in groceries, &c.; b. Germany, 1823, s 1851. Died 1876.
 Shattuck, Henry, res. 114 Warren St.; b. Pompey, 1811. Ex-Sheriff. Retired Builder.
 Sherman, Mrs. Antoinette White, res. 31 Grape St.; b. Syracuse, 1842.
 Salisbury, Albert G.; b. Woodstock, N. Y., 1813, s 1836. Teacher and Superintendent Public Schools; died April 29, 1874.
 Salisbury, Sarah T., res. 36 Madison; b. Montgomery Co., 1818, s 1840. (Widow of A. G. Salisbury.)
 Sniper, Gustavus, res. 69 Union St.; b. Germany, 1836, s 1841. Clerk in County Clerk's Office.
 Stewart, Mary E. (Thomas) wife of Wm. H. Stewart; b. Oneida s 1866.
 Stitt, William, 38-40 S. Salina St.; b. Ireland, 1840, s 1840.
 Spaulding, James M., res. 13 Russell St.; b. Syracuse, 1835. Book-keeper Onondaga County Penitentiary.
 Steele, Eliza H., res. 96 Geddes St.; b. Alleghany Co., 1829, s 1845.
 VanHeusen, Stephen Van Rensselaer, res. 6 W. Castle St., Danforth; b. Rensselaer Co., s 1826.
 VanHeusen, Phebe, res. 6 W. Castle St., Danforth; b. Oneida Co., s 1825.
 White, Clara, res. 57 E. Fayette St.; b. Homer, N. Y., s 1838.
 White, Howard G., res. 31 Grape St.; b. Syracuse, 1855. 10 White Memorial Building.
 White, Hamilton S., res. 31 Grape St.; b. Syracuse, 1853. 3 White Memorial Building.
 Williams, J. C., Onondaga Co. Penitentiary; b. N. J.; Sup't Onon. Co. Penitentiary.

TOWNS.

TOWN OF ONONDAGA.

Ainslee, Morris D., Farmer. Lime and Plaster dlr; b N. Y., s 1821. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Anderson, James H., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1824. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Amidon, Alfred L., Farmer and Miller; b N. Y., s 1820. P. O. Syracuse.
 Anderson, George, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1817. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Anderson, Geo. W., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1842. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Amidon, Lewis, Farmer; b Onondaga Co., 1805. Died 1876.
 Amidon, Amanda, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1837. P. O. Cedarvale.
 Anderson, Eli, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1808. P. O. Navarino.
 Amidon, Wm. H., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1833. P. O. Navarino.
 Adams, Norman, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1839. P. O. Onondaga.

Bronson, William, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1820. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Bower, H., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1872. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Barker, John S., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1833. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Barker, Samuel G., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1851. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Barker, Granville, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1851. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Barker, Cicero, Farmer; b N. H., s 1816. Died 1870.
 Bull, James J., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1824. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Bartlett, John, Farmer; b England, s 1849. P. O. Onondaga.
 Bartlett, John J., Farmer; b England, s 1849. P. O. Onondaga.
 Brewster, Brainard D., Farmer and Dairyman; b N. Y., s 1862, P. O. Syracuse.
 Brinkerhoff, Isaac A., Farmer; b Dutchess Co., s 1841. Died 1872.
 Brinkerhoff, Charles, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O. Marcellus.
 Budlong, Holden, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1838. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Budlong, William H., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1842. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Belding, Edward, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1825. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Beak, Chas. W., Farmer; b England, s 1847. P. O. Otisco.
 Browning, Welcome, Farmer; b R. I., s 1821. P. O. Onondaga.
 Cossit, Rufus, Retired; b Mass. 1793, s 1794. P. O. Onondaga.
 Cossitt, Davis, Farmer and ex-Sheriff; b Onondaga Co. 1827. P. O. Onondaga.
 Conklin, Harry, Farmer; b Conn. Died 1868.
 Comstock, Joshua K., Farmer and Supervisor; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O. Cedarvale.
 Clark, John F., Retired; b Mass., s 1804. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Chafee, Ralph, Retired; b N. Y., s 1803. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Casselmann, D. L., Physician and Surgeon; b N. Y., s 1874. P. O. Onondaga.
 Chafee, David, Retired; b N. Y., s 1805. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Cook, Marcus G., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1814. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Conklin, John, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1822. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Conklin, Christopher C., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1811. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Conklin, Henry, Farmer and Postmaster; b N. Y., s 1825. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Carr, Morris, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1832. P. O. Syracuse.
 Clark, Lemuel G., Farmer; b Vt., s 1818. Died 1870.
 Clark, Benjamin, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1834. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Clark, Lemuel, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Clarke, William Metcalf, Horticulturist; b Mass., s 1805. P. O. Syracuse.
 Champlain, William H., Retired; b N. Y., s 1835. P. O. Syracuse.
 Champlain, Paul, Farmer and Blacksmith; b N. Y. P. O. Syracuse.
 Craddock, Richard, Retired; b England, s 1837. P. O. Onondaga.
 Craddock, John, Farmer and Dairyman; b England, s 1837. P. O. Onondaga.
 Cornish, George B., Farmer; b Onondaga Co., 1810. Died 1867.
 Cornish, Susan A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1820. P. O. Onondaga.
 Cornish, Chauncey P., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1818. P. O. Howlett Hill.
 Covell, Nathan, Farmer; b Conn., s 1815. Died 1876.
 Covell, Sally, Farmer; b Conn., s 1814. P. O. Marcellus.
 Chaffee, Joshua, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1817. P. O. Navarino.
 Comstock, Jonathan, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1832. P. O. Cedarvale.
 Clark, George L., Physician and Surgeon; b N. Y., s 1819. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Clemons, Joshua M., Wagon maker; b N. Y., s 1852. P. O. Navarino.
 Crittenden, Joseph, Farmer; b England, s 1850. P. O. Onondaga.
 Carpenter, Charles, J. P. and Ret'd Salt Mfr.; b N. Y., s 1816. P. O. Onondaga Hill.
 Dodge, Eber, Farmer; b Mass., s 1842. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Dick, Zelotes, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1866. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Dodge, John T., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1831. P. O. Onondaga.
 Dorwin, Thomas M., Farmer; b Berkshire Co. Mass., s 1823. Died 1860.
 Dorwin, John A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1830. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Everingham, Jeremiah, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1800. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Eaton, Nathan P., Retired; b N. Y., s 1808. P. O. Onondaga.
 Fyler, Byron, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1825. P. O. Onondaga.
 Fellows, Chester, Farmer; b Luzerne Co. Pa., s 1841. Died 1871.

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Root, Augustus, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1812. P. O. 1812.
 Root, Anna, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1814. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Root, Wm., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1808. P. O. Saratoga.
 Root, Joseph, DeWitt, Farmer and Lumber; b. N. Y., s 1812. P. O. Saratoga.
 Raynor, Wm., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1813. P. O. Onondaga.
 Reardon, John P., Farmer; b. Mass., s 1808. Dead 1850.
 Robertson, Dennis, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1825. P. O. Howlett Hill.
 Strong, Daniel, Farmer; b. Ct., s 1830. P. O. Onondaga.
 Strong, Grace F., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Onondaga.
 Stardevant, Oliver W., Principal of Onondaga Academy; b. N. Y., s 1837. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Slocum, Richard R., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1832. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Skinner, Chas. L., Farmer; b. Ct., s 1836. Dead 1866.
 Skinner, Jane L., b. N. Y., s 1812. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Sheldon, Lansing, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1837. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Spalding, Geo. W., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1830. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Shotwell, Lyman, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Onondaga Castle.
 Shanahan, John, Contractor and Farmer; b. Ireland, s 1837. Dead 1867.
 Shanahan, John E., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1835. P. O. Howlett Hill.
 Sabin, Elisha D., Farmer; b. Vt., s 1806. P. O. Howlett Hill.
 Schuyler, Wm., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Saratoga.
 Shotwell, Geo. W., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1840. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Spencer, Miles D., Farmer; b. Ct., s 1821. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Shanahan, Margaret, Farmer. P. O. Howlett Hill.
 Seely, Joseph Owen, Farmer; b. Westchester Co., 1796, s 1797. P. O. South Onondaga.
 Terman, Harvey P., Phys. and Surg.; b. N. Y., s 1827. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Van Schoick, Isaac, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1824. P. O. Jameville.
 Whitford, James, Phys. and Surg.; b. N. Y., 1806. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Wester, Joseph, Farmer; b. England, s 1831. Postoffice Onondaga Valley.
 Wilber, Amos, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1835. P. O. Navarino.
 Wright, Elijah B., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1838. P. O. Navarino.
 Wayne, P., Assistant, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1837. P. O. Navarino.
 White, Stephen C., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Onondaga.
 Worden, Samuel C., Farmer; b. Vt., s 1826. Postoffice Onondaga Castle.
 Wells, J. G., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1837. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Wells, Irving, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1819. P. O. Onondaga Valley.
 Wyndrop, John, of Saratoga; b. Albany, s 1840. Deceased.
 Wyndrop, Mary, Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1840. Postoffice Onondaga Valley.
 White, George A., Farmer; b. N. Y., s 1826. P. O. Onondaga.
 Wyckoff, Jonathan,
 Wyckoff, A. G. Jr.

TOWN OF CAMILLUS

Abrams, D. F. Farmer; b N. Y., s 1844. P. O., Camillus.
 Armstrong, W. & G. W. Farmer, I. N. Y., s 1871. P. O.,
 Belle Isle.
 Bingham, Calvin D. Farmer; b N. Y., s 1895. P. O., Ca-
 millus.
 Bennett, J. B. Farmer; b N. Y., s 1815. P. O., Camillus.
 Brown, Benjamin, res. Camillus. Tailor and Postmaster; b
 N. Y., s 1849. P. O., Camillus.
 Bucklin, Wm. B. res. Camillus. Dealer in Tin, Hardware and
 Farm Implements; b Mass., s 1847. P. O. Camillus.
 Burdick, Lafayette, res. Amboy. Flour, Grist, Cider and Cir-
 cular Saw Mills; b N. Y. P. O., Belle Isle.
 Broadway, Philip, res. Camillus. Camillus Hotel, b N. Y., s 1861.
 P. O., Camillus.
 Brewer, Orrin. Farmer; b N. Y., s 1823. P. O., Memphis.
 Chapman, Henry G. res. Camillus. Clay Tobacco Pipe Mfr.
 b N. Y., s 1873. P. O., Camillus.
 Conkly, James. Farmer; b Canada, s 1848. P. O., Belle Isle.
 Cook, Jr., S. H., res. Camillus. Dealer in General Merchand-
 ise and Supervisor; b Camillus, 1844. P. O., Camillus.
 Dresser, George F. Farmer; b Germany, s 1854. P. O., Fair-
 mount.
 Dayton, Rev. B. B. res. Amboy. Pastor Presbyterian Church;
 I. N. Y., s 1860. P. O., Belle Isle.
 Drake, H. W., res. Camillus. Millwright and Hydraulic En-
 gineer; b Camillus, 1825. P. O., Camillus.
 Daniels, A. E., res. Camillus. Architect and Builder; b N. Y.,
 s 1851. P. O., Camillus.
 Dow, John, Farmer and Carpenter; Conn., s 1840. P. O., Belle
 Isle.
 Ecker, I. Jesse, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1838. P. O., Belle Isle.
 Eustis, James.
 Fuller, Lola, Farmer; b Mass., s 1800. P. O., Fairmount.
 Fergus, James G., res. Camillus; Lumber Mfr. and Dealer; b
 Ireland, s 1844. P. O., Camillus.
 Gere, James M., Farmer and Salt Manufacturer; b N. Y.,

Gee, George, res. Camillus; Grocer; b N. Y., s 1853. P. O. Camillus.

Graves, Austin, Farmer and Postmaster; b N. Y., s 1842. P. O. Marcellus Falls.

Geddes, James, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1831. P. O., Fairmount.

Geddes, George, Civil Engineer and Farmer; b Camillus, 1809. P. O. Fairmount.

George, N. R., res. Camillus; Coal Dealer; b N. Y., s 1843, P. O., Camillus.

Harmon, Edwin R., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1844. P. O., Camillus.

Hay, M. L., res. Belle Isle; General Merchandise and Groceries; b N. Y., s 1828. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hinsdale, A. L., Farmer and Fruit Grower; b N. Y., s 1845. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hay, Miss L. E., res. Belle Isle; b N. Y., s 1813. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hay, Luther, Farmer; b N. Y., 1812. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hitchcock, J. H., res. Camillus; Architect and Builder; b N. Y., s 1837. P. O., Camillus.

Hopkins, Edwin, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1834. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hopkins, Harlow, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1815. P. O., Belle Isle.

Hubbard, Mrs. Hannah A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1821. P. O., Camillus.

Hopkins, H. W.

Kinnally, Daniel, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1853. P. O., Camillus.

Kellogg, O. J., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1839. P. O., Camillus.

Kinne, Mrs. Almira, res. Amboy; b N. Y., s 1824. P. O., Belle Isle.

Land, Charles, res. Camillus; Saddle and Harness Manufacturer; b N. Y., s 1817. P. O., Camillus.

Loveless, Charles R., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O., Belle Isle.

Leddy, John, res. Fairmount; Farmer and Commissioner of Highways; b N. Y., s 1849. P. O., Fairmount.

Loomis, Frederick, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1821. P. O., Camillus.

Lawton, Howard, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1837. P. O., Belle Isle.

La Du Brinckerhoff, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker; b N. Y., s 1830. P. O., Warners.

La Du Duane, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker; b N. Y., s 1845. P. O., Warners.

Munro, J. D. A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1844. P. O. Camillus.

Munro, James M., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O. Camillus.

Morton, Robert, res. Belle Isle. Farmer and Miller; b N. Y., P. O. Belle Isle.

Munro, David A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1818. P. O. Camillus.

Munro, John C., Farmer; P. O. Camillus.

Machan Thomas, res. Belle Isle. Carriage Maker, J. P. & P. M., b Ireland, s 1842. P. O. Belle Isle.

O'Sullivan, Rev. J. E., res. Camillus. Pastor Roman Catholic Church. P. O. Camillus.

Otman, Abram, res. Camillus. Prop'r Grocery and Meat Market; b N. Y., s 1831. P. O. Camillus.

Patterson, Loren L., res. Camillus. Merchant Miller; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O. Camillus.

Parsons, E. C., Farmer; b Mass., s 1847. P. O. Fairmount.

Patton, James, res. Camillus. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines; b N. Y., s 1806. P. O. Camillus.

Peck, I. M., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1817. P. O. Warners.

Rodees, T. F., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1844. P. O. Camillus.

Reynolds, G. D., Farmer and Ex-Supervisor; b N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Camillus.

Sherwood, E. D., res. Camillus. Merchant and Ex-Supervisor; b N. Y., s 1833. P. O. Camillus.

Slocum, J. O., res. Camillus. Physician and Surgeon; b N. Y., s 1820. P. O. Camillus.

Safford, Ira, res. Camillus. Manuf. Cabinet Ware and Undertaker; b N. Y., s 1830. P. O. Camillus.

Safford, Jr. C. S., res. Camillus. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Gen. Ins. Agency; b N. Y., s 1841. P. O. Camillus.

Stevens, Reuben, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1836. P. O. Warners.

Shearer, Mrs. A. M., Farmer; P. O. Camillus.

Sims, John S., res. Amboy. General Merchandise and Grocery; b N. Y., s 1858. P. O. Belle Isle.

Skinner, Lewis C., res. Amboy. Physician and Surgeon; b N. Y., s 1817. P. O. Belle Isle.

Skiinner, Edgar C., res. Amboy. Physician and Surgeon; b N. Y., s 1853. P. O. Belle Isle.

Thorpe, Wm. C., Farmer; b Conn., s 1831. P. O. Camillus.

Thompson, James L., res. Camillus. Tin and Sheet Iron Worker; b M. I., s 1851. P. O. Camillus.

Twinem, Wm., res. Newport. General Merchandise and Groceries; b Ireland, s 1845. P. O. Warners.

Van Alstine, E. A., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1840. P. O. Warners.

Van Alstine, Jacob, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1840. P. O. Warners.

Veeder, E. E., res. Camillus. Wholesale and Retail Barrel Mfr. and J. P., b N. Y., s 1834. P. O. Camillus.

White, J. B., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1839. P. O. Belle Isle.

Winchell, Henry, res. Belle Isle. Farmer; b Vt., s 1817. P. O. Belle Isle.

TOWN OF CICERO.

Blynn, M. H., res. Cicero. Physician and Surgeon; b Columbia Co., s 1866. P. O. Cicero.

Button, Martin L., Farmer; b Oneida Co., s 1836. P. O. Cicero.

Clement, Chas. W., res. South Bay. Prop. South Bay House. b Delaware Co., s 1842. P. O. Cicero.

Cushing, Samuel, res. Cicero. Retired; b Windham Co., Vt., s 1830. P. O. Cicero.

Crowhart, Henry, res. Cicero, Prop'r Farmer; b Madison Co., s 1876.

Coonley, Irving, res. Cicero, Postmaster; b Onondaga Co., s 1840. P. O. Cicero.

Carter, W. H., res. Brewerton. Steamboat; b R. I., s 1827. P. O. Brewerton.

Cushing, F. C., res. Brewerton. Merchant, b Windham Co., Vt., s 1836. P. O. Brewerton.

Cushing, Mrs. C. P. O. Brewerton.

Dennis, Geo. W., Farmer, (Co. G. 13th Wis., entered Sept., 1861, discharged Nov. 29, 1864; b Onondaga Co., 1829. P. O. Cicero.

Dennis, Ucal, Farmer; b Rensselaer Co., s 1802. P. O. Cicero.

Daniels, Jesse, res. Lot 59 Farmer and Hop Grower; b Schoharie Co., s 1823. P. O. Bridgeport.

Diffin, Charles, Farmer; b Onondaga Co., s 1844. P. O. Cicero.

Dunham, Valentine. P. O. Cicero.

Emmons, E. N., res. Brewerton. Postmaster and Merchant; b Onondaga Co., s 1833. P. O. Brewerton.

Emmons, S., Farmer, soldier in 1812; b Rensselaer Co., s 1805. P. O. Brewerton.

Genung, B. M., res. Brewerton. Physician and Surgeon; b N. J., s 1848. P. O. Brewerton.

Henderson, Robert, res. Lot 76. Farmer, b. Scotland, s 1859. P. O. Collamer.

Hughs, Thomas, res. Brewerton. Speculator and Deputy Sheriff; b St. Lawrence Co., s 1861. P. O. Brewerton.

Herrick, L. C., res. Cicero. Prop'r of Herrick House; b Columbia Co., s 1840. P. O. Cicero.

Hodge, Loten, Farmer; b Onondaga Co., s 1827. P. O. Cicero.

Houghtaling, Gabriel, res. Lot 58, Farmer, (Co. H, 149th N. Y. S. V.); b Albany Co., s 1832. P. O. Cicero.

Hoyt, David H., res. South Bay, Farmer; b Saratoga Co., s 1836. P. O. Cicero.

Johnson, Orsamus, res. Brewerton, Retired; b Mass., s 1830. P. O. Brewerton.

Kathan, J. B., Farmer, b Windham Co., Vt., s 1814. P. O. Brewerton.

Kenyon, M. A., res. Brewerton, Prop'r Hotel; b Saratoga Co., s 1876. P. O. Brewerton.

Klosheim, John H., res. Cicero; Hardware, etc.; b Onondaga Co., 1853. P. O. Cicero.

Kerwin, Richard, Farmer; b Carlow, Ireland, s 1847. P. O. Syracuse.

Leach, Emeline, res. Lot 54; b Cayuga Co., s 1815. P. O. Cicero.

Leach, Allen; b Onondaga Co., 1810. Deceased.

Lillie, Wm., Farmer; b Cayuga Co., s 1846. P. O. Cicero.

Loomis, A. J., Cheese Manufacturer. Dairy Farmer and Miller; b Onondaga Co., 1830. P. O. Cicero.

Morgan, F. H., res. Cicero, Merchant; b Onondaga Co., s 1848. P. O. Cicero.

Merriam, Noah, res. Cicero, Retired; b Saratoga Co., s 1820. P. O. Cicero.

Moulton, John, Farmer; b Onondaga Co., s 1828. P. O. Cicero.

Moyer, H. A., res. Cicero, Carriage Manuf'r; b Onondaga Co., s 1853. P. O. Cicero.

Miller, Abram J., res. Cicero, Stave Cutter; b Onondaga Co., 1841. P. O. Cicero.

Newmann, Charles, Farmer and Willow Basket Maker; b Germany, s 1818. P. O. Cicero.

Otman, George, Farmer; b Onondaga Co., 1832. P. O. Brewerton.

Ottman, Jacob, Farmer; b Schoharie Co., s 1827. P. O. Brewerton.

Rogers, C. R., res. Brewerton. Agent, R. W. & O. R. R.; b Onondaga Co., 1849. P. O. Brewerton.

Root, After, Farmer, (Co. D 149th N. Y., wounded June 4, 1863, at Gettysburg); b Onondaga Co., 1847. P. O. Cicero.

Roller, Martin, Farmer and Dairyman; b Wurtemberg, Germany, s 1847. P. O. Cicero.

Sadler, Freeman, Farmer and Jobber; b Onondaga Co., s 1827. P. O. Brewerton.

Sayles, O., Lot 73, Farmer and Miller; b Madison Co., 1854. P. O. Bridgeport.

Sayles, O., Jr., Lot 73, Farmer and Dairyman; b Madison Co., s 1854. P. O. Bridgeport.

Sherwood, Wm. H., Farmer; b Onondaga Co., 1830. P. O. Brewerton.

Vaualstine, Daniel, Farmer; b Montgomery Co., s 1838. P. O. Cicero.

VanHusen, Stephen, res. Plank Road, Carpenter and Builder; b Rensselaer Co., s 1855. P. O. Plank Road.

Waterbury, D. H., res. Brewerton. Druggist and Jeweller, also Justice of the Peace; b Rensselaer Co., s 1851. P. O. Brewerton.

Washburn, C. E., res. Brewerton, Prop'r Washburn House; b Onondaga Co., 1849. P. O. Brewerton.

Wright, Adolphus, Farmer, b Onondaga Co., 1831. P. O. Cicero.

Wright, John R., Farmer; b Otsego Co., s 1842. P. O. Cicero.

TOWN OF MANLIUS.

Austin, William, Farmer; b Vt., s 1847. P. O. Fayetteville.

Avery Allen H., Farmer, b Mass., s 1816. P. O. Manlius.

Wilcox, Noble E. Farmer; b Onondaga, s 1822; P O Kirkville.
 VanSchaack, Henry C. res Manlius, Lawyer; b Columbia Co,
 1827; Postoffice Manlius.

TOWN OF OTISCO.

Bouttelle, Alexander J., res. Amber, Prop'r Lake House; b
 Otisco s 1831; P. O., Amber.
 Bouttelle, Jennie M., wife of A. J. Bouttelle, b Preble, s 1836;
 P. O., Amber.
 Bishop, John J., Lot 78, Farmer; b Otisco, s 1837; P. O., Amber.
 Bishop, Maggie E., Lot 78; (wife of John J. Bishop,) b Mar-
 cellus, s 1842; P. O., Amber.
 Card, G. W., Lot 80, Farmer; b R. I. s 1817; P. O., Amber.
 Card, Mrs. G. W., b Tully, s 1841; P. O., Amber.
 Cummings, Michael, Lot 93, Farmer, Onondaga Co., s 1853; P.
 O., Otisco.
 Case, J. C., Lot 83, Farmer; b Yates Co., s 1828; P. O., Otisco.
 Clark, Charles, Lot 103, Farmer and Fuller of Cloth; b Mass.,
 s 1809; P. O., Otisco.
 Edinger, Jacob, Farmer; b Germany, 1853, s 1854; P. O., Otisco.
 Edinger, Susan, wife of Jacob Edinger; b Otisco, 1849; P. O.,
 Otisco, N. Y.
 Frisbie, I. Tyler, Lot 3, Farmer and Dairyman; b Delaware
 Co., s 1831; P. O., Otisco Valley.
 Fish, Willis C., Lot 79, Farmer; b Onondaga, Co. 1827; P. O.,
 Navarino.
 Fitzgerald, George, Lot 98, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1850; P. O.,
 Amber.
 Goodwin, E. L., Lot 82, Farmer; Postmaster ten years; Super-
 visor for 1869, b 1804, Saratoga Co., s 1815; P. O., Otisco.
 Henderson, Lyman K., res. Otisco, Prop'r Central House; b
 Otisco, s 1837; P. O., Otisco.
 Hale, F. H., Lot 83, Farmer; b Conn., s 1804; P. O., Otisco.
 Hoxsie, Clifford, res. Amber, Salesman; b Michigan, 1857, s
 1857; P. O., Amber.
 Hale, L. M.; P. O., Otisco, N. Y.
 Kingsley, O. H., Lot 95, Farmer; b Mass., s 1806; P. O., Otisco.
 Kinney, Warren, res. Amber; retired Farmer; b Conn., s 1835;
 P. O., Amber.
 Miller, George P., Lot 99, Farmer; b Otisco, 1847; P. O., Otisco.
 Meara M., Lot 14, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1857; P. O., Otisco.
 Rice, O. W., Lot 4, Dairy Farmer; b Otisco, 1842; P. O., Otisco.
 Redway, James H., Lot 72, Farmer and Justice of the Peace;
 b Otisco, s 1817; P. O., Amber.
 Redway, Thos. retired Farmer; b Conn., s 1806; P. O., Amber.
 Shaul, A., Lot 94, Farmer; b Herkimer Co., s 1825; P. O., Otisco.
 Tuttle, Wm. N., Lot 15, Farmer; b Otisco, s 1828; P. O., Vesper.
 Tuttle, Daniel, Farmer; died December, 1854; b. N. H., s 1798.
 Van Benthuyssen, John, Farmer; b Otisco, 1834; P. O., Amber.
 Van Benthuyssen, Sarah Jane, (wife of J. Van Benthuyssen,) b
 Marcellus, 1836; P. O., Amber, N. Y.
 Van Benthuyssen, Amander, Farmer, deceased.
 Van Benthuyssen, Harriet, widow of Amander Van Benthuy'n.
 Williams, Samuel, Lot 97, Farmer and Blacksmith; b Onon-
 daga, Co. 1843; P. O., Otisco Valley.
 Wright, William, Lot 94, Farmer; b Onondaga, Co. 1820; P. O.,
 Otisco.

TOWN OF GEDDES.

Andrews, Thos., Farmer and Dairyman; b England, s 1841;
 P. O., Syracuse.
 Abell, L. H., Farmer; b Conn., s 1830; P. O., Geddes.
 Babcock, Silas B., Farmer and Dairyman; b N. Y., s 1843; P.
 O., Fairmount.
 Bronson, Mrs. Sarah C.; b N. Y., s 1828; P. O., Geddes.
 Belden, Mrs. Gertrude W.; b N. Y., s 1844; P. O., Geddes.
 Corey, Silas, Farmer and Dairyman; b N. Y., s 1818; P. O.,
 Syracuse.
 Cowan, John, Farmer; b N. Y., 1837; P. O., Geddes.
 Cowan, Phillip H., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1847; P. O., Geddes.
 Cady, John, School Trustee; b Ireland, s 1861; P. O., Geddes.
 Cool, Geo. A., Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 276 and 278 W.
 Genesee St., Dealer in Flour, Feed and Fresh Meats,
 Salt Receiver, Geddes; b Onondaga Co., Dec. 12, 1841.
 Chaffee, Burritt, Farmer; b town of Onondaga, 1850; P. O.
 Fairmount.
 Chaffee, L. C. (Terry); b Geddes, 1848. P. O. Fairmount, (wife
 of Burritt Chaffee.)
 Draper, G. W., Physician; b N. Y., s 1832; Postoffice Geddes.
 Fay, Merritt, Farmer, b N. Y., s 1825; Postoffice Fairmount.
 Frazer, Mrs. Julia A.; b N. Y., s 1829; Postoffice Geddes.
 Gere, R. N., Syracuse Iron Works; b N. Y., s 1830; Postoffice
 Geddes.
 Gere, N. S., Supervisor; b N. Y., s 1832; Postoffice Geddes.
 Gere, George C., Farmer and Salt Manufacturer; b N. Y., s
 1830; Postoffice Geddes.
 Hooper, J. W.; b N. Y.; Postoffice Geddes.
 Jerome, Henry, Farmer and Dairyman, b N. Y., s 1820; Post-
 office Fairmount.
 Lathrop, Mrs. A., Farmer and Dairy; b N. Y., s 1855; Postoffice
 Fairmount.
 Magee, James P., Pastor St. Patrick's Church, res. Chestnut
 and 3d South; b New Brunswick 1841, s 1858.
 Oliver, Geo. W., res. 50 University Ave., Syracuse, Gen'l and
 Financial Manager Onondaga Co. Pottery Co; b N. H.
 1837; s 1873.

Pool, David, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1870; Postoffice Geddes.
 Porter, W. W., Physician; b Vt., s 1851; Postoffice Geddes.
 Paige, Joel S., Salt Manuf.; b Mass., s 1844; Postoffice Geddes.
 Plumb, Wm., Farmer; b Conn., s 1822; Postoffice Fairmount.
 Poole, Theodore L. (firm Poole & North.) General Merchand-
 ise, 118-120 Furnace St; b Onondaga Co. 1840.
 Pharis, Miles P., Salt inspector and Manuf. Flower Pots, res.
 School St. cor Chestnut; b Geddes, 1825.
 Pharis, Chas. E., Late Salt Inspector and Manuf.; b Geddes,
 1819; Died Sept 13, 1877.
 Pharis, Mrs. Caroline F., widow of the above, res. 21 Orchard
 St.; b Cayuga Co., 1830, s 1853.
 Steves, Chas. W., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1835; Postoffice Geddes.
 Steves, Chas. R., Farmer; b N. Y., s 1841; Postoffice Geddes.
 Shumway, J. P., Physician; b N. Y., s 1836; Postoffice Geddes.
 Stewart, Harvey, Salt Manuf.; b N. Y., s 1830; Postoffice
 Geddes.
 Spaulding, Simeon, res. Geddes, J. P. Grocer and Druggist; b
 Conn. 1802, s 1825; Postoffice Geddes.
 Terry, Guy, Farmer and Dairyman; b N. Y., s 1823; Postoffice
 Fairmount.
 Van Dusen, E. B., Contractor; b N. Y., s 1829; Postoffice Geddes.
 Woolson, Mrs. Louisa; b Canada, s 1840; Postoffice Geddes.
 Woolson, Mrs. A.; b N. Y., s 1842; Postoffice Geddes.
 White, Thomas G., Inventor, Abolitionist, Prohibitionist and
 Swedenborgian; b Onondaga Co. 1810, res. 7 Pear St;
 Postoffice Geddes.
 Westfall, James, Geddes; Cooper and Barrel Mfr; b Albany
 1830, s 1859; Postoffice Geddes.
 Whedon, Albert L., Physician and Surgeon; b Camillus, N. Y.,
 1836; Postoffice, Geddes.

TOWN OF SALINA.

Avery, M. R., Lot 86, Farmer, b Conn., s 1836; P O Liverpool.
 Avery, Julia E., wife of M R Avery, b Penn, 1829, s 1850; Post-
 office Liverpool.
 Alvord, Charles G., res Liverpool, Prop'r Cigar Factory, b
 Liverpool, 1852; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Bassett, W. J., res Liverpool, Merchant, b Liverpool; Postoffice
 Liverpool.
 Benscher, Frank, res Liverpool, Blacksmith; b Prussia, 1835,
 s 1854; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Brand, Charles, res Liverpool, Barber; b Liverpool, 1852; Post-
 office Liverpool.
 Baker, Truman, res Phoenix, Farmer; b Lysander, 1820; Post-
 office Phoenix.
 Baxter, George, res Liverpool, Salt Manuf.; b Spafford, 1839;
 Postoffice Liverpool.
 Baxter, C. L., res Liverpool, Salt Inspector; b Phoenix, 1847, s
 1861; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Baum, B. W., Lot 3, Farmer; b N. Y., s 1832; P O Syracuse.
 Bunzey, Oscar, res Liverpool, Prop'r American Hotel; b
 Albany, 1833, s 1834; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Bassett, George, res Liverpool, Cigar Manuf'r and Supervisor;
 b Wayne Co., 1817, s 1833; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Clark, John A., res Liverpool, Fruit and Confectionery; b Eng-
 land, 1838, s 1851, Postoffice Liverpool.
 Chillingworth, R. J., Lot 68, Farmer and Assessor; b England,
 1833, s 1843; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Cockings, Phillip, Lot 112, Farmer; b England, 1830, s 1846;
 Postoffice Syracuse.
 Cockings, Almira, wife of Phillip Cockings; b Montgomery
 Co., 1833, s 1835; Postoffice Syracuse.
 Chase, Nathan, res Liverpool, (was Shoemaker for Army of
 1812); b R. I., 1782, s 1832; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Chapin, William A., res Liverpool, Physician and Surgeon; b
 Salem, N. Y., 1820, s 1870; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Cockings, George, res Liverpool, Harness and Shoemaker; b
 England, 1820, s 1848; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Chillingworth, Charles G.; b England, 1796, s 1843; Died, May
 25, 1864.
 Dingman, Luke, Lot 63, Farmer; b Montgomery Co., 1821, s
 1870; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Danforth, Polly, (First White Female Born and Raised in
 Salina); b Salina, 1793, died, April 5, 1860.
 Duell, Silas, res Liverpool, Carpenter and Engineer; b
 Dutchess Co., 1840, s 1842; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Forger, John S., res Liverpool, Salt and Brick Manuf'r; b
 Liverpool, 1812; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Gale, Henry F., Lot 128, Sup't Coarse Salt Fields, b Volney,
 1849, s 1860; Postoffice Syracuse.
 Gale, Thomas, Lot 127, Prop'r Coarse Salt Fields; Postoffice
 Syracuse.
 Gale, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Thomas Gale; Postoffice Syracuse.
 Gleason, O. C., Farmer; b Liverpool, 1828; P O Liverpool.
 Gleason, William, res Liverpool, Merchant; b Liverpool, 1828;
 Postoffice Liverpool.
 Hand Thomas, res Liverpool, Merchant; b Ireland, s 1825;
 Postoffice Liverpool.
 Hand, Polly Bachelord, res Liverpool, wife of Thos Hand; b
 Liverpool, 1826; Postoffice Liverpool.
 Hawley, Lewis T., Lot 122, Mfr Dairy Salt; b Solon, 1807 s 1846;
 Postoffice Syracuse.
 Hawley, Arabella, (Graham) Lot 122, wife of L. T. Hawley; b
 Deerfield, 1824, s 1847; Postoffice Syracuse.
 Hibbard, Joseph L., Farmer and J. P., res Syracuse; b Otsego
 Co., 1812, s 1827; Postoffice, 196 Wolf Street, Syracuse.

- Hayden, Mrs P W; Postoffice Phoenix, N Y.
- Halsted, John, Magistrate and Farmer; b N Y, s 1806; Postoffice Lysander.
- Huntington, Henry L, Farmer; b N Y, s 1870; Postoffice Little Utica.
- Herrick, Hiram, res Baldwinsville; Contractor and Builder; b N Y, s 1843; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Hartop, A F, res Baldwinsville; Marble Cutter; b England, s 1854; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Hax, John, res Baldwinsville, Merchant, Farmer and Baker; b Germany, 1830, s 1849; P O Baldwinsville.
- Hax, Harriet, res Baldwinsville; b England, (wife of John Hax.)
- Hamill, Alex, res Baldwinsville; Druggist and Supt Oswego Canal; b N Y, s 1843; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Hotaling, G H, res Baldwinsville; Merchant Miller, "Stone Mills;" b N Y, s 1826; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Haines, Theodore, res Baldwinsville; General Wrapping Paper Manufactory of Baldwinsville; b N Y, s 1874; P O Baldwinsville.
- Hotaling, A T, res Baldwinsville; Merchant Miller, "Stone Mill;" b N Y, s 1841; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Howard, H, res Baldwinsville; Jeweler, Book and Music D'r; b N Y, s 1869; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Herrington, C B.
- Harmon, James.
- Hickok, Jr, E, res Baldwinsville; Deputy Postmaster; b N Y, s 1842; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Hilts, J E, Surgeon Dentist; b N Y, 1843; P O Baldwinsville.
- Hakes, Alanson, Farmer; b N Y, s 1824; Postoffice Clay.
- Hamill, A P, Farmer; b N Y, s 1845; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Johnson, W J, Farmer and Com'r of Highways; b N Y, s 1840.
- Jaycox, O R, Farmer; b N Y, s 1844; Postoffice Plainville.
- Jessup, B D, res Baldwinsville; Harness and Saddle Mfr; b N Y, s 1865; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Kendall, J V, res Baldwinsville; Phys and Surgeon and Supervisor; b N Y, s 1840; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Kelley, W W, Tanner and Shoemaker; b N Y, s 1840; P O Little Utica.
- Kee'er, H N, Farmer; b N Y, s 1813; Postoffice Lysander.
- Kerwin, Tom, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1851; Postoffice Phoenix.
- Kenyon, J C, res. Baldwinsville, Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Lake, Elijah.
- Little James H, Farmer and Speculator; b N Y, s 1830, Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Larmer, Jos, res. Baldwinsville, Blacksmith, Carriage Ironer and Dealer in Agr. Imp.; b Canada, s 1873; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Loveless, John, Farmer; b N Y, s 1829; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Lewis & Son, George W, res. Baldwinsville, Farmers and Milkmen; b N Y, s 1855; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Luckey, G N, res. Baldwinsville, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware; b N Y, s 1860; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- McHuron, Lewis L, Farmer; b N Y, s 1844; Post Office Baldwinsville.
- McHuron, Lyman, Farmer; b Vt., s 1816; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- McCarthy, Edward, Farmer; b N Y, s 1816; P. O. Phoenix.
- Mastin, W E, res. Baldwinsville, merchant, b Plainville, June 29, 1832; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- McCarty, George, res. Lysander, Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1846; Postoffice Lysander.
- Martin, L, res. Lysander, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1842; Postoffice Lysander.
- Marks, A H, res. Baldwinsville, Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1868; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Monnier, Frank E, res. Baldwinsville, Grocer and Provision Dealer; b N Y, s 1843; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- McGuigan Bros., res. Baldwinsville, Manufs. of Fine Cigars and Tobacco; b Canada, s 1874; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Mount, H B, Farmer; b N Y, s 1857; Postoffice Lysander.
- Martin, Abram, Farmer; b N Y, s 1840; Postoffice Lysander.
- Murphy, Dennis, res. Baldwinsville; b Ireland, s 1847; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Murphy, Patrick, res. Baldwinsville, Paper Maker, b Ireland, s 1847; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Murphy, T J, res. Baldwinsville; b N Y, s 1871; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Martin, B, Farmer; b N Y, s 1838; Postoffice Lysander.
- Martin, Robert, Farmer; b N Y, s 1838; Postoffice Lysander.
- McMechan, I V V, Farmer; b N Y, s 1831; Postoffice Clay.
- Northrup, J A, res. Lysander, General Insurance Agt, b N Y, s 1837; Postoffice Lysander.
- Northrup, Mrs J A, res. Lysander; b N Y, s 1837; Postoffice Lysander.
- Norton, Jabez H, res. Plainville, Attorney at Law; b N Y, s 1838; Postoffice Plainville.
- Norton, Lyman, res. Plainville, Retired Merchant; b N Y, s 1826; Postoffice Plainville.
- Newcomb, Mrs E F; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Ouderkirk, Clarence, Farmer; b N Y, s 1851; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Perry Clark, res. Lysander, Wagon Maker; b N Y, s 1816; Postoffice Lysander.
- Patterson, G B, Farmer; b N Y, s 1840; Postoffice Lysander.
- Perkins, W W, res Baldwinsville, Dentist, Postmaster and Wool dlr; b N Y, s 1852; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Parsons, E B, res Baldwinsville, Pastor Presbyterian Church; b Mass, s 1868; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Pendergast, Jr, Stephen, Farmer; s 1852; Postoffice Phoenix.
- Park, Curtis, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1863; P O Baldwinsville.
- Park, Jennie A, Postoffice 792 Broadway, Albany, N Y.
- Patterson, John W.
- Porter, Mrs David, res Lysander; b Camillus, Onondaga Co, 1826; Postoffice Clay.
- Peltz, H K, Postoffice Clay, N Y.
- Powell, Orsamus, Merchant and Farmer; b Rensselaer Co, 1813, s 1840; Postoffice Clay, N Y.
- Porter, David, Farmer; b N Y, s 1818; Postoffice Clay.
- Russell, Joseph, res Baldwinsville, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing; b Canada, s 1855; P O Baldwinsville.
- Rice, A M, Farmer; b N Y, s 1848; P O Baldwinsville.
- Rice, D P, Shoemaker and Tanner; b N Y, s 1844; Postoffice Little Utica.
- Russ, H H, Hop Grower; b N Y, s 1833; P O Little Utica.
- Smith, P, Farmer; b N Y, s 1840; P O Baldwinsville.
- Smith, R L, res Lysander, Merchant and J P; b N Y, s 1823; Postoffice Lysander.
- Schermerhorn, Catharine, P O Lysander, N Y.
- Slater, Rogers, Farmer and Cider Mfr; b N Y, s 1876; Postoffice Phoenix.
- Start, Mary, Farmer; b N Y, s 1851; P O Baldwinsville.
- Slauson, S D, Farmer; b N Y, s 1821; P O Baldwinsville.
- Snyder, Charles, Farmer; b Germany, s 1855; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Scoville, J M, res Baldwinsville, Cigar Mfr; b N Y, 1840, s 1859; P O Baldwinsville.
- Schenck, R, Farmer; b N Y, s 1827; P O Plainville.
- Schenck, Catharine M, Farmer; b N Y, s 1825; P O Plainville.
- Schenck, John, Farmer; b N Y, s 1815; P O Plainville.
- Smith, L E, Postoffice Baldwinsville, N Y.
- Skinner, D T, Postoffice Baldwinsville, N Y.
- Schenck, B B, res Plainville, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1815; P O Plainville.
- Sullivan, R B, res Plainville, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1876; P O Plainville.
- Shenp, Mrs A, res Little Utica, Farmer; b N Y, s 1847.
- Smith, Judson A, Farmer; b N Y, s 1855; P O Lysander.
- Slauson, J H, Farmer; b N Y, s 1858; Lysander.
- Snyder, R C, Farmer; Formerly Merchant; b N Y, s 1853; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Strahl & Bisbee, res Baldwinsville, Dealers in Meat, Hides, Pelts, etc.; b Germany, s 1854; P O Baldwinsville.
- Suydam, S C, res Baldwinsville, Jeweler and Druggist; b N Y, Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Schepler, William, Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Tucker & Crippen, res Baldwinsville, Dealers in Leaf Tobacco; b N Y, s 1847; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Tillotson, C H, Farmer; b N Y, s 1846; P O Lysander.
- Teall, Charles H, res Lysander, Farmer and Carpenter; b N Y, s 1840; Postoffice Lysander.
- Thompson, M S, res Lamsons, Ticket and Express Agent, P M, Merchant, Coal and Produce Dealer; b N Y, s 1842; Postoffice Lamsons.
- Toll, D C, res Baldwinsville, Deputy Sheriff; b N Y, s 1819; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Tappan, Wallace, res Baldwinsville, Merchant; b VanBuren, 1829, Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- VanLiew, J P, Farmer; b N J, s 1832; P O Lysander.
- Vincent, William, Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner; s 1868; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- VanDerveer, Henry, Farmer; b N Y, s 1825; P O Plainville.
- VanDerveer, Polly S, res Baldwinsville; b N Y; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- VanDerveer, D S, Farmer; b N Y, s 1834; P O Lysander.
- White, Nathaniel, res Baldwinsville, Lawyer, No 15 Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse, (firm Morgan & White,); b Town of Lysander; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Wormuth, Ezra, res Baldwinsville, Livery and Sale Stable; b N Y, s 1839; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Wilkins, William L, res Baldwinsville, Prop'r Seneca Flouring and Custom Mills; b N Y, s 1846; P O Baldwinsville.
- Wooster, Barclay, res Lysander, Hardware and Tinware; b N Y, s 1823; Postoffice Lysander.
- Winchel, W C, res Lysander, Merchant; b N Y, s 1827; Postoffice Lysander.
- Winchel, Mrs S C, res Lysander, Postmistress; b N Y, s 1833; Postoffice Lysander.
- Wright, M M; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Wormoth, Levi T, Farmer; b N Y, s 1850; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Wormoth, S, Farmer; b N Y, s 1839; P O Baldwinsville.
- White, J F, Farmer; s 1850; Postoffice Baldwinsville.
- Wagner, R A, Farmer; b N Y, s 1850; P O Baldwinsville.
- Wood, Fred E, Farmer; b N Y, s 1860; P O Baldwinsville.
- Wagner, Andrew, Farmer; b N Y, s 1841; P O Baldwinsville.
- Wagner, R, Farmer; b N Y, s 1857; P O Baldwinsville.
- Ward, Wm C, Tobacco Dealer; res Plainville, N Y; b N Y, s 1852; Postoffice Plainville; N Y.
- Wever, Chas A, res Baldwinsville, Wagon Manuf'r, Machine and Blacksmith Shop; b N Y, s 1846; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Wheeler, C. E. Farmer and Boat Carpenter; s 1845; P O Clay.
 Wheeler, Chas. Farmer and Boat Builder; b England; s 1836; Postoffice Clay.

TOWN OF ELBRIDGE

Arnold, Mrs S H. Postoffice Jordan; N Y.
 Baker, C O. Postoffice Elbridge; N Y.
 Butterfield, Alfred J. res Elbridge; Physician and Surgeon; b Portland Me. July 6, 1819; s March 15, 1870; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Bacon, L. Postoffice address of Warren street, Syracuse.
 Curtis, Arthur, res Elbridge; Marble and Granite Dealer; b Elbridge; 1839; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Clark, George, Farmer; b Elbridge; 1845; P O Elbridge.
 Compton, William, Postoffice Elbridge; Mfr Chairs; b New York; s 1845; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Crockett, Mrs A M. Postoffice address Jordan.
 Deputat, Mrs H. Postoffice address Jordan.
 Edwards, Wm O. res Jordan; Teacher; b New York; s 1854; P O Jordan.
 Elliot, L B. Farmer; b Lysander; 1851; Postoffice Jordan.
 Elliot, John K. Farmer; b Lysander; 1851; Postoffice Jordan.
 Garrison, Geo. B. res Jordan; Mfr Bedsteads; b Schuyler Co. July 1, 1820; s 1870; Postoffice Jordan.
 Harlin, F C. Postoffice Half-Way; Onondaga Co. N Y.
 Hardy, Mrs M W. Postoffice Jordan; N Y.
 Hill, Thomas W. Postoffice Elbridge; N Y.
 Hill, D M. Postoffice Elbridge.
 Husted, John, Farmer; b Orange Co. N Y. 1795 s 1836; Postoffice Jack's Reefs.
 Hopkins, T J. Postoffice Elbridge; N Y.
 Hutchell, Thomas S. res Elbridge; Marble and Granite Dealer; b Roxbury, Delaware Co. 1816 s 1854; P O Elbridge.
 Hall, Fred S. res Elbridge; Merchant and Druggist; b Skaneateles Village; 1820; P O Elbridge; N Y.
 Harwood, A W. res Elbridge; Undertaker and Furniture Dealer; b New York; 1844; Postoffice Jordan.
 Ingerson, F D. Postoffice Elbridge; N Y. (Retired).
 Jones, Alexander, Farmer; b Whitestown, Oswego Co. N Y. 1821 s 1850; Postoffice Jordan.
 Jackson, A. res Jordan; Dealer in Coal, Lumber and Grain; b New York; s 1855; Postoffice Jordan.
 Kelley, Chas C. res Elbridge; Hardware Merchant; b Syracuse; July 2, 1841; Postoffice Elbridge; N Y.
 Lewis, A D. res Jordan; Mfr Chairs; b New York; s 1844; Postoffice Jordan.
 Leitch, James B. Farmer; Postoffice Jordan; N Y.
 Lloyd, W. Farmer; res Jordan; Mfr 1841; P O Jordan.
 Marquette, George M. Postoffice Memphis.
 May, Nathan, Postoffice Elbridge.
 Monte, John, Farmer; b Elbridge; 1831; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Morrison, Peter, res Elbridge; b Amsterdam; N Y.; s 1811; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Martin, F C. Postoffice Half-Way.
 McGowan, Mrs C G. Postoffice Elbridge.
 McGown, Alexander, Postoffice Elbridge.
 McIntyre, Amos, Postoffice Jack's Reefs.
 Mason, L H. Farmer; b New York; s 85; Postoffice Jordan.
 Nashelson, Enoch C. Farmer; Hop-Kaiser and Assessor; b Elbridge; July 13, 1825; Postoffice Jordan.
 Niles, Richard, res Jordan; Proprietor Clinton House; Postoffice Jordan.
 Orr, Isaac C. Farmer; b New York; s 1832; P O Jordan.
 Park, A D. res Jordan; Mfr wheelbarrows; b New York; s 1836; Postoffice Jordan.
 Paulson, S O. Postoffice address of Harrison street, Syracuse.
 Pease, C. Postoffice Half-Way.
 Pearson, David, Farmer; b Orange Co. N Y. 1805 s 1848; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Rodger, James, res Jordan; Dealer in Coal, Grain and Lumber; b New York; 1810; Postoffice Jordan.
 Rodger, C. Postoffice Jordan.
 Rockwell, S L. res Jordan; Mfr Wheelbarrows; b New York; s 1862; Postoffice Jordan.
 Rose, H F. Postoffice Jordan.
 Russell, V. res Elbridge Village; Farmer and Surgeon; b Ashford, Franklin Co. Mass. 1815 s 1855; P O Elbridge.
 Russell, J M. Postoffice Jordan.
 Spry, H S. res Jordan; Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions at Syracuse; b Ct. s 1840; P O Jordan and Syracuse.
 Smith, Wm. Livery; Postoffice Jordan.
 Storking, Simon C. res Jordan; Tobacco and Cigars; b Aurelius, Cayuga Co. N Y. s 1850; Postoffice Jordan.
 Stevens, Thomas, Farmer; b Washington Co. N Y. 1803 s 1851; Postoffice Jordan.
 Strong, Bruce, res Elbridge; Proprietors Munro House; Postoffice Elbridge.
 Strong, Samuel, res Elbridge; Cabinet Maker and Machinist; b Manchester, Washington Co. Vt. s 1821; P O Elbridge.
 Strong, John A. Farmer; b Elbridge; 1804; P O Elbridge.
 Strong, George B. res Elbridge; Clergyman; b Orleans Co. 1847; 1811; 1850; P O Elbridge.
 Tracy, A E. res Jordan; Watches and Jewelry; b N Y. s 1833; P O Jordan.
 Thomas, John T. res Elbridge; Farmer and Furniture Mfr; b Newburgh, Orange Co. 1814 s 1825; P O Elbridge.

Toll, O A. P O Memphis.
 Tracy, J L. res Jordan; Mfr Agr Implements; b N Y. s 1857; P O Jordan.
 Tyler, J W. Farmer; b Marcellus; 1816; P O Jordan.
 Voorhees, James L. Farmer; b N Y. s 1847; P O Jordan.
 Voorhees, Mrs S A. P O Jordan.
 VanVleck, Alexander, res Jordan; Dealer in Lumber and Coal; b N Y. s 1857; P O Jordan.
 VanVechten, C H. Postoffice Elbridge.
 Winsor, H P. res Jordan; Publisher Jordan Transcript; b R I. s 1835; P O Jordan.
 Wood, Smith, Farmer; b N Y. s 1815; P O Jordan.
 Wright, T K. res Elbridge; Teacher; b Vermont; s 1846; P O Elbridge.
 Welch, A. P O Jordan.
 Whiting, H C. Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1823; P O Jordan.
 Warner, C M. res Jordan; Dealer in Coal, Lumber and Grain; Insurance and Postmaster; b N Y. s 1835; P O Jordan.
 Zeevalk, Henry, Farmer; b Elbridge; 1818; P O Elbridge.
 Zeevalk, Adolphus, Farmer; b Holland; 1824 s 1845; Postoffice Elbridge.

TOWN OF SKANEATELES

Alm, C W. res Skaneateles; Merchant; b N Y. s 1818; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Allen, Jacob H. Farmer; b N Y. s 1836; P O Skaneateles.
 Austin, Warren, res Skaneateles; retired Farmer; b N Y. s 1798; P O Skaneateles.
 Austin, Anthony, Farmer; b N Y. s 1821; P O Mandana.
 Ashpole, Wm. Farmer; b England; s 1830; P O Skaneateles.
 Andrews, F A. res Skaneateles; Propr Packwood House; b Ct. s 1825; P O Skaneateles.
 Andrews, E A. res Skaneateles; Propr Packwood House; b N Y. s 1835; P O Skaneateles.
 Allen F P. Book keeper; b Ct. s 1875; P O Skaneateles.
 Abercromby, H. Merchant and Decorative Painter.
 Barrow, George, res Skaneateles; Attorney-at-Law; b N Y. s 1839; P O Skaneateles.
 Brown, J C. Farmer; b N Y. s 1853; P O Skaneateles.
 Briggs, Daniel, Farmer; b R I. s 1796; (Deceased).
 Briggs, W. S. Farmer; b N Y. s 1809; P O Skaneateles.
 Clark, Wm H. Farmer; b England; s 1853; P O Skaneateles.
 Cornell, H. res Skaneateles; Propr Livery Stable; b N Y. s 1820; P O Skaneateles.
 Cleveland, Lewis W. res Skaneateles; retired Farmer; b Mass. s 1836; P O Skaneateles.
 Cleveland, Lucinda S. res Skaneateles; b N H. s 1809; P O Skaneateles.
 Coe, Capt E B. res Skaneateles; Master Steamboat "Glen Haven;" b N Y. s 1836; P O Skaneateles.
 Cook, Guy P. Farmer; b Marcellus; 1833; P O Marcellus.
 Dodge, H V. res Skaneateles; Editor and Proprietor "Democrat;" b Mass. s 1831; P O Skaneateles.
 Dando, Henry P. Farmer and Fruit Grower; b England; s 1833; P O Skaneateles.
 Dillingham, D S. res Skaneateles; Propr Livery Stable; b N Y. s 1826; P O Skaneateles.
 Ellery, W G. res Skaneateles; Att'y-at-law, Notary Public and Ins Agent; b N Y. s 1852; P O Skaneateles.
 Earl, G W. res Skaneateles; Physician and Surgeon; b N Y. s 1820; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Eggleston, Theodore, Farmer; b N Y. s 1823; P O Skaneateles.
 Earl, Andrew J. Farmer and Supervisor; b N Y. s 1818; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Eckett, Edward, res Skaneateles; Baker and Confectioner; b England; s 1809; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Elphick, John J. res Skaneateles; Blacksmith; b N Y. s 1845; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Earl, Julius, res Skaneateles; Prop'r Paper Mills; b N Y. s 1818; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Earl, Col Daniel, Farmer; b N Y. s 1803; P O Skaneateles.
 Earl, Sarah S. Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Fisher, Thomas, Farmer; b England; s 1848; P O Skaneateles.
 Fisher, Jacob, Farmer; b N Y.; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Fisher, John, Farmer; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Fairs, Henry, Farmer; b N Y. s 1858; P O Skaneateles.
 Falts, Harvey, Farmer; b N Y. s 1859; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Fulton, H D. Farmer; b N Y. s 1822; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Foote, Perry, Farmer; Lot 28.
 Foote, L B. Farmer; Lot 28.
 Gregory, J H. res Skaneateles; Tassel dir; b England; s 1832; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Gamble, John, res Mottville; Prop'r Gamble House; b Ireland; s 1849; Postoffice Mottville.
 Goss, William P. Farmer; b N Y. s 1831; P O Skaneateles.
 Glover, C H. res Skaneateles; Painter; b N Y. s 1872; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Gorham, G E. res Mottville, R R Conductor; b N Y.; s 1841; Postoffice Mottville.
 Harris, Geo L. res Skaneateles; Dentist; b N Y. s 1801; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Hunsiker, E. Farmer; b N Y. s 1830; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Hunt, Isreal, Farmer; b N Y. s 1808; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Harwich, James, Farmer; b England; s 1843; P O Skaneateles.
 Hoxie, Rosland R. Farmer; b N Y. s 1846; P O Skaneateles.
 Hendricks, Peter, res Skaneateles; Blacksmith; b N Y. s 1809; Postoffice Skaneateles.

Knox, J. K. res Skaneateles, Merchant; b New York, s 1874; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Krebs, Karl, res Skaneateles, "Propr Lake View House;" b Germany, s 1851; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lapham, A. A. res Skaneateles; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Leslie, E. Norman, res Skaneateles, Retired Merchant; b N Y, s 1851; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lee, Benoni, res Skaneateles, Attorney at Law; b Vt, s 1826; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lawrence, A. W. Farmer; b N Y, s 1817. P O Skaneateles.
 Loveless, Solomon, Retired Farmer; b N Y, s 1806. Postoffice Skaneateles.
 McLaughlin & Sons, J. Teasel Dealers.
 Marvin, Wm, res Skaneateles, Attorney at Law, ex U S Dist Judge; b N Y, s 1866. P O Skaneateles.
 Marshall, John B. res Skaneateles, Postmaster; b England, s 1846. P O Skaneateles.
 Mort n, Thos, res Mottville, Prop Woolen Mills, Mfr Shawls, Broadcloths and Fancy Cassimeres; b Scotland, s 1840. P O Mottville.
 Nurse, Wm, res Skaneateles, Painter; b England, s 1857; P O Skaneateles.
 Nurse, Wm H. res Skaneateles, Blacksmith; b New York, s 1859; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Pardee, C. res Skaneateles, Banker; b Skaneateles, 1797, P O Skaneateles. (Deceased.)
 Packwood, John, res Skaneateles, Carriage Mfr; b England, s 1834; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Parsons, Moses, Farmer; b Skaneateles, s 1815; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Purcell, F. J. res Skaneateles, Pastor of "St Mary's of the Lake," Rom. Cath. Ch.; b Ireland, s 1860; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Pardee, Amos, Retired Farmer; b Conn. s 1804; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Pardee, Amos R. Farmer; b N Y, s 1828; P O Skaneateles.
 Platt, Willis, Farmer; b Ct, s 1823; P O Skaneateles.
 Potter, Geo F, res Willow Glen, Paper Maker and Town Collector; b N Y, s 1845; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Root, Jas A. res Skaneateles, Farmer and Nurseryman; b N Y, s 1854; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Read, Joseph, Farmer; b N Y, s 1816; P O Skaneateles.
 Stephenson, J. C. res Skaneateles, Editor and Prop'r "Free Press;" b N Y, s 1858; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Smith, E. Keuel, res Skaneateles, Capitalist; b N Y, s 1852; P O Skaneateles.
 Sweeting, Chas, Farmer; b Canada, s 1857; P O Skaneateles Falls.
 Smith, Chas, Farmer; b England, s 1853; P O Skaneateles.
 Shepard, John, Farmer; b Conn, s 1791. (Deceased.)
 Shepard, Edward, Farmer; b N Y, s 1808; P O Marcellus.
 Sweet, L. A. Farmer; b N Y, s 1846; P O Skaneateles.
 Sweet, Mrs C. L.; b N Y, s 1823; P O Skaneateles.
 Skaban, J. Farmer; b Ireland; P O Skaneateles.
 Skaban, Wm, Farmer; b N Y, s 1851; P O Skaneateles.
 Sherman, Alfred, Farmer; b N Y, s 1842; P O Skaneateles.
 Saxton, Wm, Farmer; b N Y, s 1877; P O Skaneateles.
 Stacey, R. M. res Skaneateles, Prop'r Grocery and Meat Market; b N Y, s 1833; P O Skaneateles.
 Smith, Frank, Farmer; b N Y, s 1833; P O Skaneateles.
 Sinclair, F. A. Chair Mfr; P O Mottville.
 Thayer, J. res Skaneateles, President Bank of Skaneateles; b N Y, s 1835; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Thurlow, H. res Skaneateles, Teasel Dealer and Proprietor Restaurant; b England; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Thornton, Dewitt C. Farmer; b N Y, s 1851; P O Skaneateles.
 Thornton, Stephen, Farmer; b N Y, s 1827; P O Skaneateles.
 Thorne, Obadiah, Farmer and Teasel Dealer; b N Y, s 1844; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Thorne, W. G., Farmer and Teasel Dealer; b N Y, s 1844; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Vary, Henry H. Farmer; b N Y, s 1841; P O Skaneateles.
 Wyckoff, C. C. Farmer; b N Y, s 1823; P O Skaneateles.
 Weeks, F. G. res Skaneateles, Farmer, Paper Manufacturer and Teasel Dealer; b England, s 1834; P O Skaneateles.
 Wilkinson, Alfred, Farmer. (Deceased.)
 Wilkinson, Mrs S. T.; b N Y, s 1825. Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Wright, A. M. res Skaneateles; Principal Union Free School; b N Y, s 1875; Postoffice Skaneateles.

TOWN OF SPAFFORD.

Anthony, George H. res Spafford Corners, Proprietor Spafford House; b Cortland Co, 1833, s 1868; Postoffice Spafford Corners.
 Davis, Richard H. res Borodino, (firm Davis & Hawtin); b England, s 1859; Postoffice Borodino.
 Doolittle, Warren, res Lot 76, Retired Farmer; b Conn, 1812, s 1842; Postoffice Borodino.
 Doolittle, Ruth Stacy, wife of W Doolittle; b Conn, 1815, s 1842; Postoffice Borodino.
 Enos, Joseph H. Farmer; b Spafford, 1814; P O Skaneateles.
 Enos, Hannah, wife of J H Enos; b Spafford, 1816; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Enos, Joseph, father of J H Enos; b Mass, 1779, s 1805; died 1852.
 Enos, Chloe, wife of Joseph Enos; b Mass, 1777, s 1805; died 1848.

Gay, Robert Martin, Farmer; b Cortland Co., s 1840; Postoffice Borodino.
 Gay, Callista Owen, wife of R M Gay; b Rensselaer Co., 1815, s 1840; Postoffice Borodino.
 Gifford, Henry A. Lot 68, Farmer; b Dutchess Co., 1809, s 1844; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Gifford, Betsey, wife of H A Gifford; b Dutchess Co., 1812, s 1844; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Gifford, Garrison A. Lot 68, Farmer; b Clintonville, s 1853; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Gifford, Fannie M. wife of G A Gifford; b Spafford, 1854; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Harvey, Mark, Farmer and Blooded-stock Raiser; b Spafford, s 1832; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Harvey, Paul, Farmer; b Vermont, 1794, s 1796; died 1852.
 Harvey, Sally, wife of Paul Harvey; b N Y, 1796, s 1811.
 Harvey, Adaline, daughter of Paul and Sally Harvey, b Spafford, 1818; Postoffice Thorn Hill.
 Hill, Wm. Lot 75, Farmer; b Cayuga Co, 1811, s 1846; died May 3, 1877.
 Hill, Mary Jane, widow of Wm Hill; b Saratoga Co, 1822, s 1846; Postoffice Borodino.
 Haaker, Richard, Farmer and Butcher; b England, 1817, s 1865; Postoffice Borodino.
 Haaker, Frederick, Farmer and Butcher; b Cayuga Co, 1852, s 1865.
 Hawtin, George, Machinist and Prop'r Saw Mill; (firm Davis & Hawtin) b England, s 1859; P O Borodino.
 Haight, Titus, Farmer; b Dutchess Co, 1797; s 1828; died January 18, 1808.
 Haight, Hannah, wife of Titus Haight; b Dutchess Co, 1801, s 1828; died September 4, 1873.
 Haight, Henry J. Lots 69 and 74, Farmer; b Spafford, s 1841; Postoffice Borodino.
 Haight, Dora, wife of Henry Haight; b Spafford, 1850; Postoffice Borodino.
 Legg, W. W. res Borodino, Postmaster, b Spafford, s 1815; Postoffice Borodino.
 Legg, Minerva A. wife of W W Legg; b Spafford, 1819; Postoffice Borodino.
 Lewis, John J. Farmer; b England, 1827, s 1846; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lewis, Lucy, wife of John J Lewis; b England, s 1864; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lewis, Rosa M. daughter John J and Lucy Lewis; b Spafford, 1868; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Lawrence, W. H. Postoffice Spafford Corners.
 Lyon, C. B. Postoffice Spafford Corners.
 Moule, Moses P. Lot 74, Farmer, Patentee and Manufacturer of Moule's Celebrated Bag-Holder "Good Help;" b Ulster Co, 1821, s 1850; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Moule, Cordelia Ingham, wife of Moses P Moule; b Dutchess Co, 1812, s 1838; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Moule, Philip I. son of M P Moule; b Monroe Co, 1851, s 1851; Postoffice Syracuse.
 Moule, Conger A. son of M P Moule; b Spafford, 1853; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Mason, Mortimer, Lot 74, Farmer and School Teacher; b Mass, 1825, s 1831; Postoffice Borodino.
 Mason, Esther P. Vail, wife of Mortimer Mason; b Skaneateles, s 1828; Postoffice Borodino.
 Morton, Orson B. Lot 74, Farmer, Inventor and Manufacturer of Morton's Sulkey Harrow; b LaFayette; s 1835; Postoffice Borodino.
 Morton, Susan A. Bass, wife of Orson B Morton; b Hamilton Co, 1840, s 1873; Postoffice Borodino.
 Morton, Ambrose, father of O B Morton; Farmer; b Mass, s 1788; died 1863.
 Morton, Sabrina, wife of Ambrose Morton; b Vermont, 1796, s 1801; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Mason, I. L. Farmer, b N Y, s 1820; Postoffice Skaneateles.
 Newvill, Alex C. Farmer; b Otisco, 1817; Postoffice Borodino.
 Newvill, Climena J. b Otisco, s 1816; Postoffice Borodino.
 Norton, Seymour; Postoffice Spafford Corners.
 Olmsted, Jeremiah, Farmer; b Montgomery Co, 1835, s 1835; Postoffice Borodino.
 Olmsted, Lavina, wife of J Olmsted; b Marcellus, 1839; Postoffice Borodino.
 Purchase, Samuel, Farmer; b Skaneateles; Postoffice Borodino.
 Purchase, Harriet, wife of Samuel Purchase; b Camillus; Postoffice Borodino.
 Stanton, Samuel H.; Postoffice Borodino.
 Smith, Myron K. Farmer; b Spafford; s 1847; P O Borodino.
 Smith, Jennie Becker, wife of Myron R Smith; b Spafford, s 1851; Postoffice Borodino.
 Tripp, Van Dyke, res Borodino, Physician and Surgeon; b Madison Co, 1833, s 1866; Postoffice Borodino.
 Taft, John P.; Postoffice Spafford Corners.
 Weston, Henry, Farmer and Supervisor; b Spafford, 1830; Postoffice Borodino.
 Weston, Sarah E. wife of Henry Weston; b Marcellus, 1830; Postoffice Borodino.

TOWN OF MARCELLUS.

Alvord, Richard W. res Marcellus, Prop'r Alvord House; b Saratoga Co, 1826, s 1850; P O Marcellus.

Clark, A. K. res Baldwinsville, Farmer, Justice Peace and Mfr Pumps; b N Y, s 1833; P O Baldwinsville.

Crego, Ira L. Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1825; died 1865.

Crego, Charlotte, Farmer; b N Y, s 1828; P O Baldwinsville.

Crum, A. B. Farmer; b N Y, s 1854; P O Baldwinsville.

Crum, A. Farmer; b N Y, s 1816; P O Baldwinsville.

Cornell, Elijah, Farmer; b N Y, s 1822; P O VanBuren.

Cornell, Abner, Farmer; b N Y, s 1827; P O Baldwinsville.

Cornell, Wm P. Farmer; b N Y, s 1845; P O Baldwinsville.

Cornell, Leonard, Farmer; b N Y, s 1827; P O Memphis.

Clifton, Wm. Farmer; b England, s 1852; P O Baldwinsville.

Clark, Joshua W. Farmer; b N Y, s 1826; P O Baldwinsville.

Campbell, Ethan, Farmer and J P; b N Y, s 1817; Postoffice Memphis.

Campbell, Wm B. Retired; b N Y, s 1814; P O Memphis.

Daboll, Henry, Farmer; b Conn, s 1842; P O Memphis.

Dingman, Lewis, Farmer; b N Y; died 1866.

Dingman, Eliza M. Farmer; b N Y, s 1826; P O Memphis.

Davis, Warren, Farmer; b Mass, s 1834; P O Warners.

Ecker, Geo, Farmer; b N Y, s 1839; P O Belle Isle.

Fellows, David G. Farmer; b N Y, s 1847; died 1876.

Fellows, Mary, Farmer; b N Y, s 1847; P O Baldwinsville.

Foster, Russell, Farmer; b N Y, s 1806; P O Memphis.

Foster, Leonard, Farmer; b N Y, s 1813; P O Warners.

Filkins, Chas, Farmer; b N Y, s 1834; P O Memphis.

Gridley, John, Farmer; b Conn, s 1803; P O Memphis.

Hall, Horace G. Farmer; b N Y, s 1831; P O Baldwinsville.

Haynes, Col Thaddeus, Farmer; b N Y, s 1808; P O Baldwinsville.

Haynes, John, Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1801. (Died 1870.)

Haynes, David, Farmer; b N Y, s 1825; P O Baldwinsville.

Haynes, Wm. Farmer; b N Y, s 1838; P O Baldwinsville.

Hay, Luther, Farmer; b N Y, s 1831; P O Baldwinsville.

Harrington, Martin, Farmer; b N Y, s 1840; P O Baldwinsville.

Hall, Geo W. Farmer; b N Y, s 1829; P O Memphis.

Harrington, Isaac, Farmer; b N Y, s 1821; P O Baldwinsville.

Howe, Albert, Farmer; b N Y, s 1849; P O Baldwinsville.

Higgins, Seabury M. Phys and Surg; b Mass, s 1837; P O Memphis.

Harper, Wm Henry, Farmer; b N Y, s 1867; P O Warners.

Hungerford, Samuel H. Farmer; b N Y, s 1822; P O Memphis.

Hungerford, O. H. Farmer; b N Y, s 1849; P O Memphis.

Ingoldsby, Maynard, Farmer; b N Y, s 1828; P O Warners.

Kenyon, Jacob C. res Baldwinsville, General Wrapping Paper Mfr'y; b N Y, s 1865; P O Baldwinsville.

Kratzer, Thomas, Farmer; b Germany, s 1867; P O Baldwinsville.

Linsday, Daniel S. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1801. (Died 1877.)

Linsday, Oliver, Farmer; b N Y, s 1809; P O Baldwinsville.

Loveless, Daniel, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1803. (Died 1877.)

Loveless, Robert, Farmer; b N Y, s 1844; P O Baldwinsville.

Laufare, H E. Farmer; b N Y, s 1844; P O Memphis.

Miller, Henry, Farmer; b N Y, s 1862; P O Baldwinsville.

Marouey, Wm. Farmer; b Ireland, s 1854; P O Baldwinsville.

Maltby, Lyman, Farmer; b N Y, s 1819; P O Baldwinsville.

Maltby, Jacob, Farmer; b Middlesex, Mass. (Deceased.)

Molby, John, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1817. (Died 1859.)

Molby, Clarissa, Farmer; b N Y, s 1818; P O Memphis.

Meigs, Ruel, Farmer; b N Y, s 1823; P O Baldwinsville.

Marvin, Geo W, Retired; b Conn, s 1811; Postoffice Warners.

Marvin, Geo W Jr, Farmer; b N Y, s 1842; Postoffice Warners.

Newport, Richard P. Farmer and Blacksmith; b England, s 1839; Postoffice Memphis.

Nichols, Francis R. Farmer and Dealer in General Mdse; b Onondaga Co, s 1801; died 1865.

Nichols, Erwin F. Farmer; s 1844; Postoffice Warners.

Nostrand, John, Farmer; b N Y, s 1815; Postoffice Memphis.

O'Brien, Thomas, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1852; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

O'Brien, Daniel, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1850; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Onderkirk, Horace, Farmer; b N Y, s 1822; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Parry, Elisha R. Farmer; b England; Postoffice Memphis.

Parry, Joseph E. Farmer; b N Y, s 1851; Postoffice Memphis.

Pelton, Phillip, Farmer; b N Y, s 1838; P O Baldwinsville.

Peck, Homer, Farmer; Postoffice Van Buren.

Reese, Jacob, Farmer; b N Y, s 1855; P O Baldwinsville.

Reed, Wm. Farmer; b N Y, s 1815; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Resseguie, Noah, Farmer; b N Y, s 1832; Postoffice Memphis.

Schepler, Wm. Dealer in Cattle and Butcher; b Germany, s 1851; Postoffice Stiles.

Smith, Augustus, Farmer; b Conn, s 1814; P O Baldwinsville.

Sears, Rufus, Farmer, b Onondaga Co, s 1819; died 1876.

Sears, Jane E. Farmer, b N Y, s 1824; Postoffice Onondaga.

Sears, James, Farmer; b N Y, s 1822; Postoffice Onondaga.

Sullivan, John, Farmer; b Ireland, s 1853. Postoffice Stiles.

Spore, Abraham, Farmer, b Montgomery Co, s 1815; died 1873.

Spore, Betsey, Farmer; b N Y, s 1815; P O Baldwinsville.

Sullivan, Napoleon B. Physician and Surgeon; b N Y, s 1829; Postoffice Memphis.

Spaulding, Chauncey B. Farmer; b N Y, s 1837; P O Memphis.

Smith, Maynard, Farmer, Saw Mill, Ice and Cider; b N Y, s 1829; Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Schuyler, Chas M. Farmer, b N Y, s 1841; P O Baldwinsville.

Talmage, Lewis, Farmer; b N Y, s 1825; P O Baldwinsville.

Talmage, Enos L. Farmer; b N Y, s 1817; P O Baldwinsville.

Talmadge, Isaac, Farmer; b N Y, s 1817; died 1875.

Talmadge, Jonas M. Farmer; b N Y, s 1837; P O Baldwinsville.

Turner, Uriah, Farmer; b N Y, s 1839; P O Baldwinsville.

Voorhees, David, Farmer; b N Y, s 1824; P O Baldwinsville.

VanVolkenburgh, Henry, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1834; died 1876.

VanVolkenburgh, Mary, Farmer; b N Y, s 1832; P O Memphis.

White, W S. Farmer and Pump Manufr; b N Y, s 1822. Postoffice Baldwinsville.

Williams, Nathan, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1797; died 1873.

Williams, Louisa, Farmer; b N Y, s 1804; P O Baldwinsville.

Weaver, Martin L. Farmer; b N Y, s 1814; P O Baldwinsville.

Wright, John, Farmer; b N Y, s 1832; P O Baldwinsville.

Wormuth, Moses, Farmer; b Montgomery Co, s 1837; died 1875.

Wormuth, Mary F. Farmer; b N Y, s 1837; P O Stiles.

Warner, Leonard, Farmer; b N Y, s 1821; P O Baldwinsville.

White, Trueman, Farmer; b N Y, s 1807; P O Baldwinsville.

White, Jonas T. Farmer; b N Y, s 1848; P O Baldwinsville.

Widger, Erwin, Farmer; b N Y, s 1838; P O Baldwinsville.

Weaver, Abel, Retired; Postoffice Warners.

Weaver, Trueman, Farmer; b N Y, s 1824; P O Warners.

TOWN OF DE WITT.

Adcock, Geo, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1827; P O Fayetteville.

Bumer, John P. Lot 21, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1841; Postoffice Syracuse.

Bates, John W. Farmer and Dairyman, Overseer Poor; b Onondaga Co, 1833; P O DeWitt Centre.

Bosse, J. Fred, Gardener and Carpenter; b Germany, s 1848; Postoffice DeWitt.

Bogardus, Eugene, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1837; Postoffice Syracuse.

Brayton, Warren C. Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock; b Washington Co, s 1857; Postoffice Syracuse.

Brooks, George, Farmer; b Albany Co, s 1829; P O DeWitt.

Breer, Henry, Central City Phosphate Works; b Germany; Postoffice Syracuse.

Black, Abram M. res DeWitt, Retired Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1813; Postoffice DeWitt.

Blanchard, Frank J. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1833; Postoffice Fayetteville.

Cobb, E. D. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1809; P O DeWitt.

Clark, Elijah, res East Syracuse, Retired Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1804; Postoffice East Syracuse.

Campbell, A. B. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1811; Postoffice Fayetteville.

Campbell, Harriet M. b Onondaga Co 1821.

Colvin, B F. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1838; P O Syracuse.

Cadogan, Asa, Farmer; b Herkimer Co, s 1827; Postoffice Jamesville.

Chapman, Carlton E. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1828. Postoffice Jamesville.

Carpenter, Vliet, Farmer; Dutchess Co, s 1816; P O Collamer.

Doe, James, Miller; Prop'r New York Mills; b England, s 1835; Postoffice DeWitt.

Dunlop, Robert, Plaster and Lime Mfr; b Albany Co, s 1833; Postoffice Jamesville.

Edwards, H K. Under-Sheriff; b Onondaga Co, s 1828; Postoffice DeWitt.

Furbeck, J I. Farmer and J P, b Albany Co, s 1834; Postoffice Collamer.

Ferris, G C. Farmer; b Conn, s 1855; Postoffice DeWitt.

Gove, Perry B. res Jamesville, Miller; b N H, 1831; Postoffice Jamesville.

Gregory, Benjamin S, res Jamesville, Att'y and Ins Agent; b Orange Co, s 1835; Postoffice Jamesville.

Getman, Geo H. Lot 30. Farmer and Dairyman; b Jefferson Co, s 1866; Postoffice Syracuse.

Hill, J L. Farmer; b Pompey; P O Syracuse.

Holbrook, J G. Blacksmith; b Pompey, s 1837; P O Jamesville.

Headson, Stephen, res DeWitt Centre, Merchant; b France, s 1832; Postoffice DeWitt Centre.

Harrower, P W. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1816; P O Syracuse.

Hotchkiss, Jerome, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1838; P O Syracuse.

Hotchkiss, Wm. Farmer; b Conn, s 1819. (Died 1867.)

Jones, John, Lot 31; b England, s 1845; P O East Syracuse.

Jones, Mary, Lot 31; b England, s 1845; P O East Syracuse.

Kinne, Prentice, Carpenter; b Sullivan Co, s 1839, P O DeWitt.

Kimber, James, Farmer; b England, 1847, s 1851; P O DeWitt.

Kinne, Rufus R. res East Syracuse, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1821; Postoffice East Syracuse.

Kinne, Emerson, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1804; P O DeWitt Centre.

Kinne, Mason P. Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1818; P O DeWitt Centre.

Kuapp, Edwin A. res Jamesville, Physician; b Oneida Co, s 1857; Postoffice Jamesville.

Kinne, Ira, Farmer; b DeWitt, s 1819; P O DeWitt Centre.

Kane, A. S. R. Farmer, Mailing and Plaster, b Onondaga, 1834, P O DeWitt.

Lewis, Simeon, Farmer and Dairyman, b Onondaga Co. s 1840, Postoffice Syracuse.

Luddington, Lorain, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. s 1841, P O Syracuse.

Miller, David S, Lot 19, Farmer and Dairyman, b Onondaga Co. s 1804, Postoffice Onondaga.

Marsh, Daniel, Farmer and Carpenter, b Onondaga Co. 1827; Postoffice Onondaga.

McKinley, R W, Lot 10, Farmer and School Commissioner, b Onondaga Co. s 1838, P O Onondaga.

Marst, James, b Onondaga Co. s 1838, Deceased.

Mathews, Michael H, Lot 10, Fruit Grower, b Switzerland, s 1838, P O Onondaga.

Maynard, John J, Farmer, b Jefferson Co. s 1849, P O DeWitt.

Palmer, Stephen J, Lot 20, Farmer, b Madison Co s 1845, P O Onondaga.

Powlesland, W H, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. s 1841, Postoffice Onondaga.

Powlesland, Mrs. Helen, (wife of W H Powlesland, b Syracuse s 1841), P O Onondaga.

Powlesland, George, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. s 1838, P O Onondaga.

Powlesland, Mrs W, (wife of George Powlesland, b Onondaga Co. s 1841, P O Onondaga).

Quimby, Mark, Farmer and Dairyman, b Madison Co. s 1866; P O Onondaga Centre.

Roskopf, Alexander, res Lot 22, Farmer, b Germany, s 1860; P O Onondaga.

Seely, George B, Fruit Grower, b Onondaga Co. s 1824, P O Syracuse.

Smith, J Henry, Farmer and Dealer in Plaster, b Dutchess Co. s 1829, P O LaFayette.

Shepherd, Boston, Farmer, b Pompey, s 1811, P O Jamesville.

Smith, Henry J, Farmer and Carpenter, b Onondaga Co. s 1826, P O Syracuse.

Smith, John W, b New Hampshire, s 1826, P O Syracuse.

Spencer, Chas, Farmer, b England, s 1826, P O Onondaga Centre.

Stanton, B F, Proprietor Dewitt Flouring Mills, b Pompey, s 1829, P O LaFayetteville.

Sharwin, A B, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. s 1821, P O Dewitt.

Tammes, Thomas E, Farmer, b Dewitt, s 1825, Postoffice Onondaga.

Webb, Leonard B, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. 1836; Postoffice Onondaga.

Weston, Henry D, res Jamesville, Cement, Lime and Plaster, b Onondaga Co. 1836, Postoffice Jamesville.

Ward, Rufus, Railroad Farmer, b Albany Co. s 1825, Postoffice Syracuse.

Wicks, A F, Farmer and Dealer in Plaster, b Onondaga Co. s 1836, Postoffice Onondaga.

Wicks, Mathias D, res Onondaga Centre, Proprietor Wells House, b Onondaga Co. 1838, Postoffice Onondaga Centre.

Worland, M P, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. s 1836, Postoffice Onondaga.

Wright, George W, Farmer, b Onondaga Co. 1814, Postoffice Onondaga.

Yartukoff, Hercules N, Farmer and Dairyman, b Onondaga Co. s 25, Postoffice Syracuse, 4th Wisconsin Regt.

TOWN OF LA FAYETTE

Abbott, John H, Farmer, b LaFayette s 1806, Postoffice LaFayette.

Abbott, Mrs Susan, (wife of J H Abbott, b Cortland Co. s 1829, Postoffice LaFayette).

Baker, Lemuel, a son of John Sloop Baker, b Mass. s 1805, Postoffice LaFayette.

Baker, Alexander, Farmer, res Onondaga Center, b LaFayette, 1807, Postoffice LaFayette.

Baker, Martin, Farmer, b LaFayette, 1807, Postoffice LaFayette.

Baker, Luther, Farmer, b Onondaga, s 1800, P O LaFayette.

Baker, James, res LaFayette, Farmer, b Saratoga Co. s 1804, P O Onondaga LaFayette.

Baker, William, Farmer, b Mass. s 1805, P O Onondaga LaFayette.

Baker, George H, Farmer, b N Y, res Onondaga LaFayette.

Baker, James, Farmer, b Pompey, s 1807, P O LaFayette.

Baker, James, Farmer, b Pompey, 1807, Postoffice Pompey.

Cox, H, res LaFayette, Station Agent, b Onondaga, N Y R R, res Onondaga, Farmer, b Dutchess Co. s 1805, Postoffice LaFayette.

Crowder, David A, res Cardiff, Proprietor Cardiff Mill, b Madison Co. s 1836, Postoffice Cardiff.

Crook, J. L. Farmer, b Pompey, 1814, Postoffice Onondaga.

Crook, J M, Onondaga Co. s 1815, P O Pompey.

Dorman, George A, res Cardiff, Merchant, b Cortland Co. s 1808, Postoffice Cardiff.

Dorman, A. S., (wife of George A Dorman, b Tully, s 1808, Postoffice Cardiff).

Dorman, Charles F, Farmer, b Pompey, s 1827, P O La Fayette.

Danforth, Thomas, Farmer, b Chautauque Co. s 1804, Postoffice La Fayette.

Danforth, John B, (wife of Thomas Danforth, b La Fayette 1816, Postoffice La Fayette).

Donningham, Wm, Farmer, b La Fayette, 1829, Postoffice La Fayette.

Farrington, F J, Farmer, b La Fayette, s 1835, P O Cardiff.

Fuller, Andrew, Farmer, b La Fayette, s 1828, P O La Fayette.

Fuller, Julia C, (wife of Andrew Fuller, b Cort and Co. s 1815; Postoffice La Fayette).

Gilbert, Hiram, Farmer, b Conn, s 1815; Postoffice Jamesville.

Hale, Leander, Farmer, b Conn s 1814, Postoffice Jamesville.

Henders, W T, Farmer, b Tully, s 1828, Postoffice Cardiff.

Hill, Lewis O, Farmer, b Pompey, s 1795, P O La Fayette.

Hotaling, Julia, b Onondaga Co. 1852; P O La Fayette.

Hotaling, Stephen, Farmer, b Pompey, s 1802, P O La Fayette.

Hotaling, Polly E, (wife of S Hotaling, b Pompey, s 1806, died April 1811).

Hought, A, (Vosey A, res Cardiff, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer, b Herkimer Co. s 1834, Postoffice Cardiff).

Hoyt, Chas W, res La Fayette; Retired Farmer.

Hoyt, William H, res Cardiff, Merchant, b Onondaga Co. s 1811, Postoffice Cardiff.

Hoyt, Anydine H, (wife of W H Hoyt, b Fabius, s 1824, Postoffice Cardiff).

Hoyt, Philander, Farmer, b La Fayette, s 1826, Postoffice La Fayette.

Hoyt, Lucinda, (wife of Philander Hoyt, b Niagara Co. s 1829, Postoffice La Fayette).

Jones, William, b Wales, s 1837, died 1876.

Jones, Mrs Elizabeth, (wife of William Jones, b Tompkins Co. s 1820, Postoffice Cardiff).

Jackson, Chas R, Farmer, b Conn s 1814, P O La Fayette.

Johnson, Mark, Farmer, b La Fayette, s 1834, P O Onondaga.

Johnson, Caroline T, (wife of Mark Johnson, b La Fayette, 1840, Postoffice Onondaga).

King, R C, Farmer, s 1806, Postoffice La Fayette.

McIntyre, George W, res La Fayette, Merchant, Postmaster and Supervisor, s 1840, Postoffice La Fayette.

Northway, D G, Farmer, b Pompey s 1817, P O Cardiff.

Newell, Timothy, res LaFayette, Merchant, b LaFayette, s 1826, Postoffice LaFayette.

Newell, Ann P, (wife of Timothy Newell, b LaFayette 1835; Postoffice LaFayette).

Palmer, Avery R, ex-Supervisor, b Onondaga Co. s 1827, Postoffice LaFayette.

Park, Robert S, res Cardiff, Merchant, P M and J P, b LaFayette, s 1836, Postoffice Cardiff.

Park, Mrs S C, res Cardiff, (wife of R S Park, b Cortland Co. s 1851, Postoffice Cardiff).

Ryder, E, res Cardiff, res Onondaga, s 1808, P O Cardiff.

Sanchez, Wm H, Postoffice Tully Valley, N Y.

Shaw, John.

Smith, Loren, L, Farmer, b Vt. s 1831, P O Jamesville.

Smith, Bartlett B, (wife of Loren L Smith, LaFayette 1854).

Thomas, Harrison, Farmer, b LaFayette, s 1834, Postoffice LaFayette.

Thomas, Charles S, Farmer, died Aug 1867, b LaFayette, s 1821.

Thomas, Helen S, (wife of Charles S Thomas, b Manlius, s 1836, Postoffice LaFayette).

Van DeWalker, Martin, Farmer, b Schoharie Co. s 1808; Postoffice La Fayette.

Van DeWalker, Nancy, (wife of Martin Van DeWalker, b Tully, s 1809; Postoffice Cardiff).

TOWN OF TULLY

Abbott, H H, Stock Dealer, b Cortland Co. died 1876.

Abbott, Mrs Susan, (widow of H H Abbott, b Tully, 1824; Postoffice Tully).

Birney, Joseph, Farmer, b Fabius, s 1845; P O Tully.

Birney, James G, Farmer, b Fabius, s 1847; P O Tully.

Babcock, Mrs Polly, (wife of Hiram Babcock, b Manlius, s 1802; Postoffice Tully).

Baker, Salmon, Farmer, b Vt., Dec. 25, 1836, s 1812; Postoffice Tully.

Camp, Nelson, res Tully, Baptist Minister, b Conn, s 1826; Postoffice Tully.

Chase, Russell F, Farmer, b Tully, 1818, P O Tully.

Comings, Wm, Farmer, b Cortland Co. s 1806; P O Tully.

Earle, W L, res Tully, Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, b Cortland Co. s 1874, P O Tully.

Daniels, Alfred, b Carpenter, b Tully, s 1825, P O Vesper.

Fuller, Frank, Farmer, b Syracuse, s 1844; Postoffice Tully.

Fuller, Martin G, Farmer, b Tully, s 1830, Postoffice Tully.

Farnham, Samuel M, res Tully, Physician, b Pompey, s 1810; Postoffice Tully.

French, Aphias, res Vesper, J P and P M, b Onondaga, s 1840, Postoffice Vesper.

Edwards, Daniel, Farmer, b Onondaga, s 1800, died Nov. 1864.

Gardner, Chas A, Farmer, b Tully, 1848, Postoffice Tully.

Gardner, Orinda, (wife of Wm C Gardner, b Pompey, s 1808, Postoffice Tully).

Gardner, Wm C, Merchant and Farmer, b Rensselaer Co. s 1829.

Hollenbeck, Isaac, Farmer, b Tully, s 1815, died 1874.

Hollenbeck, Lydia M, (widow of Isaac Hollenbeck, b Tully, s 1817, P O Tully).

Hayes, Robert, Farmer, b Albany Co. s 1827; P O Tully Valley.

Hayes, Thomas, Farmer. (Died 1865.)
 Kellogg, Clarissa, widow of Cyrus Kellogg; b Hamilton Co, s 1835; Postoffice Vesper.
 Kellogg, Cyrus, Farmer; b Albany Co, s 1827. (Died 1864.)
 King, George, Farmer and Teacher; b Cortland Co, s 1847; P O Vesper.
 King, E V, Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock; b Tully, s 1836; Postoffice Tully.
 King, H F, res Tully, Merchant and Postmaster; b Conn, s 1820. (Died 1856.)
 King, Mary E, widow of H F King; b Conn, s 1820; P O Tully.
 King, H K, res Tully, Insurance and Loan Agent; b Tully, s 1829; Postoffice Tully.
 Lake, Wilnot, Retired; b Conn, s 1807; P O Tully.
 Lake, Cynthia, widow of A W Lake; b Manlius, s 1796; P O Tully.
 Miles, Chas W, Farmer and Dairyman; b Fabius, s 1839; P O Fabius.
 Nichols, A N, Lot 26, Farmer; b Delaware Co, s 1838; P O Vesper.
 Ousby, John, Farmer and Dairyman; b England, s 1840; P O Tully.
 Ousby, J F, Farmer; b Tully, s 1853; P O Tully.
 Pearsall, Isaac, Farmer; b Dutchess Co, s 1829; P O Vesper.
 Peters, Richard J, Farmer, Delaware Co, s 1829; P O Tully.
 Stanton, George, Farmer; b Schoharie Co, s 1849; P O Tully.
 Seely, John, s 1829.
 Smith, Thomas, Landscape Painter; b Scotland, s 1866. P O Vesper.
 Smith, Dolly, (widow of A. Smith,) b Mass, s 1821; P O Tully.
 Strail, Richard, Farmer; b Schoharie Co, s 1823; P O Tully.
 Sanchez, W H, Farmer; b Florida, s 1875; P O Tully Valley.
 Smith, Armenius, res Tully, Harness Maker; b Mass, s 1813; P O Tully.
 Seeley, Gideon, Farmer; s 1818.
 Seeley, Henry, s 1857.
 VanBergen, Henry, Farmer; died 1856; b Greene Co, s 1823.
 VanBergen, A. H., Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock; b Tully, 1839; P O Tully.
 VanCamp, Wm., Farmer; b Cortland Co, s 1835; P O Tully.
 VanBergen, Robert L., Farmer; b Greene Co, s 1823; Postoffice Tully.
 Warner, L. L, Farmer; died Nov. 3, 1867; b Onondaga Co., s 1844.
 Warner, Almada, (widow of L. L. Warner,) b Onondaga Co., s 1837; P O Tully.
 Willis, Samuel, Supervisor; b Hamilton Co, s 1840; P O Tully.
 Willis, L. res Tully, M.E. Minister; b Hamilton Co. P O Tully.
 Willis, Lewis, Farmer; Died 1873; b Hamilton Co, s 1842.
 Willis, Ellen, (widow of L. Willis;) b Washington Co, s 1828; P O Tully.
 Winchell, James, Farmer; died 1850; b Vt. 1801.
 Winchell, E, Farmer; b Greene Co, s 1812; P O Tully Va'l'y.
 Woodmansee, Harriet, (widow of Jerry M Woodmansee,) b Onondaga Co, s 1835; P O Vesper.
 Woodmansee, Jerry M, Farmer; Died August 4, 1874; b Onondaga Co, s 1828.
 Wooster, Muray, res Tully; b Conn, s 1833; P O Tully.

TOWN OF FABIUS.

Radfish, Benjamin, res Fabius, Miller; b Mass, s 1867; Postoffice Fabius.
 Beamer, Lewis, res Fabius, Prop'r Machine Shop and Foundry; b Onondaga Co, s 1840; Postoffice Fabius.
 Barnes, Oscar A, res Fabius, Carriage-Repository; b Onondaga Co, 1843; Postoffice Fabius.
 Beman, I H, res Fabius, Pastor Free Will Baptist Church; b Steuben Co, s 1877; Postoffice Fabius.
 Benson, Warren; b Pompey, 1817; deceased.
 Benson, Katherine, wife of late Warren Benson; b Fabius, 1815; Postoffice Fabius.
 Chaffee, Lyman, res Fabius, Retired; b Conn, s 1856; Postoffice Fabius.
 Chaffee, C S, Prop'r Saw Mill, &c; b Oswego Co, s 1856; Postoffice Fabius.
 Cadwell, Anson, Farmer; b Cortland Co, 1806, s 1850; Postoffice Fabius.
 Case, Isaac, Farmer; b Pompey, s 1819; P O Fabius.
 Dygert, Asa B, Traveling Agent; b Onondaga Co, 1828; P O Fabius.
 Ellis, Mrs A, res Fabius, Millinery; b Onondaga Co; Postoffice Fabius.
 Ellis, Ansel, res Fabius, Carriage Repository; b Onondaga Co, 1832; Postoffice Fabius.
 Elmore, C, Farmer; b Wyoming Co, 1860; P O Summit Station.
 Fowler, Hubbard I, Retired Farmer, b Dutchess Co, s 1843; Postoffice Fabius.
 Fosmer, E A, res Fabius, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker; b Onondaga Co, 1851; Postoffice Fabius.
 French, D W, Farmer and School Teacher; b Tully, 1847; Postoffice Summit Station.
 Gallinger, George H, Farmer; b Canada 1839, s 1853 P O Fabius.
 Green, Wm, res Summit Station, Mfr of Cheese, etc; Postoffice Summit Station.

Gay, G F & Co, res Summit Station, Gen'l Mdse; b Onondaga, s 1852; Postoffice Summit Station.
 Gilbert, Oscar F, Prop'r Hotel; b Onondaga Co, 1835; Postoffice Summit Station.
 Howe, C L F, res Fabius, Pastor First Methodist Church; Postoffice Fabius.
 Hotaling, William, res Fabius, General Mdse; b Columbia Co, s 1860; Postoffice Fabius.
 Johnson, Myron C, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1841; P O Fabius.
 Jerome, John, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1816; P O Fabius.
 Miles, Smith, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1808; Postoffice Summit Station.
 Osborn, James, Farmer; b Onondaga; s 1845; P O Fabius.
 Osborn, Lyman, Farmer; b Mass, s 1811; Postoffice Fabius.
 Pine, Milford L, Physician and Surgeon; b Madison Co, s 1877; Postoffice Fabius.
 Pope, Oril, Farmer; Farmer, b Oswego, s 1822; P O Fabius.
 Porter, Polly, Farmer; b Chenango Co, s 1865; P O Fabius.
 Persons, Miss Mary E, res Fabius, School Teacher, District No. 9; b Cortland Co, s 1835; P O Fabius.
 Porter, Mrs Daniel, Farming; b Pitcher, Chenango Co, 1828 s 1865; Postoffice Keeney Settlement.
 Rowley, Newell, Farmer; b Otsego Co 1814, s 1823; Postoffice Fabius.
 Sprague, D S, Farmer and Land Surveyor; b Onondaga Co, 1823; P O Fabius.
 Sturdevant, Andrew, Manufr. of Chairs and Prop'r Saw Mill; b Fabius, 1842. P O Summit Station.
 Sharp, John E, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1834; P O Fabius.
 Sniffin, John H, res. Summit Station, Prop'r Hotel; b Onondaga 1836; P O Summit Station.
 Smith, Irving, res. Fabius, Prop'r Custom Mill; b Mass. s 1835. P O Fabius.
 Webster, Isaac N, Farmer; b Cortland Co, 1821, s 1828; P O Summit Station.
 Williams, Horace F, Farmer; b H. Co, 1814, s 1820; P O Fabius.
 Webster, Elmore C, Farmer; b Wy mit Station.

TOWN OF F

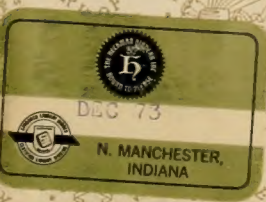
Avery, Egbert I, Farmer; b On.
 Billings, Homer A, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1800.
 Babcock, Timothy P, Farmer and Hop Grower; b Cortland Co, s 1862; Fabius.
 Brown, Charles D, Farmer; b Onondaga Co 1845; Postoffice Watervale.
 Berry, Mathias, Lots, 65-66; Postoffice Pompey.
 Benson, A P, Lot 69; Postoffice Delphi.
 Bowen, L B, Lot 33; Postoffice Oran.
 Birdseye, A F, Lot 64; Postoffice Pompey Hill.
 Crain, C S, Lot 85; Postoffice Delphi.
 Clark, Bronson, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, s 1830; P O Oran.
 Carpenter, Major, Farmer and Carpenter, b Oswego Co, s 1826; Postoffice Delphi.
 Candee, Henry, Farmer; Onondaga Co, 1823; P O Pompey Center.
 Corwin, Phineas F, Farmer; b Madison Co, s 1839; P O Oran.
 Coleman, Timothy S, Farmer; b Onondaga Co 1839; Postoffice Jamesville.
 Dyer, M R, Lot 65; Postoffice Pompey.
 Ellis, Stephen, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1819; P O Pompey.
 Fitch, Edgar O, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1840; P O Watervale.
 Gardinier, John, Carpenter; b Schoharie Co, s 1866; Postoffice Pompey.
 Gates, J F, Lots 4 and 5; Postoffice Jamesville.
 Hall, Stephen, Postoffice Pompey.
 Hayden, Carmi, Farmer; b Onondaga Co; P O Pompey.
 Hall, Upson, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1822; P O Pompey.
 Hoag, Wm M, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1848; P O Watervale.
 Hill, Chas R, Lot 33; Postoffice Delphi.
 Hill, C R K, Lot 100; Postoffice Delphi.
 Jerome, S W, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1827; P O Pompey.
 Jerome, Ira, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1845; P O Fabius.
 Kelsey, D W, Mechanic; b Chenango Co, s 1856; P O Manlius.
 Kenyon, J, Lot 49; Postoffice Pompey Hill.
 Lowrie, Edward, Farmer; b Onondaga Co; P O Manlius.
 Loomis, Isaac A Jr, Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1818; Postoffice Manlius.
 Larrabee, C M, Lot 100; Postoffice Delphi.
 Newman, O., Farmer; b Onondaga Co, 1800; P O Pompey Center.
 Newman, P. L; P O Address, Delphi.
 O'Reilly, M., Lot 65; Postoffice Pompey Hill.
 Petrie, J., Pastor Presbyterian Church; b Herkimer Co. s 1872; P O Pompey.
 Russ, Henry J., Carpenter; b Onondaga Co. 1830; Postoffice Watervale.
 Safford, Silas B., Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1801; P O Oran.
 Shattuck, Milo, Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1848; P O Jamesville.
 Stearns, Jehiel, Physician and Surg. b Vt. 1816; P O Pompey.
 Sutherland, Elijah G., Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1820; P O Manlius.
 Swift, A. P., Lot 93; P O Pompey Hill.
 Tolman, Josiah H, Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1832; P O Pompey.
 Van Brocklin, Wm. W., Lot 64; P O Pompey.

Watkins, Watson, Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1800; P O Pompey.
 Wheelock, Luther J., Farmer; b Onondaga Co. 1808; Postoffice
 Watervale.
 White, John W., Farmer and Mechanic; b Onondaga Co. 1824;
 P O Oran.
 Wyant, Daniel C., Farmer and Carpenter; b Onondaga Co.
 1800; P O Watervale.
 Woodford, Erskine P., Farmer; b Onondaga Co.; Postoffice
 Pompey.
 Woodford, Israel L., Farmer; b Onondaga Co.; Postoffice
 Pompey.
 Wright, Jeremiah, last 26; P O Delphi.

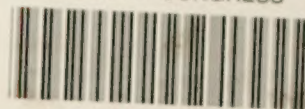
MISCELLANEOUS

Broad, Oliver, res Phoenix, Merchant and Miller; (Atlas Mills;
 b Vermont, 1810; s 1833; P O Phoenix.
 Diefendorf, John H., res Last 25, Clothier; b Fort Plain, s 1800;
 P O Phoenix.
 Baker, Truman, res Phoenix, Farmer; b Lysander, s 1820; P
 O Phoenix.
 Robinson, Lorenzo W., res Phoenix, Attorney and Counsellor-
 at-Law; b Otsego Co., 1806; s 1847; P O Phoenix.
 Reynolds, Asa, res Phoenix; Mfr Caskets and Furniture; b
 Cazenovia, 1825; s 1865; P O Phoenix.





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